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REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES

(IN TWENTY-FIVE PARTS)

PART 25: JAPANESE AND OTHER IMMIGRANT RACES IN THE PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

(IN THREE VOLUMES: VOL. II)

AGRICULTURE

PRESENTED BY MR. DILLINGHAM

JUNE 15, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

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THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Senator WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, *Chairman.*
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Senator ASBURY C. LATIMER.[a]
Senator ANSELM J. MCLAURIN.[b]
Senator LE ROY PERCY.[c]

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Secretaries:
MORTON E. CRANE. W. W. HUSBAND.
C. S. ATKINSON.

Chief Statistician:
FRED C. CROXTON.

Extract from act of Congress of February 20, 1907, creating and defining the duties of the Immigration Commission.

That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination, and investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chairman of the commission, or any member thereof, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to Congress the conclusions reached by it, and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of the "immigrant fund" on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, including all expenses of the commissioners, and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not Members of Congress; * * *.

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[a] Died February 20, 1908.
[b] Appointed to succeed Mr. Latimer, February 25, 1908. Died December 22, 1909.
[c] Appointed to succeed Mr. McLaurin, March 16, 1910.

LIST OF REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Volumes 1 and 2. Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority. (These volumes include the Commission's complete reports on the following subjects: Immigration Conditions in Hawaii; Immigration and Insanity; Immigrants in Charity Hospitals; Alien Seamen and Stowaways; Contract Labor and Induced and Assisted Immigration; The Greek Padrone System in the United States; Peonage.) (S. Doc. No. 747, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 3. Statistical Review of Immigration, 1819-1910—Distribution of Immigrants, 1850-1900. (S. Doc. No. 756, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 4. Emigration Conditions in Europe. (S. Doc. No. 748, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 5. Dictionary of Races or Peoples. (S. Doc. No. 662, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volumes 6 and 7. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 1, Bituminous Coal Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 8 and 9. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 2, Iron and Steel Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 10. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 3, Cotton Goods Manufacturing in the North Atlantic States—Pt. 4, Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 11. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 5, Silk Goods Manufacturing and Dyeing—Pt. 6, Clothing Manufacturing—Pt. 7, Collar, Cuff, and Shirt Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 12. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 8, Leather Manufacturing—Pt. 9, Boot and Shoe Manufacturing—Pt. 10, Glove Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 13. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 11, Slaughtering and Meat Packing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 14. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 12, Glass Manufacturing—Pt. 13, Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 15. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 14, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturing—Pt. 15, Furniture Manufacturing—Pt. 16, Sugar Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 16. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 17, Copper Mining and Smelting—Pt. 18, Iron Ore Mining—Pt. 19, Anthracite Coal Mining—Pt. 20, Oil Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 17. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. I. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 18. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. II—Pt. 22, The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 19 and 20. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 23, Summary Report on Immigrants in Manufacturing and Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 21 and 22. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 24, Recent Immigrants in Agriculture. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 23-25. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 25, Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 26 and 27. Immigrants in Cities. (S. Doc. No. 338, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 28. Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States—Fecundity of Immigrant Women. (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 29-33. The Children of Immigrants in Schools. (S. Doc. No. 749, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volumes 34 and 35. Immigrants as Charity Seekers. (S. Doc. No. 665, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 36. Immigration and Crime. (S. Doc. No. 750, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 37. Steerage Conditions—Importation and Harboring of Women for Immoral Purposes—Immigrant Homes and Aid Societies—Immigrant Banks. (S. Doc. No. 753, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 38. Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants. (S. Doc. No. 208, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 39. Federal Immigration Legislation—Digest of Immigration Decisions—Steerage Legislation, 1819-1908—State Immigration and Alien Laws. (S. Doc. No. 758, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

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Volume 42. Index of Reports of the Immigration Commission. (S. Doc. No. 785, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

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IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES.

JAPANESE AND OTHER IMMIGRANT RACES IN THE PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES (IN THREE VOLUMES: VOL. II).

This report, which was prepared under the direction of the Commission by H. A. Millis, superintendent of agents, forms part of the general report of the Immigration Commission.

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PART I.—IMMIGRANT LABOR IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES OF THE WESTERN STATES.

PART I.—IMMIGRANT LABOR IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES OF THE WESTERN STATES.

CHAPTER I.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

INTRODUCTION.

Many recent immigrants and a large percentage of the Asiatics are employed as agricultural laborers in certain sections of the West. They do the larger part of the hand work involved in the production of sugar beets which gives employment during the season to more than 25,000 men in the fields. They also do most of the work in the truck gardens and berry fields near most of the larger cities. Of still greater importance is the very general employment of immigrants as hand laborers in the orchards, vineyards, hopyards, berry fields, and large vegetable gardens of California. The intensive agricultural industries of this State and the production of sugar beets in fact offer the best opportunity presented in the West for the study of immigrant labor. A special investigation was made of the beet-sugar industry in all of the Western States in which it finds a place, and the results are set forth in a special report.[a] A similar investigation was made of other agricultural and allied industries in California and of the hop industry in Oregon, and the results are set forth in a series of 12 reports.[b] This report is intended to serve as a general statement of the agricultural labor problem in California and of the general results of the investigation. Because of the variations in the conditions which obtain in different localities, however, it must be regarded as an introduction to rather than a summary of the special reports to which reference is made.

In making the investigation of agricultural labor in California, the industries which gave employment to the largest number of immigrants were selected and each was studied in the more important localities in which it is conducted. No effort was made to investigate the situation in every community; an effort was made to ascertain as fully as possible the significant facts in the localities selected for

[a] Immigrant Labor in the Beet-Sugar Industry in the Western States.

[b] These reports are as follows: Immigrant Labor in the Hop Industry of California and Oregon; Immigrant Labor in the Deciduous Fruit Industry of the Vaca Valley; Immigrants in the Fruit Industries of the Newcastle District; Immigrant Labor in the Garden Seed and Deciduous Fruit Industries of Santa Clara County; Immigrant Labor in the Orchards about Suisun; Immigrant Farming of the Reclaimed Lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers; Immigrants in Fresno County; Immigrant Labor in the Wineries; Immigrant Labor in California Fruit and Vegetable Canneries; Immigrant Labor in the Citrus Fruit Industry of California; The Celery Industry of Orange County; and Immigrants in the Imperial Valley. In addition to these reports, studies were made of immigrant farmers in 19 localities in Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California. These studies contain much supplementary material.

investigation. The investigation covered the more important centers devoted to the production of citrus and deciduous fruit, grapes, vegetables, berries, hops, and sugar beets which are the intensive crops in the production of which different localities of the State specialize.

Special agents of the Commission visited a sufficient number of ranches in each locality to secure representative data. The evidence of the landowners and others was taken, the conditions of employment, including the wages, hours, and the race of each employee, noted, and, in so far as it was not too inconvenient to do so, personal schedules or "individual slips" were obtained from each laborer. The personal data obtained from 11,329 laborers engaged in ranch work have been combined and are presented in the final section of this report. The special reports, except those on the canning, hop, and beet-sugar industries, are limited to a discussion of the economic phases of the situation in the different industries and localities to which they relate

CHARACTER OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE.

The need of California farmers for an abundant supply of unskilled, cheap laborers results from the intensive character of the agricultural crops grown, the large scale on which these intensive crops are produced, and the conditions under which they are marketed. The production of hay and cereals for the home market was begun soon after the discovery of gold in 1849 brought thousands of people to the State. The varieties of products increased rapidly, and with the availability of eastern markets during the seventies following the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, the quantity of high-priced intensive crops for shipment out of the State advanced very rapidly. This development of agriculture created a demand for laborers which has become greater each year.

The acreage and value of the various crops of California are reported as follows in the census of 1900:

TABLE 1.—*Acreage and value of various crops of California.*[a]

Crop.		Acreage, 1899.	Value of crop, 1899.
Group I:			
Cereals	acres	4,004,254	$33,674,733
Hay and forage	do	2,239,601	19,436,398
Total	do	6,243,855	53,111,131
Group II:			
Vegetables	do	117,426	7,180,578
Beans	do	45,861	1,022,586
Hops	do	6,800	925,319
Seeds, peas, etc	do	14,243	1,488,337
Sugar beets	do	63,878	1,585,953
Small fruit	do	6,281	911,411
Grapes	vines	90,686,458	5,622,825
Orchard fruit	trees	28,128,471	14,526,786
Subtropical fruit	do	8,994,644	7,219,062
Nuts	do	2,308,373	1,441,137
Total	acres	[b]254,579	41,930,014

[a] Compiled from reports of the census of 1900. [b] For first six crops in Group II.

The intensive crops in Group II, valued at $41,930,014, constituted 44.1 per cent of the total value of all of the agricultural products of the State, although these crops occupied only about one-tenth of the acreage of improved farm lands. The extent of most of these special branches of agriculture, as given in more detail for the year 1908 in the Biennial Report of the State Board of Equalization (1907–8), was as follows:

TABLE 2.—*Data for special branches of agriculture in California in 1908.*[a]

Crop.	Number of acres.	Crop.	Number of trees.
Wheat	1,268,868	Apples	1,693,113
Oats	293,806	Apricots	2,028,228
Barley	1,542,966	Cherry	488,334
Corn	40,712	Fig	183,655
Hay	1,066,915	Olive	1,019,778
Rye	21,620	Peach	5,169,637
Alfalfa (standing)	308,519	Pear	1,230,280
Hops	9,649	Plum	816,897
Potatoes	42,707	Prune	7,033,526
Celery	4,031	Lemon	1,253,816
Beans	126,879	Orange	7,805,500
Sugar beets	64,085	Other citrus fruits	7,837
Grapes:		Other deciduous fruits	54,296
Table	33,357	Almonds	1,032,015
Raisin	85,114	Walnuts	666,477
Wine	129,793		
Nonbearing	73,860		

[a] Compiled from the Biennial Report of the State Board of Equalization (1907–8).

In some cases these figures are clearly underestimated, as is often the case in reports to the assessors and state board of equalization.

Of these intensive crops, some are grown primarily for local consumption, but the greater part of them are shipped to distant markets. The vegetables grown on truck farms near cities are usually sold in the local market, while the greater part of the potatoes, celery, asparagus, beans, tomatoes, and other vegetables grown elsewhere, and small fruits grown in districts specializing in these crops, are shipped out of the State. Nearly all of the citrus fruit and a large part of the deciduous fruit are shipped "green" to eastern markets. More of the deciduous fruit, however, is dried and sold in that form, while the canneries conserve many varieties of fruit and vegetables which are shipped to all parts of the world. The shipments out of the State in 1908 were reported as follows:[a]

Citrus fruit	carloads	41,592
Fresh deciduous fruit	do	12,917
Dried fruit	tons	133,846
Raisins	do	20,601
Fresh vegetables	do	93,500
Nuts	do	10,887

In that year the output of the canneries was 4,734,663 cases of canned fruit and 1,501,885 cases of canned vegetables. The wineries handled the local crops of wine grapes and in 1908 their output was 37,250,000 gallons of wine and 1,750,000 gallons of brandy. The beets are manufactured into sugar within the State. The varieties

[a] Annual Report State Board of Trade, 1908.

and amount of fresh deciduous fruit shipped from northern and central California were as follows:

	Carloads.
Cherries	208½
Apricots	231½
Peaches	1,980½
Plums and prunes	1,763
Pears	2,701½
Grapes	3,816½
Apples	2,216

These figures show the importance of these crops among the State's industries.

INTENSIVE CHARACTER OF DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE PROBLEM OF HAND LABOR.

The great variety of soils, of elevation, and of climate in California make possible the widest range of agricultural products. The vast grain fields which were developed soon after the "gold rush" sixty years ago have gradually been divided into smaller holdings devoted to products requiring more intensive cultivation and bringing more remunerative prices. Fruits, vegetables, nuts, and similar crops have become the most important products of California farms.

The growing of cereals and hay which is still extensively carried on, involves no serious labor problem, for practically all of the work is performed with teams and machinery, so that comparatively few men are required. Moreover, the work on hay and grain ranches is not objectionable to white men and a sufficient number of natives and other white persons can be secured for such labor.

Since the matter of securing workers in dairying, stock raising, and general farming is comparatively easy and is of slight importance from the point of view of immigration, the remainder of this chapter will deal exclusively with the labor problem as presented in localities in which the land is devoted largely or entirely to intensive farming.

The agricultural products of the State included in Group II of the table on page 4, in the growing of which there is much specialization, are practically all of them crops which at some stage in their production require a great deal of hand labor. They require either intensive cultivation and much care while growing or involve a great deal of hand labor in the harvest.

This intensive agriculture is well illustrated in the cultivation of sugar beets. Beets are planted by seed drills and require the usual cultivating by team cultivators, but that alone is not sufficient. As soon as the beets develop two leaves they must be thinned by workers who cut out the surplus plants with a short-handled hoe and loosen the earth around each remaining beet. This work requires constant stooping or squatting on the ground. Later in the summer laborers are employed on two separate occasions to hoe the weeds from the growing beets. Finally, in the harvest, many hand workers are required for topping, which involves pulling the beets from the ground, cutting off the leafy top with a knife, and throwing the beets in a

pile convenient for loading upon wagons. In the beet districts of California, as a whole, between 6,000 and 7,000 men are required for the thinning in the spring, while at other seasons the number is less. The thinning in a single district may spread over a period of a month or two; the first hoeing requires fewer men and may last two or three weeks and the second hoeing follows after an interval of several weeks. The topping covers a variable period of two or three months during the harvest when the factories are running. The time consumed in these different processes in any district depends upon the period over which the seeding has been extended in order not to have the beets mature all at one time and so exceed the amount the factory is capable of handling. In spite of this effort to keep the work of all the ranches from coming at the same time, there is an urgent demand for laborers for short periods only. Between the harvest, which ends in October, and the beginning of the thinning in April, no hand workers are needed in the beet fields.

The gathering of the grapes of the vineyards involves much labor, and after the harvest the pruning of the vines requires hand workers. The citrous-fruit orchards demand more than the ordinary amount of cultivating, and in gathering the oranges and lemons a great many men are needed, for the picking must be performed with care. Much labor is necessary for the picking and packing of deciduous fruit and for pruning the trees. In preparing such fruit for drying the cutting and sulphuring gives employment to many more persons, especially women and girls employed in cutting. Beans must be hand-hoed once or twice during the summer, and later, in the threshing, many men are required. The growing of hops involves much hand labor in the pruning, stringing, and training of the vines, and later, a very much larger force is necessary for the picking. It is generally stated that where two men can do the plowing and cultivating 50 men are required for the hand work of pruning, stringing, and training vines in the hopyards. A still larger number are needed during the short harvest season. In asparagus growing there is some hand cultivating, and during the harvest season of three or four months the fields must be cut over once each day. Celery and other varieties of vegetables also require intensive cultivation. More than the usual amount of team work is required in celery fields to do the plowing, cultivating, "disking," making ditches for irrigation, "crowding," and "banking" the celery, and hauling the crated crop to the shipping points. The handwork in raising celery consists of the seeding and care of the seed beds, transplanting from seed beds to the fields, weeding, hand cultivating, and gathering the crop.

One of the most intensive crops grown is strawberries. They have been planted in large tracts in recent years and demand a large supply of laborers. Figs and nuts also require extra hands for the harvest.

In addition to the other hand work, the irrigating of fields and orchards in most of the districts devoted to intensive farming requires considerable care and many men are employed for that work alone.

SPECIALIZATION BY COMMUNITIES AND RESULTING DIFFICULTY IN SECURING LABORERS.

The matter of securing an adequate number of laborers to perform all of the intensive handwork required in connection with these crops is the more difficult because of the specialization of most communities in one or more of these crops, the seasonal character of the work, and the temporary demands in allied industries at the same seasons, and because the supply of labor permanently located in these districts is hardly adequate to supply the need for regular farm workers and temporary laborers in canneries and packing houses in the towns. Because of their climatic conditions, soil, and topography certain districts in the State are best adapted to certain of these crops, and the majority of the farms of these districts specialize in the one or more intensive crops to which they are best adapted. Any one of these specialized branches of agriculture does not as a rule require many laborers throughout the year, but only certain processes at various stages of growth make an urgent demand for workers, and in a district specializing mainly in one crop this demand for large forces of men on many ranches comes within a short period of time. Not only do the farms require these additional workers for the short harvest seasons, but dependent upon many of these products there are also factories and canning and packing establishments, which require extra laborers to operate them at the same season in order to handle the crop as harvested. The towns in these agricultural districts are usually small, and their surplus labor supply is employed almost entirely in these allied establishments. The specialization of most agricultural communities limits the demand for many laborers to short seasons, and there are usually no other industries to keep many extra men there after the seasonal ranch work and canning and packing-house work are finished.

Some of the most important of these specialized agricultural districts will be dealt with in detail to show these conditions.

That part of the San Joaquin Valley in the vicinity of the city of Fresno, in Fresno County, because of its soil, available water for irrigation, and hot, dry climate, is admirably suited to the growing and drying of fruit. The greater part of this district is devoted to growing raisin grapes, wine grapes, and some table grapes. In addition to the vineyards, which occupy about 100,000 acres, this district also produces figs and deciduous fruit. Much of the deciduous fruit is harvested in June. The gathering of table grapes begins the latter part of July and of wine grapes the latter part of August, and the work of both continues into November. The harvest of these two varieties of grapes in Fresno County requires two or three thousand men. The 50,000 acres of raisin grapes must be picked within a period of from three to six weeks, beginning about September 1, bringing the number of pickers employed in Fresno County alone during this short period to nearly 10,000. Except for the pruning of vines, which covers a period of a month or six weeks after the grape harvest, few hand laborers are employed in the vineyards during the other months of the year.

While the deciduous fruit is being picked during the months of June, July, and August, the canneries in Fresno employ several

hundred men, women, and children to can the fruit as fast as it is gathered. While the wine grapes are being picked by a large force of laborers, the wineries are in operation. They begin the last of August and run until about December 1, the length of the vintage season varying from six weeks to four months, according to the capacity of the plants, the size of tributary vineyards, varieties of grapes, etc. During the vintage some 250 or 400 temporary laborers are employed in these wineries. The packing of table grapes also gives employment to a large force of workers, the majority being women and girls, at the same time that pickers are needed in the fields. The raisin, fig, and other dried fruit packing houses in this district usually begin operation after the greater part of the fruit has been picked as some time is needed for the drying. Several thousand men, women, and children are required in these packing plants for a period of two or three months, October, November, and December.

Fresno, which is one of the largest cities in the center of an agricultural district, has a comparatively large population of unskilled laborers who are mainly dependent upon the farm products for their livelihood. The permanent residents of the city available for seasonal work are largely foreign-born. Few white persons can be secured to go into the country to work temporarily, except to pack fresh fruit and cut deciduous fruit for drying. During the harvest season nearly all of the available members of the unskilled white class are employed for work in the canneries, and later, in the dried fruit packing establishments. This work is more agreeable to them than picking fruit, and in most cases they work in towns close to their homes, which has its advantages. Whole families are found working in the packing houses and canneries. The picking of fruit falls largely to the Asiatics who live in the community and to the large number who come in from other districts. The wineries draw some of their "inside laborers" from the laboring class of Fresno, but a great many of the employees are migratory laborers. There are also several smaller towns in this district, but they are not able to furnish an adequate supply of laborers for the packing establishments there located.

In northern California there are many districts specializing in deciduous fruit growing. The Newcastle district in Placer County, embracing 14,000 acres of foothill orchard land, produces cherries, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and strawberries. Nearly all of the developed land in this district is devoted to these crops. The need for laborers comes for the picking and packing of the fruit for shipment. The packing of the fruit, which is shipped "green," is done on each ranch. The variety of fruit grown in this foothill section is such that the harvest season extends intermittently from May to October. In May and June cherries, early peaches, strawberries, and other berries are gathered and shipped, and from June to October the different varieties of peaches, pears, plums, and grapes are picked and packed as they mature. During the latter part of June and July, when the greatest number of men are required, it is estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 are employed in this fruit district. The work is irregular during the season because of the variable times at which the different varieties mature. The

varying number of laborers employed at different seasons of the year is well illustrated by the following data secured from 46 fruit and strawberry farms in this district:

Month.	Number of laborers employed.	Month.	Number of laborers employed.
January	91	July	347
February	98	August	294
March	99	September	205
April	133	October	115
May	345	November	76
June	378	December	75

The great majority of the harvest laborers come from other districts for the busy season only. The towns at the shipping points in this district are not large and are entirely dependent upon the fruit industry. They have no class of unskilled laborers available for the harvest only, as there are no other industries which would furnish work for them during the other months of the year.

The Vaca Valley has about 15,000 acres of deciduous fruit orchards which comprise nearly all of the land in the valley. The labor demand in this district is for the picking and packing of "green" fruit, and the cutting and sulphuring of fruit to be dried. The "season" embraces the picking of cherries and apricots in May and June, of peaches, plums, and pears in July, and of late peaches in August. As apricots are grown in the largest quantities, the maximum number of laborers will be found during the latter part of May and in June. For the 15,000 acres of orchards in this valley nearly 7,500 persons are employed during the height of the season in the picking, packing, and cutting of fruit on ranches. The number is considerably smaller in July and still smaller in August. Even during these four months there are intervals when a large part of the workers are unemployed while waiting for the different varieties to mature. Of 1,143 employes on 19 ranches from which data were taken in this valley, 134 were employed regularly throughout the year, while 1,009 found employment only temporarily and irregularly for a period of 3 to 12 weeks during the harvest. The ratio of regular to temporary is thus 1 to 7.5. This district has a resident population of 5,000, of whom 1,500 live in Vacaville. The majority of these permanent residents are ranch owners, lessees, regular help, and tradesmen in the village and their families. Vacaville contains very few casual unskilled laborers who can be drawn upon for the seasonal orchard work. The 2,000 additional white seasonal workers engaged in the picking and cutting of fruit come largely from Oakland and San Francisco—four hours distant by train from Vacaville—and about the same number of Asiatics come from other districts for the harvest work.

The islands and reclaimed districts on the Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers are devoted to a variety of products. The higher river-bank land on the Sacramento from about Courtland down to Isleton (about 12 miles) is devoted to deciduous-fruit growing. The lower land back from the levees in these reclaimed districts and islands between the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers is devoted

largely to asparagus and bean growing. There are also large tracts in this section devoted to the growing of potatoes. In fact, about one-half of the potato crop of the State is grown along the San Joaquin River. The fruit is of various kinds—cherries, pears, peaches, plums, etc.—and requires a considerable number of men irregularly throughout the summer. The fruit growers, however, usually raise asparagus, beans, and other vegetables on the "back" lands so that the number of "hands" does not change as much during the year as in other fruit districts. The asparagus fields require several thousand hand workers during the cutting season—March to the last of June—but during the rest of the year few are needed. The growing of beans in this district gives employment to hundreds of men for a period of several weeks during the summer when the beans are hoed, and to a smaller number during the harvest. The planting of potatoes in the summer and the harvesting in the fall require several hundred men. All of these agricultural products on the Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers require many laborers for short seasons, but there is a sufficient variety of crops on some of the ranches and as between the different communities in the district to keep the supply of laborers in the district as a whole more nearly equalized and steady throughout the year than is the case in other sections. A large number of laborers, however, are brought from outside places to this district at various times during the year. The variation in the number of workers by months on 84 farms visited in three communities on the Lower Sacramento River was as follows:

Month.	Number of employees.	Month.	Number of employees.
January	438	July	1,111
February	689	August	693
March	1,017	September	626
April	1,215	October	595
May	1,320	November	437
June	1,337	December	433

For single communities, however, the variation is often greater.

There are six asparagus canneries in this district which run for a season of about one hundred days (March to June) canning the asparagus each day, as it is cut. In these six plants approximately 750 Chinese are employed and a few members of other races are found in executive positions and in the warehouse work.

There are no communities in the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin districts from which many resident laborers can be secured. The towns along the river are mere boat landings, with a few trading stores on the levees. Even the few regular white teamsters are usually secured by sending to employment agents in San Francisco and Sacramento. The greater part of the population of this section is composed of Portuguese, Italians, and a large number of Chinese and Japanese tenants, with their regular employees of the same races. The largest town is Walnut Grove, which has a large Chinese and Japanese "quarter," but comparatively few of these Asiatics live in the town for more than a few weeks at a time, the merchants, gamblers, and others being supported by the transient laborers who

are distributed from this point to the surrounding farms. The greater part of the regular ranch work of this lower river country is done by Japanese and Chinese and nearly all of the seasonal hand work is performed by migratory Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and East Indians, who come from other districts and move from ranch to ranch and community to community as needed.

There are several districts in northern California which specialize in growing hops. The Wheatland district, about 40 miles north of the city of Sacramento, has 1,190 acres of hops, which give employment to approximately 2,500 persons during the picking season of four or five weeks, beginning the latter part of August. There are not enough laborers present in the community, so that the three companies controlling this acreage send to Sacramento, San Francisco, and other distant places to secure pickers, the majority of whom in this district are white persons. In the hop yards near Santa Rosa, in Sonoma County, the conditions are somewhat similar and the majority of the pickers are white persons. In a district south of the city of Sacramento, along the Sacramento River, there are hop yards comprising 305 acres in all, and on the American River near Perkins about 1,100 acres are devoted to hop growing. In both of these districts the pickers must be brought from elsewhere, and the Japanese are the main source of supply.

The Santa Clara Valley specializes very largely in growing garden seed, deciduous fruit, vegetables, and berries. Of the deciduous fruits, cherries, apricots, and prunes are produced in the greatest quantities. These crops all require extra hand laborers at certain seasons. The seed farms employ many hand laborers in the intensive care of the plants from March to November. The berries give employment to extra workers during the spring months. The picking of cherries and apricots in May and June and prunes in August demand the greatest number of workers. For the picking of the fruit near San Jose residents of that city are employed to a great extent, but farther out, and about Sunnyvale and Mountain View, the orchardists depend largely upon migratory laborers. For cutting apricots for drying, a large number of white persons, principally women and children, are employed. There were 352 persons employed on 13 fruit ranches investigated during the apricot and peach picking season.

The Pajaro Valley, which lies partly in Monterey and partly in Santa Cruz counties, comprises about 43,000 acres, of which about one-half is taken up with general farms which require comparatively little labor, while 15,000 acres are in apple orchards, 1,000 acres in strawberries, 300 acres in other berries, 500 acres in peaches, apricots, and other deciduous fruit, about 1,000 acres in beets, and 500 acres in potatoes. In these specialized branches of agriculture some 4,000 persons are employed during the summer and autumn months to cultivate and harvest the crop. The population of the Pajaro Valley is estimated at nearly 15,000, approximately 5,000 of whom live in Watsonville. About one-half of the seasonal workers are drawn from the available residents of the community, while about 2,000 come in from other places for the busy months only.

The farms about Lindsay, Porterville, and Exeter, close to the foothills in Tulare County, are devoted almost entirely to orange orchards.

In this district the picking of oranges, which demands a great number of men, begins the latter part of October and extends to the end of December. Between 1,000 and 2,000 pickers are employed for the season indicated. Of 486 persons employed on 17 ranches investigated in Tulare County, 301 were temporary pickers averaging about two months' work in this district. At this same season hundreds of men and women are employed to pack the fruit in the establishments in towns. The packing houses employ all of the available resident laborers and must bring in more than one-half of their force, both men and women, from other places, usually from the citrus-fruit districts of southern California. In this northern orange-growing district the proportion of packing-house and fruit-picking workers resident in the community, and also the proportion of regular to temporary employees, is smaller than in the southern part of the State.

In southern California the conditions differ somewhat from those in the northern part of the State. The principal agricultural districts are found in one large valley which extends from Redlands to the ocean shore (about 75 miles). The industries in this valley as a whole are diversified, and where there is specialization by communities, these are not far from other agricultural districts devoted to other crops. The cities and towns are larger and more numerous and accessible for securing laborers in this part of the State than north of the Tehachepi Mountains. The principal industry of this valley from Redlands to Los Angeles, and as far south as Santa Ana, is the production of citrus fruit. The picking of oranges in southern California, when extra men are required, extends from January to July. Lemon picking continues irregularly throughout the year, but requires the greatest number of workers during February, March, and April. Pruning and cleaning up orchards gives employment to a smaller number of men for three to six weeks following the picking of the crop. Nearly 10,000 persons are employed at the height of the season picking citrus fruit, but the number of regular employees working throughout the year is much smaller. Of 1,580 employed on 19 large ranches, where no packing was done, in southern California, 907 were regular employees, while the remainder, 673, were temporary pickers working from three to seven months. The larger percentage of regular employees in southern California is due to the fact that several of these large ranches produce lemons which keep a larger regular force constantly employed. At the same time that these fruits are picked, the packing houses employ a large force in the packing and shipping. The citrus-fruit industry in this section has many large towns to draw upon, but the surplus population is not large enough to supply much of the demand for temporary laborers during the harvest. The small number of resident, unskilled workers available at the harvest season, are practically all employed in the packing houses and very few work as pickers. Even for packing-house work the industry depends upon securing workers, both men and women, from Los Angeles and other localities.

Southern California produces a great many grapes, but the principal vineyards are near Cucamonga, in San Bernardino County, tributary to several large wineries. For the picking of these wine grapes in the autumn several hundred laborers are brought in from other

parts of the valley. Near Whittier, in Los Angeles County, and in the northeastern part of Orange County are found a large number of walnut farms, which employ pickers in the fall. The land in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles is mainly devoted to truck and strawberry farms. Between 1,500 and 1,600 acres are planted to strawberries, while approximately 7,000 acres are employed in producing vegetables for the local market. Close to the sugar factory at Chino there are more than 3,000 acres of sugar beets, while nearer the coast in Los Angeles County, and about Los Alamitos, in Orange County, many thousand more acres are planted to beets. The "peat" lands farther south in Orange County include more than 6,000 acres of beets, and near Smeltzer 3,000 acres of celery, which is about three-fourths of the total acreage of celery in the State. There are no large towns in these localities from which resident laborers can be drawn, and it is also true that few white men from neighboring towns and cities will engage in the handwork connected with the cultivation of beets and celery. Most of the Japanese and Mexicans who do such work are secured from Los Angeles, 30 miles distant. In the celery fields some 200 men are engaged throughout the year in handwork connected with the growing of that crop, while on two occasions the number is greatly increased. For transplanting seedbed stock to the fields during May, June, and July between 400 and 600 extra Japanese laborers are employed. For the harvest from October to March some 200 extra men are required to do the cutting, trimming, and crating.

Near the coast in Ventura County the farms are nearly all devoted to producing either beets or beans. Near Oxnard there are about 14,000 acres of land given over to raising sugar beets for the sugar factory in that town, while in the surrounding country there are 57,000 acres of bean land, which is nearly one-half of the bean acreage of the State. These two crops in this district require about 2,000 seasonal laborers. Only a small number of resident Mexicans are available for this work, so that the industries depend upon laborers who come into the district for a season only. In Oxnard resident unskilled laborers are not available in sufficient numbers to supply the needs of the factory during the harvest. Near Betteravia, in Santa Barbara County, there are some 10,000 acres of land used for the production of sugar beets for a factory at that place. The conditions are similar to the other beet districts in the State in that beet growing is the main industry, requires a great number of seasonal laborers, and, inasmuch as no resident laborers are available, must depend upon migratory labor. In 1909 there were ten sugar factories in these districts of California, running night and day during the season of about three months. Some 2,500 men were employed during this period of operation. A small percentage of these are hired for the year, repairing machinery, preparing for the next season of work, and engaged in shipping the sugar as sold, but the great majority were seasonal factory hands. The labor in these factories is "recruited" largely from the unskilled workers of the large cities and the transient "white" class.

Thus it is seen that most of these districts devoted to intensive agriculture have no other industries which would bring in and support a population close at hand as a permanent part of the community, and even where the districts are close to large cities, the in-

dustries in the cities offer employment to most of their unskilled laborers. This lack of unskilled laborers resident in the farming districts makes it necessary for ranchers to depend upon those who migrate to the community for the busy season only. The employers to a certain extent send to other communities for their laborers, but more often this is done through labor contractors, who deal in Asiatic labor, which predominates in most of these districts. White workers usually come voluntarily to the locality as individuals, knowing that during certain seasons many men are needed. To a few districts (the Vaca Valley for example) white people are sent by the employment agencies of the cities. For hop picking in some localities white workers from the cities are secured by a systematic campaign of advertising. Others come as "wagon tramps."

The only laborer who can subsist for the year on seasonal agricultural work is one who "follows the seasons;" that is, migrates from one district to another as the harvest ends in one and begins in another. This necessity of migrating from one district to another is one thing which, together with others to be mentioned later, tends to keep white men out of the temporary work. In the packing houses, besides the residents of the community, many so-called "fruit tramps" are found who "follow seasons," starting with cherries and apricots in the north in the spring, and as the season ends in one district, going to others, usually spending the winter and earlier spring months in the citrus fruit or vegetable-growing districts. As a class the box makers are men who follow the seasons, in that way securing rather steady work, and on a piece basis they usually average over $3 per day. Some white fruit pickers "follow seasons" regularly, but a large number of the transient white men are of the "hobo" type, "beating their way" from place to place on freight trains, and not wanting more than a few days' work at a time.

The Japanese are at present the predominant race of hand workers in most districts, because they are present in large numbers and migrate most easily, having few family ties and little property to keep them in one community.

The migratory character of Japanese labor is shown in the following table, which shows in how many localities 316 laborers from whom information was secured had worked during the preceding 12 months:

TABLE 3.—*Number of localities in which farm laborers 18 years of age or over were employed during the past year.*

Race of farm laborer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of farm laborers working in each specified number of localities during the past year.						
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Italian	25	16	8	1				
Japanese	316	135	81	53	27	10	6	2
Portuguese	4	4						

The crux of the difficult problem of securing farm laborers in California is found in the conditions above set forth, which may be summarized as follows:

(1) The localities in which intensive farming is carried on usually specialize extensively in one or only a few crops, which require large forces of laborers for short seasons only.

(2) There are no other industries in most of these agricultural communities which can give employment to these temporary farm laborers for the other months of the year.

(3) There are allied establishments handling the crops during the busy harvest season which use all of the available resident workers of the community and, in addition, frequently require more men from other communities at the same time that farmers are needing the most laborers. These establishments in towns are able to get the resident and most desirable workers because they are convenient to their homes and the work is more agreeable than that in the fields, so that white laborers prefer to work here, even when they receive lower wages.

(4) Thus it becomes necessary for farmers to depend on migratory labor and the necessity for migration on the part of the laborers in order to secure work for the greater part of the year.

In addition to the conditions mentioned above, there are other minor considerations developed largely as a result of these conditions which have deterred desirable white persons from entering such work and have caused seasonal farm work to depend mainly upon Asiatics. Some of these considerations will be pointed out in the following pages.

One of the important developments of the seasonal demands of agriculture has been the organization of workers into "gangs," and the spread of the "gang" system has in turn encouraged and made possible the rapid development and more extensive specialization of communities in intensive agriculture. An account of this organization on the part of Asiatics as contrasted with the lack of organization on the part of white persons is essential to an understanding of the present situation in California agricultural communities.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

The "American" laborers engaged in agricultural work in California deal with employers individually and not in groups or through agents. As a rule, they are employed as they apply for work at the ranch or may be secured in the towns by the rancher. In some cases they are supplied through employment offices in the cities and towns. But however secured, each man must be dealt with as an individual and is paid personally and not through an agent. Where white men are employed in any considerable number this requires bookkeeping on the part of the employer, as he must take the "time" of each man and keep an account of it separately. The life on the average specialized ranch in California is unattractive to reliable white men, who can get better, steadier, and higher-paid work elsewhere. Consequently the majority of white farm hands are of an irregular class and are extremely nomadic, staying at work, as some ranch books show, for as little as a quarter of the day, when they ask for their pay and leave. These qualities make the employment of white labor very uncertain; the employer can never be sure of an adequate supply, nor, if he has enough men at one time, how long they will remain. Even though they are often uncertain, most white ranchers employ only white men as teamsters and regular ranch hands. But in the hand work, for which large numbers are required at certain seasons of the year, most ranchers make no effort under present con-

ditions to secure white laborers, for the employment of such would involve much bookkeeping, frequent payments, trouble in searching for an edequate number of men, and uncertainty as to whether the work at hand would be done.

The greater part of the hand work, except in cutting, drying, and packing fruit on the ranches, is done by Asiatics, and this is due chiefly to their presence in large numbers and their effective organization into "gangs" under "bosses." Japanese "bosses" are the most numerous labor agents, as that race predominates in the labor supply. In nearly every town constituting the center of a specialized agricultural community, one or more Japanese "bosses" can be found. These "bosses," "labor contractors," or "employment agents" are the leaders of the groups of Japanese laborers whom they associate with them. Usually the smaller "contractors" conduct lodging houses and stores, where their men live on a cooperative plan. The "boss" secures work for his men from the ranchers, and carries on all dealings with the employer as to the wages or contract price for the work, collects the wages of the "gang," and pays the men their individual earnings, of which he keeps their separate accounts. The contracts for the hand work in intensive agriculture are sometimes written, occasionally with a bond required to guarantee the work, but more often they are oral. Some contracts are to the effect that the "boss" is to furnish a sufficient number of men to properly do the work required at the time specified by the rancher, who agrees to pay a certain wage per day for each man.

In some industries, however, the contract provides piece-rate prices. For example, in the grape industry in 1908 the prices paid for picking raisin grapes were 2¼ and 2½ cents per tray of 22 pounds each, and for picking wine grapes, from $1.20 to $1.75 per ton. In the beet fields the contractor agrees to do certain kinds of hand work on specified terms. Similarly in the hop industry, the hand work involved in producing the crop is covered by a contract. Some of the small "bosses" have only ten or a dozen men under them, and they seek work for one small group only. These men usually do the work of the small ranchers, and shift often during the season from ranch to ranch. On the other hand, there are large Japanese contractors, who take contracts for the hand work on many ranches and have hundreds of laborers under them. These "gangs" are sent to the different ranches, each group of men frequently finding work for the entire season on a single large ranch, under the direct supervision of a "boss" or agent of the contractor. The rancher secures any number of men desired through these contractors, and his only concern then is to see that the right number are present and do the work properly. As a rule, the rancher does not instruct, warn, discharge, or in any way deal with individual Japanese workmen, but takes up all such matters with the Japanese "boss," or the foreman, or interpreter representing such contractor in the field. By cooperating with Japanese employment agencies and boarding-house keepers in the larger cities, these "bosses" are ordinarily able to secure any number of men desired. In this way the bosses and contractors direct the migration of Japanese to communities where the season requires a large number of workers, and so tend to equalise the labor supply of the State.

In the orange-growing districts of southern California the majority of the Japanese "camps," or living quarters, are located in the towns, and the men are sent out in small groups to the surrounding small ranches as orders are received for them by telephone. Some bosses conduct several "camps" each. In other districts and on the larger ranches the "gangs" of Japanese occupy bunk houses furnished by the ranchers, and are boarded by the gang leaders. A great many of the large ranchers keep a Japanese "bookman" or "boss" on the place all year for the express purpose of supplying laborers to that ranch only. There are three ways usually resorted to by the Japanese contractors for their own remuneration: (1) They may deduct a commission (generally 5 per cent) from the wages of each man; (2) they may board their men at a fixed rate, depending on the profits from so doing for their compensation; or (3) they may conduct stores to supply the men with provisions, etc., the profits from this trade repaying them for their trouble.

This organization under "bosses" or leaders was first introduced into the agricultural labor system of California in the early days by the Chinese, when the Chinese contracting companies had large numbers of men, well organized. The "gang" system still obtains among the Chinese and also among the more recently arrived and less numerous Koreans. East Indians also work under leaders, but their groups are small and not as effectively maintained as the "gangs" of Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans.

The convenience to ranchers of this organization of Asiatics has been one of the most important things in helping the Asiatics to displace white men where the latter were formerly employed, and to prevent the employment of white men where Asiatics were already established in the industry. This "gang" system has greatly appealed to employers in all agricultural communities requiring large numbers of hand workers, and in some industries where the work is especially disagreeable and exceedingly large numbers are required, as in the beet fields and vineyards, it has come to be looked upon as absolutely essential to the continuation of the industry.

There is also a marked difference between the accommodations required for Asiatic laborers and for white laborers which has entered into the problem of securing men.

PROBLEM OF BOARD AND LODGING.

The matter of providing board and lodging for ranch laborers has been an important problem in connection with the labor supply.

In most agricultural districts the regular employees are provided with lodging. While this is usually true of temporary employees also, it sometimes happens that no provision whatever is made for the temporary laborers and occasionally none for the regular help, they being expected in such cases to provide lodging for themselves or to sleep in barns and other ranch buildings wherever they can find place, or, as some do, sleep out on the ground. In the southern California orange-growing districts near cities and towns very often no provision is made for board or lodging, as the ranches are small and require men for only a few days at a time and secure them from among the laborers living in the towns, but larger ranches farther

from towns, generally provide lodging quarters. Some ranches in the State have for their white help model bunk houses with individual rooms and modern equipment, including heat, lights, running water, reading rooms, shower baths, etc. But the majority of the ranches have only passable lodging facilities even for their regular white employees, and some quarters are very poor, dilapidated affairs, with only rude bunks built along the sides of a single room, thus allowing no privacy whatever to the men. With a few exceptions it is necessary for the employees to provide their own bedding and to care for their own rooms, which, as a result, are usually very untidy and uninviting. The temporary white employees are usually crowded into these rough bunk houses with the others or occupy other old buildings or shift for themselves. In a few districts, especially where family groups are engaged in fruit work, the temporary workers bring tents with them or rent them from employers.

The Asiatic immigrants—Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and East Indians—usually occupy old, dilapidated buildings, or small, rough quarters which are commonly known as "Chinese bunk houses" or "camps," for in the older districts they are the old quarters erected for the Chinese when that race predominated as ranch laborers. Occasionally the oriental help have good, new buildings erected for their use, but generally their quarters are old, or, as is often the case, they are given the old bunk house when a better one is erected for the white help or when an old house on the ranch is abandoned by the owner for a new one. The orientals have been willing to put up with conditions which would not be endured by most white men. The average bunk house and accommodations for white employees on California ranches are bad, but for the Asiatic races they are very much worse. In fact, white men generally attribute their poor accommodations to the presence of Asiatics who will usually put up with any living quarters, for if white men complain or leave because of poor lodging arrangements, the Asiatics are present to fill their places. The providing of good lodging facilities is an expense to the farmer, and if comfortable lodging quarters are not provided, reliable white men can not be had when other employment is open to them. Some employers prefer Asiatics, because by hiring them they can save this expense of providing good lodgings.

Board, which is usually a necessity if white men are employed, is also an extra cost, and moreover an inconvenience which has caused many ranchers to employ Asiatics, and is one of the main reasons for the small rancher's preference for Asiatics. To the ranchers the matter of providing board is of greater concern than providing lodging. Practically all regular white employees are boarded by the ranchers. On small farms the employer often boards the "hired man" at his own table, or employs a married man who lives in the community, or one who lives in a house on the ranch. But on large ranches separate provision is made for feeding the men. Usually the first floor of the bunk house serves as kitchen and dining room, and a cook is employed to prepare the meals. These cooks in the majority of cases are Chinese. Temporary white employees are often boarded with the regular men, although occasionally they "batch." The pickers in the orange orchards near towns generally board at the restaurants in town. The temporary white cantaloupe workers in

the Imperial Valley are boarded by the employer, a cook being hired for that purpose. In hop picking, where an unusually large number of white persons are employed, there are usually family groups who board themselves, but in some of the large hop yards restaurants are provided for boarding the single men. The cost of board to white men on ranches is reckoned at 50 to 75 cents per day.

A few members of the white immigrant races, and the Indians and Mexicans generally, board themselves.

The majority of the seasonal workers in California are immigrants from Asia—Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and East Indians—who are never boarded by white employers unless employed as domestics. On ranches leased to Chinese, the Chinese employers board their countrymen and also any Japanese and Koreans working for them. Japanese farmers usually board their countrymen working for them, charging them from 20 to 30 cents per day for board. Of 35 ranches visited in one district, the Japanese employers charged their men 20 cents per day on 6, 22 cents on 2, 22½ cents on 1, 23 cents on 12, 25 cents on 13, 28 cents on 1. East Indians never eat food prepared by members of other races. Where "gangs" of orientals are employed through a "boss," the "boss" usually boards the men either on a cooperative basis at the actual cost, or, as is often the case, he charges a fixed rate (usually between 25 and 30 cents per day), thus deriving profit from this privilege of boarding the men. From the above figures it is seen that board costs white men more than it does the Asiatics.

Ranchers were found who had employed Chinese exclusively in the early years because they had no provision for boarding white men, and such provision for the employment of regular white teamsters was not made until the effects of the Chinese exclusion laws began to be felt. And one of the reasons often given for leasing to Japanese now is the desire of white owners to avoid boarding the help.

DIVISION OF WORK AND RACES EMPLOYED.

The agricultural laborers in these specialized industries of California can be classed under two heads: (1) The regular men who find employment on a given ranch throughout a large part of the year, and (2) the temporary seasonal workers whose number varies according to the work to be done. The regular work consists of (1) the work with teams, and (2) the hand work done by regular employees. The work with teams consists of the plowing, cultivating, hauling, etc. On ranches conducted by American farmers the great majority of the teamsters are Americans and Americanized north Europeans. There are considerable numbers of Italians and Portuguese engaged in teaming, being employed largely by farmers of their own race. Much of this work requires adaptability and skill. The members of Asiatic races are not good teamsters and are rarely employed as such, except on those ranches, conducted chiefly by Asiatics, where white men do not care to work. While "miscellaneous white" men have always constituted the majority of the regular teamsters, the numbers of other races have been constantly increasing and sometimes displacing white men. This displacement by Asiatics has been due primarily to the increasing acreage leased to them. Since the early days of farming in the State some Chinese have been em-

ployed as teamsters by white employers, and more recently some white ranchers have employed Japanese, but the large number of these oriental races engaged as teamsters has been due to their rapidly growing prominence as tenant farmers. The Chinese and Japanese tenants employ their own countrymen as teamsters except where such work is done by the white owners or their men. In the Newcastle district, the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin district, and the Vaca Valley, where Asiatics lease the greater part of the land, they do a great part of the teaming and other regular work. In all of the districts where the Japanese are engaged in the leasing of strawberry land, they do most of the team work. In the fruit and grape industry about Fresno, the hop yards of the lower Sacramento and the American River districts, the celery industry of Orange County, the cantaloupe and truck farms of the Imperial Valley, and in the citrus fruit industry, also, the number of Japanese teamsters has been gradually increasing, mainly through leasing, but partly by being hired by white ranchers.

Irrigating, hoeing, weeding, repairing boxes, trays, etc., preparatory to the harvest, and similar work, on a large ranch can be dovetailed together so as to engage a fairly constant number of men throughout the year. On most of the ranches conducted by white farmers this regular handwork is done by "miscellaneous white" men, and in the south by some Mexicans also, and on Italian, Armenian, Portuguese, and German-Russian ranches by the members of the same race as the owner. As much of this work, under the conditions which generally obtain, is unattractive to white men, Chinese have for years, and Japanese have more recently been employed, especially on the larger ranches, to do a great deal of this regular handwork. The employment of Asiatics—some Koreans and East Indians as well as Japanese and Chinese—has been more extensive in the regular handwork than in the teaming. And on those ranches leased to orientals, as mentioned above, practically all of the regular handwork is done by members of the same race as the tenant. The amount of regular intensive handwork in connection with celery and strawberry growing is greater than in most of the other crops, and practically all of it is done by Japanese.

The temporary work which presents the difficult labor problem connected with these intensive crops, is all handwork, usually connected with the harvesting of the crop. The seasonal character of this work, the lack of other work for these men in the agricultural communities for the rest of the year, the disagreeable character of much of this handwork, and the general lack of proper living accommodations are some of the important facts having a bearing upon the present racial composition of the laborers engaged in temporary ranch work.

The majority of the temporary or seasonal workers of the State are immigrants, including Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, East Indians, Mexicans, Italians, Portuguese, Armenians, German-Russians, and Dalmatians. In some industries in certain districts the greater part of the temporary laborers are natives and north Europeans, locally known as "Americans" or "miscellaneous whites." In the cantaloupe industry of the Imperial Valley white men predominate as pickers and

packers, but there are a number of Mexicans and also several hundred Japanese in the work, a large part of the crop being controlled by Japanese tenants who hire their countrymen exclusively. In citrus fruit picking in southern California the Japanese have come to predominate in several localities within the last few years. An estimate for twelve of the localities visited gives the number engaged in picking citrus fruits as follows: One thousand two hundred white men, 1,880 Japanese, 60 Koreans, 40 Chinese, 10 East Indians, and 275 Mexicans.

This shows the proportions in which these races are employed. Of 893 seasonal workers on 29 ranches visited, 128 were white men, 658 Japanese, 87 Mexicans, and 20 Chinese, but no doubt more than the usual percentage of Japanese were employed on these few ranches. Within the last five years the Japanese have also become established in many of the citrus fruit packing houses in the south, having displaced white persons. Of 816 persons employed in 20 packing houses visited, 488 were white persons, 52 were Mexicans, 259 were Japanese, and 17 were Chinese.

In the Tulare County citrus district, Japanese have only recently gained a foothold and have not yet come to predominate. The number of white men and Japanese are more nearly equal, and in some localities the white pickers greatly outnumber the Japanese. All of the packing is done by white persons. In most of the deciduous fruit districts of the State the picking is controlled by Japanese and other oriental races, but some white men are so employed in all localities. In cutting fruit for drying, white persons—usually women and girls—are employed. Cutting fruit is usually paid on a piece basis and has not proven attractive to Japanese, as they are slow cutters and can not make as large earnings as they do in other work. For the seasonal work in the Pajaro Valley some 700 or 800 Japanese and between 800 and 900 Dalmatians are added to the resident workers for the summer and autumn work. The Dalmatians are mainly employed by their countrymen for harvesting apples, while Japanese work for other white farmers and for their own countrymen. In the grape industry of Fresno County, Asiatics have always predominated in the seasonal work of picking—first the Chinese, but now the Japanese. During the busiest season, when the raisin grapes are being picked, some 7,000 to 10,000 pickers are employed. Between 4,000 and 5,000 of them are Japanese, some 600 to 800 German-Russians (two-fifths of them women and children), approximately 500 East Indians (all men), between 200 and 300 Digger Indians from the mountains, some 200 or 300 Koreans, who ordinarily work with Japanese and can not be distinguished from them, while 500 or so are Chinese still remaining in the work. Some Mexicans, Armenians, and Italians are found. Occasionally, natives and north Europeans pick grapes, but this is rare and usually they work for only one season.

In the Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin districts in the seasonal hand work in both the orchards and in the fields devoted to vegetable growing, Asiatics are employed almost exclusively, except on ranches conducted by Portuguese and Italians, where they share the seasonal work with laborers of those races. The Japanese outnumber the other orientals in this work. There are many Portuguese and

Italian farmers (owners and tenants) who employ their own countrymen in preference to other races, but as the number of Portuguese and Italian laborers is not large enough to supply their demand, these races are not found working for employers of other races. Most of the Chinese are employed by Chinese tenants, who also hire some Japanese and Koreans. Japanese tenants here employ a few East Indians in addition to the large number of their countrymen. White farmers employ all races, but Japanese chiefly.

In the sugar-beet industry, as has been indicated, there are four periods of seasonal work when large numbers of laborers are required. Between 6,000 and 7,000 men were required for the hand work in California beet fields in 1909. Of this number fully 4,500 were Japanese, about 1,000 were Mexicans, probably 600 East Indians, and the remainder members of miscellaneous races, including some German-Russians and Portuguese and a few Chinese. In 1909 the Japanese were found in every beet-raising district in the State, except one in the southern part, which they avoided because of the unfavorable outcome at one time of their contracts there. The Mexicans are found mainly in southern California, in three districts—in one they have a practical monopoly, in another they form three-fourths of the force, while in the third they are outnumbered ten to one by Japanese. In 1909 425 East Indians, or about four-fifths of the total number of beet workers of that race, were found in one district. An effort to settle German-Russians in one beet district as available hand workers failed, for they soon left for more attractive work in other places.

The seasonal hand work of transplanting celery from the seed beds to the fields, in Orange County, is practically all performed by Japanese, some 600 being so employed, and about 400 being employed for the harvest. In the hop industry of California the Japanese do practically all of the hand work connected with the pruning, stringing, and training of vines and in some districts they do the greater part of the picking. In the Wheatland hop district, however, the majority of the 2,500 pickers are white persons. The greater part of the strawberry land of the State is controlled by Japanese tenants, and during the harvest they employ their countrymen to do the hand work.

Thus it is seen that the greater part of the teaming and other regular work on the farms of the State, as a whole, is done by white persons, but that in the seasonal hand work involved in intensive farming the Asiatic laborers predominate. Of the Asiatic races in 1909 the Japanese greatly outnumbered the Chinese, Koreans, and East Indians. The Italians, Portuguese, Dalmatians, and Armenians are employed largely by their countrymen farming for themselves, either as owners or as tenants.

RACE CHANGES AND THEIR CAUSES.

The rapid settlement of California, due to the development of gold mining, furnished a market for food products that before long led many men to engage in agriculture in the river valleys. In many cases the adaptability of certain districts for producing fruit was shown by the few trees set out by miners near the cabins. The

first agricultural work was done by white men, but as white labor was both expensive and scarce, being attracted to other industries, the ranchers soon turned to the abundant supply of Chinese. Thousands of Chinese[a] were attracted to the State by the discovery of gold and later by the work offered them in building the Central Pacific Railroad. The opposition to Chinese in the mining districts drove great numbers of them into agricultural work, and when thousands of them were discharged from the Central Pacific upon its completion in 1869 many of them also drifted into farm work.

In the Sacramento Valley, below the city of Sacramento (one of the oldest farming sections in the State), the Chinese were employed in considerable numbers in the early sixties, and soon were doing practically all of the work. As the acreage cultivated increased, the number of Chinese laborers also increased, so that this race is closely identified with the development of this district. Farther up the Sacramento River, about Marysville, the Chinese were employed very early. The hop picking of the Wheatland district was at first carried on by Indians, but before long the Chinese were employed, and at the time of the passage of the exclusion law they predominated in that industry. The Newcastle district became important as a fruit-shipping district soon after the Central Pacific Railroad was completed. The Chinese were employed there as orchard laborers from the beginning, and their numbers increased with the extension of the industry. The intensive work connected with the introduction of grape growing in Fresno County in the early seventies offered another important field for large gangs of Chinese.

[a] Chinese immigration into the United States. (Statistics prior to 1857 taken from the report of the California senate committee's report on Chinese immigration, 1876, p. 236. The remainder of the statistics are from the Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1905, pp. 38–41.)

Year.	Arrived.	Year.	Arrived.
1852[a]	20,026	1879	9,604
1853	4,270	1880	5,802
1854	16,084	1881	11,890
1855	3,329	1882	39,579
1856	4,807	1883	8,031
1857	4,524	1884	279
1858	7,183	1885	22
1859	3,215	1886	40
1860	6,117	1887	10
1861	6,094	1888	26
1862	4,174	1889	118
1863	5,280	1890	1,716
1864	5,240	1891	2,836
1865	3,702	1892	(b)
1866	1,872	1893	472
1867	3,519	1894	1,170
1868	6,707	1895	538
1869	12,874	1896	1,441
1870	15,740	1897	3,363
1871	7,135	1898	2,071
1872	7,788	1899	1,669
1873	20,291	1900	1,247
1874	13,776	1901	2,459
1875	16,417	1902	1,648
1876	22,781	1903	2,269
1877	10,594	1904	4,308
1878	8,992	1905	2,166

[a] Previous to 1852 about 10,000.

[b] Included in "other countries."

The few white men at first employed were soon displaced, and as the industry developed the Chinese came in still larger numbers. The first beet-sugar factory in the State, established in 1872, employed Chinese both in the factory and in the field, and the second factory, built in 1888, also employed them in the fields. The Chinese continued to be employed in the beet fields almost to the exclusion of other races until after 1891, and in other sections of the State—the Vaca Valley, the Pajaro Valley, the Suisun Valley, the Santa Clara Valley, and in Sonoma and Napa counties—the Chinese for years were the predominant element in the farm-labor supply. They were employed almost exclusively in the seasonal hand work incidental to intensive agriculture until about 1890, and they did a large part of the regular ranch work and some work in the allied packing and canning establishments. The Chinese also did much work on general ranches and in dairies which is now done almost exclusively by white men. The citrus-fruit industry of southern California was of little importance prior to 1890, and only a few Chinese found employment in it. The celery industry of Orange County, dating from 1892, started with white persons, who soon disappeared, and Chinese, who had been employed to a certain extent in the harvesting of potatoes, corn, and other crops of the district, took their places. The Chinese in the State continued to increase in number until the passage of the exclusion law in 1882, and they predominated in much of the agricultural work until the early nineties, when the limitations upon their immigration began to be felt.

The position early gained by the Chinese in the agricultural industries was due to their working well and for low wages and causing the ranchers little inconvenience. The Chinese worked faithfully and for longer hours and less pay than white laborers. They were organized into "gangs," and so could be easily secured in large numbers during the harvest season. The Chinese accepted old "shacks" or buildings of any kind to live in, and always provided their own board, so that they caused no expense or inconvenience to employers in this regard, as white men did. They would stay on a ranch year after year, whereas white men were more migratory and restless, and those of a desirable class were ambitious. But by the early nineties the Chinese became scarcer, through death and returning to China, and the men remaining were becoming older and slower workers.

About the time that the immigration of Chinese fell off the Japanese began coming to California and gradually entered agricultural work. One of the first districts entered by the Japanese was the Vaca Valley, where several members of that race came in the winter of 1887–88. In 1890 eight Japanese came to Fresno, but left because of the hostile attitude of white men. The following year, however, about 30 Japanese entered the vineyards of that locality. They entered the Newcastle district in 1891. In 1892 13 Japanese were employed as hop pickers in the Pajaro Valley, and about this time they first appeared in the Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin country and in the Marysville and Suisun districts. Within the next three or four years they made their appearance as beet-field laborers and as fruit pickers in the Santa Clara and other valleys. The volume of Japanese immigration rapidly increased until from 1900 to 1906 there was a large

influx of members of that race. They were soon the most numerous race of farm laborers, and having secured a foothold in the various districts by displacing other races, they came to dominate the labor situation in most localities devoted to intensive farming. The Japanese were later in entering agricultural work in southern California than in the northern part of the State. In the citrus-fruit industry they had but recently entered two or three localities in 1900, but each subsequent year they secured work in more fruit-growing centers. Their employment on most southern California ranches dates back to 1904 or 1905 only. In the Tulare citrus district the Japanese were first employed about 1904 and they are still outnumbered by white men. In the celery industry of Orange County the Japanese were first employed in 1902.

In the State of California as a whole the Japanese have now come to occupy the position occupied by the Chinese in the early nineties. As previous figures have shown, they are the most numerous race of temporary laborers in practically every district where specialized agriculture is carried on.

In most localities the Japanese have displaced or replaced Chinese, but in a few places they have displaced the white race, or at least have taken positions which were formerly occupied exclusively by white persons. This is especially true of the citrus-fruit industry. This industry has grown most rapidly since the Chinese-exclusion law was passed, and Chinese have never been extensively employed in it. The industry developed with white labor and a small number of Mexicans. As has been stated, the Japanese gradually entered this work until now they outnumber the white men. An investigation of 23 citrus-fruit ranches in southern California employing Japanese showed that they had displaced white men on 18 ranches, white men and Chinese on one, white men and Mexicans on another, Mexicans on two, and Chinese on the other one. The same is true of Tulare County, where the Japanese displaced white men and Mexicans on the citrus-fruit ranches. The strawberry industry, which was controlled largely by white men in the nineties, has now passed into the hands of the Japanese, who have greatly extended the acreage devoted to berry growing.

In the hop industry the Japanese have come to do the hand work connected with the pruning and training of vines, and in some districts, most of the picking formerly done by Chinese, but in the Wheatland district and in Sonoma County the greater part of the picking is now done by white persons, who have been brought to the districts since the Chinese have disappeared. In a few districts where white people had come to occupy positions formerly held by Chinese they in turn have been displaced by Japanese.

There are several hundred Koreans engaged in agricultural work in California. They are found principally on the farms in the Lower Sacramento River district, in the grape industry about Fresno, and picking oranges near Riverside and Redlands. Very often they are found working with Japanese "gangs" and by many of the farmers they are not distinguished from Japanese.

The Japanese were younger, neater, and more active than the Chinese. They were of a polite and pleasant disposition, whereas the Chinese in many places had become surly and suspicious of white men as a result of the long-continued opposition to them on the part

of white laborers. In some places there was some reluctance on the part of many employers to hiring Japanese, but gradually they were employed in one district after another, and by being accommodating and doing more work than the older Chinese, they were received with greater favor and were employed in increasing numbers in the rapidly expanding agricultural communities. Yet, as will be seen later, within the last few years the attitude of ranchers generally toward Japanese has become unfavorable.

In most cases they at first offered to work for less pay than other races. Indeed, underbidding the Chinese and white men, where white men were employed, was common for some years and in most communities this method was used by Japanese to secure the first employment. In one community the Japanese are said to have first worked for 35 or 40 cents per day, where Chinese were being paid $5 per week in the early nineties. In another valley the contract prices of the Japanese were first estimated on a basis of 45 cents as against $1 for Chinese, and in the later nineties, at daywork, they were paid 75 to 90 cents per day when Chinese were paid $1. In a third district they were first paid 70 cents per day, and for two or three years their wages varied from 60 to 90 cents, as against $1.25 per day for Chinese and $1 per day, including board, for white men. In some places the organization of Japanese under "bosses" made possible the effective underbidding by that race. The "contractors" had large "gangs" of recent immigrants under their control and were in position to make contracts for large numbers of men. They were anxious to secure work and would offer special inducements as regards contract prices in order to get employment for their laborers. With underbidding and diligent work as their entering wedge, and with increasing numbers and a "gang" organization under labor "contractors" or "bosses" as effective and convenient for ranchers as that of the Chinese, they soon became the most important element in the labor supply, and since 1905 have come to dominate the supply of seasonal workers engaged in the production of intensive crops. Like the Chinese, they also appealed to many employers because they were willing to put up with the old, ramshackle quarters of the Chinese, and did not require to be boarded by the employer.

Before the close of the nineties the wages paid Japanese had begun to rise, and from 1900 to 1906, when the influx of Japanese was at its height, the increase in their wages continued. They were paid as much as Chinese, and the piece rates, on which basis most of them were paid in seasonal work, were usually equal to those paid to other races. The great disparity between the contract price at first asked by the Japanese and that for white men has tended to disappear, largely as a result of the organization of Japanese laborers under "bosses." In a few districts the Japanese contractors have associations the main object of which has been to keep up the contract prices by reducing the competition and cutting of prices among contractors. In some places where they have no organization, the "bosses" have come to a mutual understanding as to the rates to be charged. These associations of contractors have in several localities fixed the maximum wage to be paid the employees, and thus have curbed the excessive demands of the laborers. In very few cases in 1909 were the piece rates less for Japanese than for other races. On a time basis in most communities, however, they received less than white men.

By 1900 the Japanese found work in more agricultural communities of the State, and also by that time practically all of the railroads in the West were employing large numbers of them as section hands, paying them $1 or more per day, and the work was regular. At the same time they found employment in construction work, the fisheries, and other branches of industry. There were also larger opportunities for employment in the Pacific coast cities. All of these things combined to offer the Japanese numerous opportunities for employment and to distribute the population over a wider territory. This fact, with the rapid growth of the fruit industry, the decreasing number of Chinese, the disinclination of most white men to work at seasonal employments in the rural communities during prosperous times, when regular work at good wages could be found elsewhere, and the effective organization of the Japanese under the "boss" system explain the rise of their wages which took place. The explanation of the more rapid rise of Japanese wages since 1906 is found in these same facts, and in addition to these in the restrictions placed upon Japanese immigration to the United States and the growth of independent farming and business by members of that race. With prosperous times and an inadequate labor supply, with new opportunities opened for them, and especially with restrictions placed upon further immigration, the wages of Japanese have increased more than 50 per cent within fifteen years, and they have ceased to greatly underbid other laborers. Although Japanese wages have continued to rise and to approach the level of the wages of white men since 1900, while the greatest numbers of Japanese were coming to the United States, white farm laborers' wages have been increasing very slowly during that period. That the wages of white farm hands have failed to rise in proportion to the rise of wages in other industries is attributed to the presence of Japanese in large numbers.

About the time restrictions were placed upon the immigration of Japanese, the East Indians entered the California agricultural communities. The East Indians, coming from the north (Washington and British Columbia), appeared in California during the winter of 1907–8. In the summer of 1908 they found work on some farms about Marysville, Newcastle, and in the Vaca Valley. Later in the fall they picked grapes about Fresno and also went into the Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin country. During the winter of 1908–9 a few found work in the Tulare orange orchards and one small "gang" of orange pickers was employed in southern California. In the spring of 1909 about 600 of them were found working in the beet fields—two groups in southern California, while in one district in northern California more than 400 of them were employed. The East Indians were found engaged in seasonal hand work on many ranches formerly employing Japanese. A few thousand East Indians have entered the United States within the last three years. They are a filthy, ignorant, and despised race, and are considered the least desirable immigrants in the State. Employers have been very reluctant to employ them and their success in securing work has been due mainly to the dissatisfaction with Japanese and a general scarcity of seasonal laborers. They were employed in some communities as a means of relief from the hold of the Japanese upon the work of the community. They go about in groups with a leader, but their organization is not as effective or as convenient as that of the other

orientals. They are generally considered the least efficient race thus far employed on ranches. At first they would work for nearly any wage and have generally been discriminated against in the wages paid. In 1908 they were very generally paid 50 cents per day less than Japanese and other races and in 1909 about 25 cents less per day. Even at the lower wage they are considered more expensive laborers than other races because of their inefficiency. In only a few cases have they been paid as much as Japanese. With time in which to gain experience, however, they may improve materially.

The reasons given above show how the Asiatics have come to predominate in the seasonal work of these industries, but there are further reasons for the comparatively small place held by white persons in the temporary hand work connected with intensive agriculture. In many places where Japanese for any reason were employed to work with white persons, the strong antipathy on the part of white persons for Japanese caused many white laborers to object, and often they have left the work, thus making necessary the employment of more Japanese. In some establishments the hostility of white persons has led to the discharge of the Japanese and in a few the objecting white men have been discharged. In all of these industries where disagreeable work is performed for a considerable time by oriental races, or by very recent immigrants of any race, the "American" laborer comes to acquire a contempt for it because it is done by his foreign competitor. He regards it as too servile for an American to engage in. Thus an odium is attached to much of the work done by Japanese. It is not regarded as "white man's work." This psychological element has deterred many desirable white men from entering these industries. Those who can still be secured in the lower positions on ranches are often irregular in their habits, and because of insobriety and general untrustworthiness, are usually unsatisfactory. Furthermore the members of the white races lack organization and require better living conditions than the orientals.

The urgency of the demand for large numbers of laborers at certain periods in the production of these special crops and the numbers and convenience of Asiatics in supplying these demands for seasonal workers have tended to overemphasize their place in the field of farm labor for the State as a whole. There are thousands of white persons working on general farms and in all branches of work on the diversified farms of smaller districts not specifically dealt with above. As has been pointed out, even in some of the localities heretofore dealt with in detail, the number of white seasonal hand workers is not much less than the number of Asiatics.

White men have been employed in agricultural work in California from the earliest years, but when Chinese could be secured in unlimited numbers the white men were not numerous in comparison. The restrictions placed upon the immigration of Chinese in 1882 shut off the supply of laborers of that race and tended later to give more employment to white persons in the rapidly expanding industries. In the Wheatland district already mentioned, the picking of hops, which was formerly done almost exclusively by Chinese, is now largely performed by white persons. In some industries, such as the growing of citrus fruit, the apple industry of the Pajaro Valley, and the cantaloupe industry of the Imperial Valley, which have been developed since the enactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, white

laborers were the most numerous for some years, until their position was threatened by the recent large immigration of Japanese. In a few places, where Japanese secured control of the labor situation, their independent spirit and the increase in wages resulting from their control have led ranchers to induce more white persons to come to compete with them.

The position occupied by certain other non-Asiatic races which are locally distinguished from "Americans" and "miscellaneous white persons," will be pointed out.

During the Spanish and Mexican domination of California the Indians did a large share of the work on the large ranches, but they have not been extensively hired since the American occupation of the State. The number of Indian hand laborers has been growing less each year. They are still employed to a certain extent, however, in picking hops and grapes.

The Mexicans have for many years been an important factor in the farm work in southern California, where they engage in both team work and hand work. In two beet-growing districts they outnumber the Japanese, and in picking citrus fruit they have been extensively employed. A few Mexicans are employed in the Tulare citrus belt and also in grape picking in Fresno County, but they are not important compared with the more numerously represented races.

Italians are numerous in some sections of the State. Many members of this race were found in farm work as early as 1870, and their number has constantly increased since that date. In the Vaca Valley some have been working as seasonal laborers while developing small ranches of their own in the foothills. Many Italians are found working in the vineyards in all parts of the State, but nearly always they are employed by their countrymen. In the lower Sacramento River district they are working for their countrymen, usually on bean and asparagus ranches. Some were brought from the East fifteen years ago to work in the celery fields of Orange County, but not many are employed there now. In other places, and especially engaged in truck farming near the cities, are many Italians, always working for Italian farmers.

A considerable number of Portuguese laborers are found, especially in the lower Sacramento River district, and in Fresno and Kings counties, but they are usually working for their countrymen. Portuguese from the Azores began coming to California in small numbers more than fifty years ago.

In Fresno County there formerly were many German-Russians and Armenians working as hand laborers, but of the latter race, very few, and of the other, less than formerly, are now engaged in farm work for other races. In the later eighties and early nineties, when the Chinese as a result of the exclusion law became insufficient to meet the labor needs of the growing grape industry, and before the Japanese became so numerous, the recent German-Russian and Armenian immigrants were employed extensively in the vineyards. Most of the Armenians have now secured farms for themselves or have gone into business, as have also a number of the German-Russians. The German-Russians (men, women, and children) do a great deal of the fruit cutting at present, but not much of the picking, as they have gone into factory work in the city of Fresno.

In the Pajaro Valley the Dalmatians were first employed as laborers in the orchards in 1887, and to-day there are more than a thousand laborers of that race engaged in the apple orchards during the busy season, but they practically all work for Dalmatian farmers.

Some 300 Spaniards were employed in fruit work in the Vaca Valley for the first time in 1908. Some of the Greeks, who are extensively employed in railroad construction work, drift into temporary agricultural work in various districts, but only in small numbers.

PROGRESS OF RACES.

The greater part of the farms of the State are owned by the "miscellaneous white" races. As has been stated, the "miscellaneous white" men do not do much of the seasonal hand work in California, but they are found mainly in the higher occupations—regular employees, teamsters, foremen, etc.—requiring more skill. The more ambitious of the white employees either secure farms for themselves or become foremen, superintendents, etc., or, as is often the case, they soon leave agricultural work for more attractive and better paid work in the cities. The better opportunities open in the industries of the cities and the greater attractions of town life have taken the best and most reliable white help away from the farms.

The Italians, Portuguese, Dalmatians, and Armenians are progressive races. The Armenians and Portuguese own most of the land they farm, while the Italians and Dalmatians own a considerable portion, but lease still more, of the land they control. The farmers of these races have generally risen from farm labor as their first occupation in the community, and the laborers of these races now occupy all of the best positions on the ranches of their countrymen. The German-Russians have become independent farmers in many instances, but the majority of the members of this race about Fresno are working for farmers of other races or in factories in town. There are still enough laborers of this race in Fresno County to do a great deal of seasonal hand work.

The Mexicans in southern California are generally employed as hand workers, and although many of them have been in the State for years, only a few of the native-born offspring own farms and a few lease beet land in one locality. They are good horsemen and are often employed as teamsters in the southern part of the State. They are generally lazy and lack ambition to rise to higher industrial positions.

Of the Asiatics the Japanese have been the most ambitious and progressive, while the Koreans, of whom there are not many, and the East Indians, who have only recently immigrated to the United States, have made little progress. The Chinese who entered these intensive agricultural districts at the beginning of most of these industries, were at first employed to do only the more disagreeable handwork at special seasons, but they did more and more of the work until in some districts they were the regular employees doing both handwork and some of the teaming. In fact, on some ranches no white men, unless perhaps a foreman, were employed. The Chinese very early began to lease farms, usually for a share of the crop, and they have purchased a few farms in some localities, but they

have never assumed the great importance as independent farmers that the Japanese have. At present the Chinese are noticeable as lessees in the Newcastle district, the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin country, in the Vaca Valley, the Suisun Valley, and about Marysville.

The Japanese were first employed only as seasonal hand workers, but as they became more numerous and more extensively employed, they were hired on some ranches as regular employees for miscellaneous work also, and, in a few cases, they are now employed by white ranchers as teamsters. Their progress and employment in all of the higher occupations in the agricultural industries as a whole, however, has not been due so much to employment of them by white farmers directly, as to the leasing of farms to them. They had not been in the country very long before they followed the example of the Chinese by leasing land for themselves, but in this regard they have been much more ambitious and aggressive than the Chinese were. The leasing at first was for a share of the crop with the landowner retaining control of the work and deciding what crops should be grown, but later cash tenantry, which gives the tenant more complete control of the land so long as he pays the rent when due, has become more extensive. The Japanese have purchased some farms, but their ownership of land has not yet become an important factor in the situation.

The extent to which Asiatics at present own and lease land is shown by a few of the districts following: In the Newcastle district Japanese owned 442 acres and leased 164 farms with a total acreage of 6,550, or approximately 7,000 acres owned and leased by them. It was estimated in 1909 that in this way the Japanese controlled 60 per cent of the fruit lands, Chinese 15 per cent, Portuguese and Italians 15 per cent, and "Americans," doing their own farming, 10 per cent. In the Vaca Valley about 75 per cent of the fruit farms were leased to Japanese in 1908 and about 60 to 65 per cent of the fruit marketed was controlled by them. On the lower Sacramento River the Japanese in 1909 leased 17,597 acres, and on the lower San Joaquin 8,592 acres, which is 25.1 per cent of the 104,138 acres on these rivers devoted to raising fruit and vegetables, covered by the investigation. In the Pajaro Valley the Japanese owned 16 acres, leased 2,073.5 acres, and controlled 359.5 acres by contract in 1909. In the celery industry of Orange County about 1,000 acres of land, or more than one-third of the total acreage devoted to celery, was leased to Japanese in 1909. About 2,500 acres in the Imperial Valley were leased by Japanese the same year. Approximately one-half of the 3,000 acres devoted to cantaloupe growing in this valley was under Japanese control.

The Japanese control nearly all of the land in the State devoted to the production of strawberries.

The almost universal reason given by white owners for leasing to Japanese is that it proves as profitable as running the place themselves and they thus avoid the trouble incidental to securing laborers. The Japanese lease because it gives them the chance to make large earnings and they wish to rise above a wage basis. The rise of Japanese to the position of independent farmers has had some influence upon the wages paid to Japanese laborers, as will be pointed out in the next section.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF LABOR.

The earnings of the farm laborers of California can not be thoroughly presented without being shown separately for the various occupations and by the different communities. This has been done in separate reports for each of the principal agricultural districts investigated. The wage data for the State as a whole and a discussion of the hours of work will, however, be of value in this review of the agricultural labor situation in California.

The usual hours of work on California farms are eleven per day. There is, however, considerable variation from this normal day as between different districts, different industries, different seasons of the year, and between different races. During the summer in most districts both the regular and the seasonal employees generally work eleven hours per day, but in some sections the employees upon many ranches work only ten or ten and one-half hours. In winter in most districts ten hours usually constitute a day's work. On a large percentage of the citrus fruit ranches of southern California the workday is ten hours for the regular help, while pickers work nine, nine and one-half, or ten hours. In some districts Japanese seasonal workers on a day wage basis work ten or eleven hours where white men in the same occupations work nine or ten hours per day. There is also a difference between the hours worked on farms conducted by "miscellaneous white men" and those conducted by certain immigrant races. Italians employed by their countrymen very generally work twelve hours per day. Chinese working on a day wage basis frequently put in a regular thirteen-hour day for their countrymen as employers. Japanese, as a race, are quite insistent upon regular and short hours, but when employed by Japanese owners or tenants they often work eleven or twelve hours per day, while in the same communities they work only ten or eleven hours for white employers.

The work day on the farms is longer than in the cities and in the fruit-packing houses, where ten hours is the general rule. In the canneries, however, the employees sometimes work twelve to fourteen hours a day during the rush season, but are paid by the hour or on a piece basis, all over ten hours being considered overtime. The sugar-beet factories are another exception with a twelve-hour day. The citrus-fruit packing houses in towns where white persons are employed, run nine or ten hours per day, but a few packing houses where Japanese do the packing were found to run eleven hours.

The seasonal hand workers are very generally employed on a piece basis with no fixed number of hours per day, but as the earnings depend on the amount of work accomplished, the men often work more than the customary eleven hours per day. The Japanese quite frequently work twelve, thirteen, or fourteen hours per day when on a piece basis in order to make the largest earnings possible during the busy season. Both Chinese and Japanese work longer hours than other races. "White men," even on a piece basis, seldom work more than eleven hours. Ordinarily farm laborers work only six days a week, but in some industries it is necessary and in others convenient to work Sundays during the harvest. For example, the gathering of cantaloupes, asparagus, and many kinds of fruit continues on Sundays. In other work confined to a short season, such as gathering raisin grapes, thinning beets, etc., Sunday work is very common.

Two tables follow which are made by combining the wage data secured from the various agricultural districts investigated in California. Only employees receiving a fixed wage per day or month are included, as piece-rate earnings are too variable and uncertain to be of value for comparative purposes. Regular white employees are commonly employed at a monthly rate, but for this table such wages have been reduced to a day basis, considering twenty-six working days as a month. The employees have been classed as "regular" and "temporary," and the wages of these two classes have been tabulated separately according as they received board in addition to the wages given or were not boarded. Lodging is generally furnished, but is not considered of commercial value.

Of the regular white employees, more than two-thirds received board in addition to the wages paid. Moreover, a part of those who did not receive board in addition to wages, were paid extra wages from which they paid for their board at a boarding house on the ranch. Of 123 Italians, 101 received board in addition to wages. Only 8 of the 93 Mexicans were boarded. One hundred and eight of the 134 regularly employed Chinese were boarded by their countrymen who employed them, and 93 of the 956 Japanese were boarded by either Japanese or Chinese employers. No East Indians received board in addition to wages.

The tables next presented show the wages of 2,000 regular employees on the ranches investigated.

TABLE 4.—*Number of regularly employed farm hands in California earning each specified amount per day with board, by race of individual.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.																	
		$0.88.	$0.96.	$1.00.	$1.10.	$1.15.	$1.25.	$1.30.	$1.35.	$1.40.	$1.45.	$1.50.	$1.55.	$1.60.	$1.70.	$1.75.	$1.85.	$1.90.	$2.00.	$2.50.
Armenian	1																1			
Chinese	108					1	10	34	1	18		38	1			4		1		
Indian	1			1																
Italian	101		1	56		19	15	27	4	1		5						1		
Japanese and Korean	93	8		3					2			36	2	8	6					
Magyar	2					1							1							
Mexican	8					2	4					2								
Portuguese	3						1		1				1							
Miscellaneous white	411	6		7	19	79	125		93	13	1	21	22			10		4	10	1
Total	728	14	1	67	19	102	155	61	101	32	1	102	27	8	6	14	1	6	10	1

TABLE 5.—*Number of regularly employed farm hands in California earning each specified amount per day without board, by race of individual.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.																			
		$1.00.	$1.25.	$1.35.	$1.40.	$1.50.	$1.55.	$1.60.	$1.65.	$1.70.	$1.75.	$1.80.	$1.85.	$1.90.	$1.95.	$2.00.	$2.10.	$2.15.	$2.25.	$2.50.	$2.70.	$3.00.
Armenian	2															2						
Chinese	26					9	12	2			3											
East Indian	66					34	21	10			1								1		1	1
Italian	22					18					1								1			
Japanese and Korean	863		25	24	4	243	123	77	39	71	193	7	12	17	3	23		1				
Mexican	85	41				10	3				7					24						
Spanish	9					9																
Miscellaneous white	199					24	4	2			51		4	18		70	8		10	7		1
Total	1,272	41	25	24	4	347	163	91	39	71	256	7	16	35	3	119	8	1	12	7	1	2

Of the regular employees reporting wages with board in addition, six white men and eight Japanese received the least amount, viz, $23 per month, or 88 cents per day on the basis of 26 working days per month. These white men and Japanese were employed in a vineyard owned by Japanese in connection with a winery. On the whole, the Italians were the lowest paid, for 75.2 per cent of the 101 Italians, 27 per cent of the "miscellaneous white men," 11.8 per cent of the Japanese, and 0.9 per cent of the Chinese received less than $1.25 per day with board. The wages paid regular white men, with board in addition, are somewhat less than those paid Japanese as regular help. Of the four principal races, 95 per cent of the Italians and 83.5 per cent of the "miscellaneous white" persons as against 59.3 per cent of the Chinese and 43 per cent of the Japanese received less than $1.50 per day with board. In the group receiving $1.50 and under $1.75 per day are found 10.5 per cent of the white men, 5 per cent of the Italians, 36.1 per cent of the Chinese, and 55.9 per cent of the Japanese, while 6.1 per cent of the white employees, 4.6 per cent of the Chinese, and 1.1 per cent of the Japanese were paid $1.75 or over. Eleven white men were the only persons receiving $2 or more per day in addition to board. Of the employees receiving board in addition to wages, 70.3 per cent were "miscellaneous white men" and Italians, while of the regular employees not boarded, 81.8 per cent were Japanese, Chinese, East Indians, and Mexicans.

The two races of regular employees receiving the lowest wages without board were the Mexicans, 48.2 per cent of whom received but $1 per day, and the Japanese, 6.1 per cent of whom received less than $1.50 per day. In the group receiving $1.50 and under $1.75 per day, without board, are found 15.1 per cent of the white men, 15.3 per cent of the Mexicans, 64.1 per cent of the Japanese, 88.5 per cent of the Chinese, and 98.5 per cent of the East Indians. Receiving $1.75 and under $2 per day were 36.7 per cent of the "white" workers, 8.2 per cent of the Mexicans, 26.9 per cent of the Japanese, 11.5 per cent of the 26 Chinese, and 1.5 per cent of the East Indians. Receiving $2 or over per day, without board, were 48.2 per cent of the white men, 28.2 per cent of the Mexicans, and 2.9 per cent of the Japanese. From these figures it is seen that the white men are the highest paid race in this part of the table, nearly one-half of the white employees receiving $2 or over per day. More than one-half of each of the other races, as against only 15.1 per cent of the white men, received less than $1.75 per day.

The average of the wages of the 411 white men regularly employed and receiving board in addition, is $1.310 per day, as against $1.396 per day with board for Japanese. As Japanese are never boarded by white employers, these Japanese who are regularly employed with board are hired by their countrymen or by Chinese farmers. The higher wages with board paid to Japanese are due primarily to the difference in the value attached to the board furnished white men and that furnished to Japanese by Asiatic employers. It has already been stated that the white employee's board is reckoned at from 50 to 75 cents per day, while that of Japanese is reckoned at from 20 to 30 cents per day. Making this allowance for the difference in board white employees received higher wages than Japanese. This fact is made plain by taking the average earnings of white men and Japa

nese regularly employed, but not receiving board in addition to wages. The average of the daily wages, without board, of 199 white men is $1.889, that of the Japanese $1.623, a difference of more than 25 cents per day in favor of the former group.

Another important fact is that regular white men are usually employed on a monthly basis, thus receiving pay for rainy days and also for other idle days, while Japanese are more often paid only for the days actually worked.

Of the regular employees receiving board in addition to wages, the average of $1.108 per day for the 101 Italians is the least for the races present in considerable number, while the $1.406 per day of the 108 Chinese is the highest. Of the regular help not receiving board, the white men averaged $1.889 per day, Italians $1.667, Japanese $1.623, Chinese $1.559, East Indians $1.534, and Mexicans $1.422.

Only a small percentage of the temporary employees are given board in addition to wages. Of the 330 reported as receiving board, more than one-half were Italians employed by their countrymen. The following table shows separately the temporary employees receiving wages with board included and those not boarded:

TABLE 6.—*Number of temporarily employed farm hands in California earning each specified amount per day with board, by race of individual.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		$0.96.	$1.	$1.15.	$1.25.	$1.30.	$1.35.	$1.40.	$1.50.	$1.75.	$2.
Armenian	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	19	.....	.....
Italian	181	84	25	35	63	.....	7	3	13	17	4	.....
Japanese	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	11	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous white	53	.....	12	.....	15	2	16	.....	4	3	1
Total	330	87	38	35	95	9	19	29	40	7	1

TABLE 7.—*Number of temporarily employed farm hands in California earning each specified amount per day without board, by race of individual.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.															
		$1.00.	$1.25.	$1.35.	$1.40.	$1.50.	$1.55.	$1.60.	$1.65.	$1.70.	$1.75.	$1.80.	$1.85.	$1.90.	$2.00.	$2.25.	$3.00 or over.
Armenian	3										3				2		
Austrian	2														2		
Chinese	99								12		85				1		
East Indian	253		91			105	24	17			2	13			4	4	
German-Russian	8																
Greek	9					9					3				3		
Indian	6														2	5	
Italian	17	10														2	
Japanese	2,654			11	143	918	104	198	225	268	688	56	23	10	13		
Mexican	82					16				3	56				7		
Slavonian	5					5											
Spanish	39		5			34					23			15	120	28	5
Miscellaneous white	286	3				86											
Total	3,463	13	96	11	143	1,173	128	210	237	271	800	69	23	25	160	39	5

The lowest wages, including board, were paid to Italians, 29.8 per cent of whom receive $25 per month (or 96 cents per day), with board. The West Indian and two of the nine Spaniards received the same amount. Of the "whites" 22.6 per cent and of the Italians 33.1 per cent received $1 and under $1.25 per day. Receiving $1.25 and under $1.50 were 62.3 per cent of the "white men," 57.5 per cent of the Japanese, 45.7 per cent of the Chinese, and 34.8 per cent of the Italians. Receiving $1.50 and under $1.75 were 7.5 per cent of the "white men," 54.3 per cent of the Chinese, and 42.5 per cent of the Japanese, while 7.5 per cent of the "white men" and 2.2 per cent of the Italians received $1.75 or over. The averages of the daily earnings, with board, of the four leading races are $1.121 for Italians, $1.286 for "miscellaneous white men," $1.421 for Japanese, and $1.454 for Chinese.

The great majority of the temporary farm employees of California are not boarded. The table gives the wage data secured from 3,463 temporary employees who were paid day wages and were not receiving board in addition to wages. The lowest wage was $1 per day, which was paid to 10 of the 17 Italians and to 3 of the 286 "white men." Among those receiving $1.25 and under $1.50 are found 36 per cent of the 253 East Indians, 5.8 per cent of the Japanese, and 12.8 per cent of the 39 Spaniards. Receiving $1.50 and under $1.75 were 23.2 per cent of the Mexicans, 30.1 per cent of the "white men," 57.7 per cent of the East Indians, 64.4 per cent of the Japanese, and 87.2 per cent of the Spaniards. Of the "miscellaneous whites" 13.3 per cent, of the Japanese 29.3 per cent, of the Mexicans 68.3 per cent, of the Chinese 85.9 per cent, and of the East Indians 5.9 per cent received $1.75 and under $2. Only 0.4 per cent of the East Indians, 2 per cent of the Chinese, 6 per cent of the Japanese, 8.5 per cent of the Mexicans, and 55.6 per cent of the "miscellaneous white men" were paid $2 or over. The Japanese constituted 76.6 per cent of the temporary workers not receiving board in addition to wages on the ranches visited, and 90.3 per cent of these Japanese received from $1.50 to $1.75 per day, inclusive. "White men" received the highest pay of the temporary laborers not provided with board in addition to their wages. The 286 "white men" averaged $1.855 per day, the 99 Chinese $1.743, the 82 Mexicans $1.721, the 2,654 Japanese $1.615, and the 253 East Indians $1.441 per day. It is likewise true for the temporary laborers as for the regular that the Japanese average a higher money wage per day when board is included than do the white men, but the white men are generally paid more when no board is furnished.

The wages given in the tables are typical of the wages of the State as a whole, but considerable variation is found as between one district and another, which is apparent in the special reports on the districts investigated. These reports also note the variation of wages as between one ranch and another. The investigation in most communities was made at the height of the busy season, when wages have often been higher, especially for the Japanese, than they are at other seasons of the year. The differences between the wages of the Japanese at the busy season and those during the slack months range from 10 to

35 cents per day. The wage of the Japanese during the slack winter months is usually $1.25 per day.

Japanese farmers paid their Japanese employees slightly higher wages on the average than did their white competitors. The Japanese employers can afford to do this, as they usually select the best workers among their countrymen and work longer hours than Japanese do for white ranchers. The white employers, on the other hand, must take the Japanese whom the employment "bosses" supply without regard to individual efficiency. The higher wages paid by the Japanese farmers have, however, tended to compel white farmers to pay more to their Japanese employees.

The majority of the temporary farm laborers of California are working on a piece basis and their earnings are not shown in the tables above, for such earnings vary greatly and are uncertain. They vary with differences in the number of hours worked per day, condition of the crop, amount of skill, and the degree of application of the worker. Only a very small percentage of the nearly 10,000 grape pickers of Fresno County were working on a time basis; the majority worked on a piece basis—so much per tray in picking raisin grapes and per ton or box (40 pounds) in picking wine and sometimes in picking table grapes. The piece rates were practically the same for all races in 1909. The average daily earnings of the Japanese in picking raisin grapes are in excess of $4, and there are many members of the race who earn as high as $6 per day. Americans average about $3 per day, German-Russians $2.50, and the Mexicans, East Indians, and Indians about $2. During most of the wine-grape picking season the demand for laborers is not so great and the piece rates paid do not permit such large earnings. In gathering wine grapes Japanese in 1908 averaged about $1.91 per day, while Mexicans, East Indians, and the few white laborers often earned only about $1.25 per day. A large percentage of the Chinese and a few of the Japanese pickers are paid by the day, the wage usually being $1.75.

In the beet-growing industry, where the great majority of the seasonal laborers are Japanese, data for 1,347 laborers employed on beet farms showed that 46.6 per cent of them earned between $1.75 and $2, while only 16.4 per cent earned less than $1.75 and 37 per cent earned $2 or over per day. Nearly all of these were working on a piece basis. Of the three races (Japanese, Mexicans, and East Indians) most important in this industry, the Japanese had the highest average earnings. More than one-half of the Japanese earned between $1.75 and $2, while 37.4 per cent earned $2 or more as against 8.5 per cent who earned less than $1.75. Of the Mexicans 6 per cent earned less than $1.50, 52 per cent earned between $1.50 and $1.75, 6 per cent between $1.75 and $2, and 36 per cent between $2 and $2.50. The East Indians averaged less than the Japanese and Mexicans, for 30.6 per cent of them earned between $1.50 and $1.75 and 63.9 per cent earned between $1.75 and $2. The East Indians are usually paid $1.50 or $1.75 per day for work in the beet fields, as they are new and slow at such work, and for that reason object to piece rates.

The hop industry is another in which the pickers are paid on a piece basis. The Japanese make the largest earnings because the

are quick and are willing to work intensively for longer hours than white persons. Ninety-one of 239 Japanese males earned between $3 and $4, while 18 succeeded in earning $4 or more per day. Only 47, or one-fifth, of the Japanese earned less than $2 per day. About one-half of the natives and North Europeans earned between $2 and $3 per day, one-third earned between $1.50 and $2, and the remainder earned from $1 to $1.50. The East Indians were the least efficient workers. Only 8 of the 39 reported earned more than $1.25 per day and none earned as much as $1.75. Of the women engaged in picking hops, about two-thirds earned less than $1.75 per day. Of 10 earning $2 or over, 5 were Japanese (7 Japanese women in all), 1 Japanese woman earning between $3 and $3.50. The reported earnings of white persons were lower than the average for a season, for the investigation was carried on at the beginning of the picking—before some of the white persons had gained experience in the work.

Picking fruit in some communities, and the cutting and the packing of fruit in nearly all, are paid at piece rates.

The three important industries dealt with above are sufficient to show that in seasonal work on a piece basis the hand workers average considerably higher wages than on a time basis, for they work more intensively and longer hours per day.

The wages given in the tables above are from all parts of the State. In some districts of the State there is a distinct discrimination as between races, and this discrimination is especially directed at the Japanese and East Indians. This is most noticeable and prevalent in the citrus-fruit industry. In southern California nearly all of the white pickers and a large part of the Mexicans were in 1909 paid $1.75 or $2 per day, while the Japanese were paid from $1.50 to $1.75. The Japanese usually received 25 cents less per day than white men, and as a rule they worked longer hours. East Indians in one community received only $1.50 per day, while Japanese were paid $1.75 and white men $2. In the Tulare citrus district the difference in wages was even greater. Of the 114 Japanese pickers reporting data in this district, 74 received $1.50 per day and 40 $1.75, while 64 of the 76 white pickers, not receiving board in addition to wages, earned $2 or $2.25 per day. In the Newcastle deciduous-fruit district in 1909 Japanese and white men as harvest laborers were paid practically the same wages, but East Indians received about 25 cents less per day. In the Vaca Valley for the regular work white men received slightly higher wages than the Japanese, the former in 1908 being paid from $1.50 to $2 per day, usually $1.50 or $1.60, while Japanese were paid from $1.35 to $1.50, and in exceptional cases $1.60. In picking fruit all races received the same pay, except East Indians, who were paid about 25 cents less per day.

In the Pajaro Valley the Dalmatians and other white persons engaged in the apple harvest received from $1.50 to $2 per day, while Japanese were paid $1.50. Most of the white persons received from 25 cents to 50 cents more per day than Japanese. For regular work in most of the agricultural communities of the State Japanese received less pay than white men, or, if they were paid as much, it was usually because they worked longer hours or the work was especially irksome. In many districts, as has been indicated, the Japa-

nese received less pay for harvest work than did white men, but in other communities all races received the same wages for similar work. In one or two exceptional cases, however, Japanese harvest laborers have been paid more than white help. One instance of this was during the prune harvest in the Santa Clara Valley in 1910, when Japanese were paid $2 per day. This resulted from the dependence of this industry for years upon Japanese labor, so that the scarcity of Japanese workers in 1910 enabled those present to demand much higher wages than formerly, and the growers were not prepared to meet the demands by bringing in white labor to compete with the Japanese, and white men did not seek this work voluntarily, as the growers had been employing Japanese almost exclusively for years.

On piecework the prices are now generally about the same for all races, but in some districts the Japanese still underbid other races in taking contracts.

The regular work on the ranches provides employment throughout the year. Regular white employees are usually paid at a monthly rate, and their wages extend through the whole year. The regularly employed Japanese, on the other hand, are more often paid by the day for the days actually worked only, and lose a part of the time when work is slack or the weather is not favorable. As has been pointed out, the seasonal work in most communities and industries lasts merely a small part of the year, and the hand laborers must seek work elsewhere for the rest of the year. By going from community to community some of these migratory laborers are able to secure work for a large part of the year. But even during the busy seasons in many of these industries the work is very irregular. In the deciduous-fruit industry of many districts much time is lost waiting for the different kinds of fruit to ripen. There is also a tendency to keep enough people on a piece basis to handle a maximum crop, so that the work is divided among more people than can be given full-time employment. This was especially true of the cutting of fruit to be dried in the Vaca Valley in 1908. The changes of the weather also affect the regularity of the work in some places. Damp nights and rainy weather often delay the picking of citrus fruit, which can not be gathered until the trees are thoroughly dry. The rapidity and regularity with which deciduous fruit ripens depends at certain seasons largely upon the weather. In the allied packing and canning industries in many districts the work depends directly upon the regularity of the harvest of the crops, so that there is considerable irregularity in these establishments also.

The table next presented shows the yearly earnings of Japanese Italian, and Portuguese laborers.

TABLE 8.—*Yearly earnings (approximate) of farm laborers 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

ITALIAN.

Months worked.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Average earnings.	Number earning—											
			Under $100.	$100 and under $150.	$150 and under $200.	$200 and under $250.	$250 and under $300.	$300 and under $400.	$400 and under $500.	$500 and under $600.	$600 and under $700.	$700 and under $800.	$800 and under $1,000.	
With board:														
1	2	$25.00	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	1	100.00	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	1	125.00	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	2	125.00	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	2	200.00	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	1	250.00	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	12	312.67	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	21	234.62	2	2	1	2	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....

JAPANESE.

With board:														
1	1	$40.00	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	1	120.00	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	1	180.00	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	1	240.00	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	3	320.00	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
11	1	420.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
12	17	366.65	....	....	....	....	1	....	10	6	....	....	....	....
Total	25	327.72	1	1	1	2	1	11	8	....	....	....	....	....
Without board:														
3	1	90.00	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	2	210.00	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	7	208.14	....	....	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	6	243.33	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	16	311.38	....	....	....	3	3	9	1	....	....	....	....	....
9	25	326.80	....	....	....	....	7	13	5	....	....	....	....	....
10	29	317.38	....	....	....	3	3	18	5	....	....	....	....	....
11	45	391.36	....	....	....	1	3	19	17	4	1	....	....	....
12	139	427.18	....	....	....	1	1	35	74	15	2	....	....	1
Total	360	379.03	1	....	1	19	18	96	102	19	3	....	....	1

PORTUGUESE.

With board:														
4	1	$130.00	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
12	3	390.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4	325.00	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....

Of the 21 Italians, only 12 worked all the twelve months of the preceding year and averaged $312.67, with board, for the year. Of the Japanese, 146 out of 285 worked twelve months, and of these 17 averaged $366.65 with board, and 129 averaged $427.18 without board, for the year. Of the 129 not receiving board 2 earned less than $300 for the year, 35 earned $300 but less than $400, 74 earned $400 but less than $500, while 18 earned $500 or more for the year. Three of the four Portuguese worked twelve months and averaged $390, with board, for the year.

EMPLOYERS' OPINIONS OF RACES EMPLOYED.

White employers commonly state that they prefer good white men for all of their work, but that reliable, steady, and sober men can not be secured for hand work. As teamsters and regular employees "white men" are considered the most desirable race. In the few districts where a good class of white seasonal workers are employed, they are considered more efficient workers than Asiatics. But the shiftless class of "Americans" usually secured for temporary work are considered less desirable workers than Japanese and Chinese. The German-Russian immigrants employed about Fresno are regarded as good workers, and the Armenians in the same section were satisfactory, but are no longer available. The Italians, Portuguese, and Dalmatians in those places where they have worked for white employers have been regarded favorably, but, as stated above, they nearly all work for their countrymen, by whom they are preferred to other races.

The consensus of opinion among the older ranchers who have employed many races is that the Chinese were the most satisfactory class of seasonal hand laborers employed. They were contented with their position as laborers, were faithful, conscientious workers, although somewhat slower than some of the other races, and caused no inconvenience to employers by requiring any high standard of comfort in living quarters. Furthermore, they were easily secured through their "bosses." This general preference for Chinese, which has been increased by the present general dissatisfaction with Japanese, causes many employers to desire and to advocate a limited immigration of the members of that race. Many large employers who regard Chinese as the most satisfactory and convenient laborers for their work state, however, that all Asiatics are undesirable as a permanent part of the population and favor rigid exclusion, even if it means higher wages to be paid, greater difficulties in securing employees, and a readjustment of the industries of the State.

As has been stated, the Japanese were for several years regarded with much favor because of their industry, quickness, sobriety, cleanliness, adaptability, steadiness, and eagerness to learn American ways. In a few districts, usually where they have entered more recently and have considerable competition for the seasonal work, they are still regarded favorably. In the State as a whole, however, they are now very generally condemned by ranchers because by concerted demands at opportune times they have raised wages. In many localities they have gone on strike or threatened to do so and have occasionally boycotted employers in order to raise wages. They are also said to be less accommodating and do not accomplish as much work per day as formerly. Complaint is made in some localities that, as a result of their control of the seasonal labor supply, they have become very independent and hard to deal with. Moreover, their honesty and reliability in business dealings is frequently questioned. Though the attitude of employers toward Japanese has changed in most communities from one of favor to one of opposition, they are still the dominant race of temporary farm laborers. In spite of the very general dissatisfaction with the Japanese, they are hired on account of their numbers and the ease with which they can

be secured through bosses. The Koreans are not ordinarily distinguished from the Japanese, but these objectionable characteristics have never been attributed to the few Koreans as such.

The East Indians are regarded as the least desirable and so far have proved to be the least efficient race, although it must be remembered that they have been in the country but a short time and the strong personal feeling against them has prevented them from receiving the most favorable opportunities to acquire experience and show their ability as hand workers.

POSSIBLE CHANGES AND READJUSTMENTS.

From what has been said it is apparent that the problems involved in securing agricultural laborers in California are the following:

(1) A great deal of the hand work connected with the cultivation and harvest of the intensive crops is disagreeable, requiring a great deal of stooping, as the work to be done is near the ground and the worker must keep moving from one vine or plant to another. Furthermore, the climate in some of the valleys during the summer months, when most of the work is done, is extremely hot.

(2) Much of the work is of a seasonal character.

(3) The specialization of most communities in one or only a few intensive crops makes the demand for laborers in the community as a whole very great and they are all needed for the same short periods.

(4) The allied fruit and vegetable packing and canning establishments in these agricultural communities require large numbers of laborers at the same time that men are needed in the fields for the harvest. This increases the difficulties of the farmers in securing enough laborers.

(5) There are no other industries in most of these agricultural districts which offer work during other months of the year to the seasonal farm laborers. Consequently there are few settled laborers in the communities available for seasonal work, and these few resident laborers are usually secured by the packing and canning establishments and can not be secured by the farmers.

(6) The seasonal farm laborers must migrate in order to secure work for the greater part of the year.

(7) The farmers must rely upon the class or races which will migrate and thus be available for farm work.

To secure men to take up work with so many disadvantages has been the problem of the orchardists, vineyardists, and vegetable and sugar-beet growers.

These intensive agricultural industries have been developed and have been influenced by the labor supply which has been available. As has been set forth, the Chinese were available in large numbers from the beginning of most of these industries and they were followed by the Japanese, and, more recently and to a less extent, by Koreans and East Indians. The employment of these Asiatics has built up a system of seasonal labor which has suited the industries and has made the ranchers fearful lest the restrictions upon and exclusion of all of these races of immigrants should prove to be destructive of the industries. The "gang" organization, which has

been described, was a result of the extensive employment of Chinese. This organization has been convenient and effective, so that many ranchers have come to regard such a system of securing seasonal laborers as essential to the successful growing of intensive crops. In a few districts other races, in order to compete with Orientals, have also to a certain extent adopted a group organization for securing work in the fields. The poor accommodations generally provided for the help on California ranches is another result of the long employment of Asiatics in these agricultural districts. The employer is not required to board Asiatics and any poor building has served them as living quarters. The immigrants from Asia have made admirable hand workers, for they appear in large numbers for the seasonal work, are secured through "bosses" without much effort on the part of employers, and depart at the end of the season to appear again when needed.

In the older districts of the State, where the vineyards, orchards, and intensive farming have been developed with this convenient Asiatic labor, the farmers quite generally state that some form of Asiatic labor is necessary for the continued success of their industries. They favor Chinese to other Asiatics, for they are more reliable, steady, uncomplaining, and less desirous of leasing and competing with white men. That the farmers regard the Chinese as the best race of hand workers is shown by the fact that between 1900 and 1907, when the immigration of Japanese was unrestricted and that race was coming in the greatest numbers, efforts were made at various times to secure a modification of the Chinese-exclusion law so as to admit a limited number of Chinese each year.[a] It was not entirely a matter of numbers, but a question of the character of the laborers as well. The Japanese were better suited than white men to follow after and fit into the system developed by the Chinese, but were not as satisfactory laborers as the Chinese. They are more progressive and desirous of rising above the wage relation; they are ambitious to enter other lines of work besides the lowest kind of farm labor; they have come to make more frequent demands for higher wages and better living conditions than the Chinese; and they are in other respects less desirable. Nevertheless, the Japanese supplied a sufficient number of laborers to further develop these industries, and have been regarded as better suited to seasonal hand work than the European and native races. The farmers generally state that much of the hand work is of such a disagreeable character that ambitious, reliable white men will not do it, and the vagrant, intemperate white men often seeking such work are usually irregular and worthless. They consider the expense of changes necessary for securing and keeping white workers as prohibitive and destructive of the industries. White men lack organization which would cause inconvenience

[a] At the Thirty-second Fruit Growers' Convention (December, 1906,) the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 43 to 28:

"Whereas farm labor is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and in California especially the great fruit and wine industries are threatened with disaster unless some remedy be found to get more laborers: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the fruit growers of California, in convention assembled, favor such modification of the Chinese-exclusion act as will permit the enactment of laws making possible restricted immigration of laborers irrespective of nationality."

in securing them, and their employment would entail greater outlays for wages and to provide board and comfortable living quarters.

If the present specialization of communities in only a few intensive crops, the present large holdings in many places, the present methods of securing help, the existing wages, hours, and conditions of living and work for farm laborers are all to remain the same, Asiatic labor is, of course, indispensable, for white men will not fit into the industries precisely as they are at present organized and conducted in many instances. The question, however, is: Can not certain changes and readjustments be brought about which will make these crops possible with other classes of labor? Can changes be introduced which will make it possible for other races to be secured in sufficient numbers on conditions which will not be prohibitive, to make good the diminishing number of Asiatics which may be expected to result if the present policy of exclusion and restriction is continued? Various races available and possible methods and changes will be discussed.

If the present restrictions continue in force, the disappearance of Asiatics, who now predominate in the hand work connected with some agricultural industries, will be gradual, so that changes need be made gradually. It has been twenty-eight years since the Chinese-exclusion law was enacted and still Chinese are employed extensively on some ranches in the older agricultural districts. The recent restrictions on the immigration of Japanese will probably be felt more quickly than in the case of the Chinese because of the exodus from the United States and because they are strongly inclined to scatter to other districts and States, and also to move to cities to engage in business and other more regular work there found. As these Asiatics disappear at the rate of a few thousand per year, what races is it possible to substitute for them?

It appears that the farmers in most districts have not made much effort to avail themselves of the supply of white laborers to be secured for seasonal work from the larger cities of California. In a few places, by providing camping outfits and otherwise helping the white persons willing to go from the cities to the country to work, farmers have secured large numbers of white men and women for seasonal work. At the time of the investigation in the Vaca Valley in 1908 some 2,000 of the seasonal fruit workers were white persons from Oakland and San Francisco. Yet no effort had been made to obtain them and little provision was made for their care. In other deciduous-fruit districts white persons from the cities have been used to a less extent to pick, cut, and pack fruit. In the hopyards of the Wheatland district the majority of the 2,500 pickers were white persons secured by advertising in the cities. The cases in which efforts have been made to secure white workers from the larger cities have, however, been comparatively few, because Asiatics have, as a general rule, been more easily found and their competition has made it difficult and in some places practically impossible for white persons seeking such work to find employment. While it is true that the white persons of the cities available for seasonal work would not meet the demands of the whole State, yet, as Asiatics disappear, the unskilled laborers of the larger cities could be drawn upon to a greater extent than at present to supply field workers. They can

pick hops and pick and pack fruit and do much of the work which is now done in part by Asiatics.

The products which require so much handwork are grown to a certain extent in other States with white labor entirely. While the climatic conditions in California are different, it does not appear that the dependence of these industries upon Asiatics has been due entirely to the nature of the work or the climatic conditions, but rather to the availability of Asiatics and their long continued employment. The citrus-fruit industry in California is comparatively young and has been developed with white labor, the Japanese having been employed only within the last ten years, yet in a few localities, where Japanese are extensively employed, some of the growers are beginning to regard the employment of that race as essential to their industry. In some deciduous-fruit districts white persons have been employed to a considerable extent, for the work is not disagreeable, and in Washington, Oregon, and other Western States white men do nearly all of the picking and packing of fruit which is mainly performed by Asiatics in California. Cantaloupe picking in the extreme heat of the Imperial Valley is unpleasant work, yet it is carried on mainly by white laborers. Bean hoeing, asparagus cutting, celery planting and cultivating, and the handwork connected with other vegetables are more disagreeable tasks and few white persons, except Italians and Portuguese, are found in such work, yet in other States these crops are grown without oriental races.

The two most extensively grown crops which also involve the most disagreeable hand work are grapes and sugar beets. In these two branches of agriculture the disappearance of Asiatics would be most keenly felt, for the work is especially arduous and the gang organization of the Asiatics is considered most necessary because the demand for laborers for the short season is great. Native and north European white persons have never engaged extensively in grape picking in spite of the large earnings possible on a piece basis during the raisin season. During the nineties, after the Chinese-exclusion law began to be felt and before Japanese became so numerous, German-Russians and Armenians were employed in large numbers, but at present few of these two races are engaged in such work, and the large number of Italians are found working for their countrymen only. Very few natives and north Europeans are found in the vineyards. The aversion of "white persons" is due primarily to the disagreeable character of the "stoop-over work" during the hot autumn months, but the competition of Asiatics and the "white man's" dislike of "Asiatic work" have been additional reasons why "white men" have not sought work in the vineyards. The thinning of beets is still more disagreeable, which has made it difficult to secure and keep white laborers. The intensive work in the beet fields has, however, been performed to a great extent by Mexicans, and that race appears most likely to be substituted for the disappearing Asiatics. In some of the other States where beets are grown the work has to a great extent been done by German-Russians and other white laborers.

By inducing natives and north Europeans to migrate from the East and Middle Western States to the Pacific coast more white laborers could be secured for agricultural work. The intelligent,

reliable white laborers from the Eastern States now in California have come West as part of the general westward movement, and those of the most desirable type do not engage in agricultural work long on account of the adverse conditions which obtain and because the rapid development of the State has offered them more agreeable occupations and greater opportunities for advancement. The high railroad fares have been important in retarding a more general migration of laborers from Eastern States to California, and, of course, these high rates have prevented any migration hither for the busy summer months only. Efforts have been made by farmers of the State to bring in desirable white laborers. At the Twenty-sixth Fruit Growers' Convention (December, 1901) a committee on labor reported having secured from the railroads colony rates for home-seekers, which resulted in bringing several thousand people to the State.

At the Twenty-seventh Fruit Growers' Convention (December, 1902) a committee of fifteen was appointed "for the purpose of perfecting plans whereby an organized effort might be made to induce young men and men with families in the agricultural districts of the Eastern States to come to California to reside and engage in orchard and farm work." Ten speakers were sent through the Middle West and Eastern States to deliver illustrated lectures, distribute pamphlets, and have articles placed in newspapers to induce laborers to come to California. At the Twenty-ninth Convention (December, 1903) the committee reported that during the year it had received from fruit growers, packers, canners, and others applications for 9,301 laborers. "The requests came from all parts of the State, and were generally for the months of July, August, September, and October, although in many instances help was desired for much longer periods, and occasionally for the entire year. The committee actually placed 917 people from Eastern States and more who came found work for themselves." It was further stated that the reports of the ten lecturers showed "that desirable agricultural help is just as scarce in Eastern States as it is in California. This serious shortage of farm help in the Eastern States was a revelation to our committee, and has induced us to suggest to the fruit growers of California the advisability of offering special inducements to men with families from agricultural districts of the East to come to our State and assist us in harvesting our crop." The bringing of young white men from the East was regarded as but a temporary relief, for under the present conditions of farm life, which have been given form by the Asiatics, they must move about, and they soon drift into other work.

At the thirtieth convention (December, 1904) the committee on labor reported that the light crop of that year had shown that it was not necessary to secure laborers from the East, but recommended the effort to secure permanent settlers on the land, which will be dealt with later. The work of this committee shows that while the intensive crops of California require more laborers than other farming States, still the difficulty of securing farm laborers is not entirely a California problem. The drift of population to the cities, where work is steadier and better paid, and social and educational advantages are to be had, has been felt throughout the country. Under such circum-

stances desirable white laborers from Eastern States can only be secured gradually.

The Mexicans have been and still are an important source of labor, especially in southern California. They have been rather extensively employed in the beet fields and vineyards where white men are most difficult to secure and Asiatics are most likely to be considered indispensable. As the Mexican immigration may increase for some time, this race offers a source of labor to substitute for the Asiatics in the most undesirable seasonal occupations.

These are the principal sources of non-Asiatic farm laborers at the present time. With the completion of the Panama Canal (within three years), however, California should have access to a larger supply of white labor. The water transportation thereby afforded should give cheap rates from Eastern and Southern States which shopld induce large numbers of laborers to come to California. The immigration from south and east Europe, which now arrives in eastern cities, should then find a direct cheap route through the canal to the Pacific Coast States. Moreover, travel by water all the way will make the long trip much easier than it has been by vessel and train. The practical certainty of a large direct immigration of south Europeans makes them a possible substitute for Asiatics. In their efforts to secure a modification of the Chinese-exclusion law the farmers of California have often condemned the south and east Europeans as inferior workmen to the Chinese, but the races from Mediterranean countries have not been tried in large numbers. The Italians, Portuguese, and German-Russians in the agricultural communities have been satisfactory hand laborers. The Italians engaged in agricultural work in California, however, have been employed chiefly on farms owned or leased by their countrymen. This has been due to their clannishness and to the fact that their numbers were not even sufficient to supply the demands of their countrymen. In the Eastern States this clannishness of Italians in the matter of work has tended to disappear with their increase in numbers and many are working for other farmers. For the berry districts of New Jersey, Italian laborers, mainly from Philadelphia, are secured by the American growers. In Louisiana also the Italians are found working in large numbers on the sugar plantations conducted by members of other races. With an increase in their number in California they would undoubtedly take employment with other farmers than Italians.

To secure and keep members of the white races, and especially the most desirable white men, certain changes would undoubtedly be necessary. One of the most important changes needed is a very general improvement in the accommodations provided for ranch laborers. The necessity of providing board and lodging for white men and the present poor condition of their living quarters have been pointed out. White men will not put up with the old dilapidated and crowded quarters of Asiatics, nor are they satisfied with the better, but still unattractive, quarters they are usually given. The committee on labor in its report to the Thirtieth Fruit Growers' Convention (December, 1904) states: "In order to attract the better class of young men and families from the East, this committee desires to insist that the fruit growers and farmers of California must

arrange for caring for these newcomers in a manner better than the conditions now existing on many farms, orchards, and vineyards of California." At the twenty-ninth convention, the secretary of the committee in an address dealt with this subject in the following words:

> In order to get people who are competent to take care of your fruit and handle it properly, to work in the orchards, some inducement must be held out to them. That inducement at present is a little higher rate of wages than they are receiving throughout the East generally for similar service. But the conditions there are altogether different from what they are here, and those who are engaged on farms there and work in the fruit orchards, except they are residents of small towns and cities and go in the immediate vicinity to work, are provided with comfortable sleeping accommodations, and a place to eat. * * * Here the farm laborers are not provided with accommodations furnished in the Eastern States. In a great many instances these criticisms apply. The only inducement held out here is a change of conditions, a climate, and new scenery. They will come West for that purpose. If treated properly and given proper pay for their services they will remain.

There is no doubt that better conditions and better treatment on the farms would induce more white men to seek such work. The ranches with modern well-equipped bunk houses and providing good board were generally found to be able to secure plenty of reliable white men for the regular work, and some of them employed white persons for the seasonal work also. Other conditions being equal, it was found by agents of the Commission that ranches with the best boarding and lodging arrangements secured and kept the best class of white laborers.

The temporary nature of the work is another drawback at present, and the specialization of communities necessitates the migration of seasonal workers from district to district. A greater diversity of crops selected with that end in view would give more steady work to the men in a single community. Along the Sacramento River some of the orchardists have planted a greater variety of crops in order to keep the demand for laborers more regular throughout the year. Where this has been tried it has tended to keep the number of laborers on the ranches more regular. While it may not be possible to so diversify the crops as to furnish work to the same number of men throughout the year, a greater diversity would tend to materially reduce the present extremely large demand at certain periods and would give work for the greater part of the year to a larger number than at present. More white laborers for work in the fields, orchards, and vineyards, and allied packing and canning establishments could no doubt be secured if an effort were made to establish other factories in these communities. Manufacturing plants furnishing regular employment would tend to induce white men with families to settle permanently in the community. With these families in the community, a larger number of women and children would be available during the summer months for much of the hand work in the fields and packing houses. While women and children are not suited for all of the handwork, they could do a part of it and this would relieve the demand for labor in the community as a whole.

The cutting up of the many large holdings in the State and the lease and sale of small tracts to newcomers would bring in a class of

ambitious white laborers who would thus be given an opportunity to acquire property, and while developing and paying for their small farms they would provide hands for the neighboring farmers. The plan of securing men with families and locating them in homes of their own was considered by the committee on labor of the Fruit Growers' Convention as the best solution of the farm-help problem. The committee reported to the thirtieth convention as follows:

> The efforts of the California Promotion Committee in inducing our landholders throughout the State to cut up their possessions into small holdings will materially assist this committee in its work of inducing small farmers with families from the East to come to California, purchase homes, and become permanently settled on our soil. We feel that our troubles in securing efficient help will be largely overcome when we have in proximity to the orchards, vineyards, and farms a permanent class of settlers, rather than the transient help on which we now depend for carrying on so much of our work. In fact, we have discovered that very many farmers in the East are anxious to come to California when they can be assured of securing small tracts and developing them, securing employment in bearing orchards and vineyards in the vicinity.

The suggestion of the California Promotion Committee that landowners lease or sell on easy terms 5, 10, and 15 acre tracts of land to men with families who would agree to assist the fruit grower and farmer in his harvest, while acquiring farms of their own, met with many favorable responses from fruit growers of the State.

By more thickly settling the communities this plan would give better social and educational advantages to landowners and the resident employees, which would tend to keep better laborers in the community.

It seems possible to a certain extent to adopt the Asiatic "gang" system in modified form in the employment of white men with advantage to both the employer and the employee. If white men could secure employment and be sent out to work through agencies located in the agricultural centers, it would meet the need of the farmer and save him the present trouble of going to the towns continually to find his white help, and it would be an advantage to the employee, who at present usually has to go from farm to farm looking for work. In the citrus-fruit industry of southern California many packing houses in the towns maintain picking "crews," which are sent out as needed to pick the fruit of the growers. Most of these "crews" are composed of white men, although some are made up of Japanese and Mexicans. The fruit-packing houses have adopted this system largely to insure a uniform quality of fruit and care in picking, but it has also resulted in great convenience to the growers, who are thus relieved of the necessity of finding their own pickers. Where this system is in operation with white pickers it tends to offset the preference of the growers for Japanese, who are so easily secured because of their organization. The packing houses, being located in towns, can more easily secure white men, as they apply at the establishments for work. In some localities the management of the sugar factories have made efforts to secure hand laborers from other districts for their own fields and for the independent growers, whom they must keep interested in beet raising. With a diminishing number of Asiatics and a threatened change to other crops on the part of the farmers, the packing and canning plants, sugar factories, and other establishments in California dependent upon farm products would be inclined to coop-

erate with the farmers in devising methods of securing, organizing, and caring for desirable white laborers.

With a gradual change to other races to replace the disappearing Asiatics, the wages of some classes of agricultural laborers would probably be changed somewhat to meet the wages of other industries. The present piece-rate prices for seasonal handwork in most branches of agriculture are such that the average white worker can earn more money per day than at unskilled work in many other large industries of the State, but white men are not at present attracted to farm work, in which Asiatics predominate, and adequate living accommodations are not available. Much of the seasonal farm work, however, is paid for on a time basis at wages somewhat less than those paid unskilled workers in most other industries, and these wages would probably rise slightly to meet the competition of the other industries. The factories, railways, and other industries of the State all require labor, and the farmers must offer as good wages and conditions in order to secure reliable white men.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The earlier sections of this report have been devoted to tracing the history of agricultural labor through the development of the diverse fields of agricultural enterprise in California. Changes in races employed, with the resultant changes in the economic and social condition of the laborers, have been discussed, and, lastly, the present economic position occupied by the various races has been set forth. It remains to consider questions primarily of social and political interest.

Personal data were secured from 10,692 agricultural laborers. The table following shows the number for whom data were obtained, by sex and general nativity and race.

TABLE 9.—*Number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.[a]	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,260	543	1,803
Negro	6		6
Indian	25	16	41
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	8	3	11
Azores	5		5
Canada	20	13	33
Chile	1	2	3
China	35		35
Denmark	14	11	25
England	33	10	43
France	9	9	18
Germany	75	39	114
Greece	1		1
Ireland	69	11	80
Italy	20	25	45
Mexico	29	5	34
Netherlands	1		1
Norway	1		1
Portugal	10	6	16
Russia	6	11	17
Scotland	9	4	13

TABLE 9.—*Number of employees for whom information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race*—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Con.			
Spain		4	4
Sweden	6	3	9
Switzerland	10	2	12
Turkey	3	3	6
Wales	4	1	5
West Indies (other than Cuba)	2	1	3
Total	371	163	534
Total native-born	1,662	722	2,384
Foreign-born, by race:			
Armenian	57	53	110
Bohemian and Moravian	5		5
Bosnian	2	2	4
Canadian, French	2		2
Canadian, Other	45	13	58
Chinese	369		369
Dalmatian	19	1	20
Danish	42	3	45
Dutch	5		5
East Indian	282		282
English	78	8	86
Filipino	2	2	4
Finnish	2		2
French	25		25
German	301	199	500
Greek	86		86
Hebrew, Russian	1		1
Irish	34	6	40
Italian, North	397	15	412
Italian, South	163	70	233
Japanese	5,154	78	5,232
Korean	120	2	122
Magyar	2		2
Mexican	323	21	344
Norwegian	9	1	10
Persian	3		3
Portuguese	71	11	82
Roumanian	1		1
Russian	7		7
Scotch	20	5	25
Servian	2		2
Slovenian	8		8
Spanish	21	1	22
Swedish	46		46
Welsh	5		5
West Indian (other than Cuban)	2	3	5
South American (race not specified)	3		3
Total foreign-born	7,814	494	8,308
Grand total	9,476	1,216	10,692

For fear of misapprehension, it should be pointed out that the racial distribution of the laborers for whom data were secured has no significance. The numerical importance of the different races as agricultural laborers has already been discussed. In collecting data the communities and ranches which employed the largest percentage of immigrants were emphasized. Moreover, personal data were not obtained from many white teamsters and general laborers employed on ranches visited, because of the inconvenience involved in securing them.

As a basis for comparing the progress toward assimilation made by the various races, the differences in length of residence in the United States are important. The following table shows the number

of foreign-born male laborers who had been in the United States each specified number of years:

TABLE 10.—*Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian	57	7	12	4	8	6	8	8	3	2
Bohemian and Moravian	5						2	1	1	1
Bosnian	2									2
Canadian, French	2						1			1
Canadian, Other	45	1	1	1	1		3	11	10	17
Chinese	369	3	3	3		1	9	10	12	328
Dalmatian	19	2		2	3		3	3	2	4
Danish	42	3		2	2	3	7	3	7	15
Dutch	5	1						1	1	2
East Indian	382	20	102	181	73	6	12	6	8	24
English	78	9	6	2	5	6				
Filipino	2	1			1					1
Finnish	2				1					1
French	25	1	3	2	1	2	6	2	1	7
German	301	10	35	25	9	7	53	26	26	111
Greek	86	3	3	33	23	12	10	2		
Hebrew, Russian	1			1						
Irish	34	1		1			2	1	1	28
Italian, North	397	22	93	69	36	32	74	30	16	25
Italian, South	163	3	12	21	16	13	50	10	19	19
Japanese	5,146	45	278	601	1,166	819	1,745	418	63	11
Korean	120		2	19	50	27	22			
Magyar	2				2					
Mexican	223	34	46	46	36	18	85	33	13	12
Norwegian	9					2	3	2		2
Persian	3		1	2						
Portuguese	71		3	9	3	3	25	5	8	15
Roumanian	1			1						
Russian	7		6	1						
Scotch	20	1			1		4		2	12
Servian	2			1			1			
Slovenian	8	1		3			1	1	1	1
Spanish	21	4	5	7			3	1	1	
Swedish	46		2	1	3	2	7	5	6	17
Welsh	5		1		1		1	1		1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	2					1	1			
South American (race not specified)	3				1				1	1
Total	7,806	172	614	1,038	1,441	960	2,138	683	201	659

The differences which appear between the various races in this regard are marked. The Japanese were very largely recent immigrants. In fact, 56.5 per cent of the members of this race had entered this country within five years prior to the investigation and 33.9 per cent had resided here five but less than ten years. In other words, 90.4 per cent of the male Japanese had resided here less than ten years. Of the other oriental races, the East Indians and the Koreans were also recent immigrants. All of the East Indians had been in the United States less than five years, while 79.3 per cent of them had been here less than three years. Of the 120 Koreans, 81.7 per cent had resided in the United States less than five years, the remaining 22 having immigrated between five and nine years prior to the investigation. The Chinese, on the other hand, are largely old residents,

who immigrated before the passage of the Chinese-exclusion act of 1882. Of the 369 Chinese reporting data, 328, or 88.9 per cent of the total number, had been in this country twenty years or over. The Mexicans are for the most part recent immigrants, reporting 55.7 per cent who had been here less than five years, and 26.3 per cent whose period of residence was from five to nine years, or 82 per cent who had immigrated less than ten years prior to the investigation.

Turning to European immigration, we find that the Italians are, for the most part, recent immigrants. Of the North Italians, 63.5 per cent, and of the South Italians 39.9 per cent had immigrated within five years of the investigation, and 82.1 per cent of the former and 70.6 per cent of the latter had resided in this country less than ten years. On the other hand, 36.9 per cent of the Germans were residents of more than twenty years' standing, while 71.8 per cent of their number had lived in the United States five years or over. The Germans are in this regard typical of the other north European races, while the other south and east European races are very similar to the Italians in the length of residence in this country. An exception is to be noted, however, in the case of the Portuguese, the majority of whom had been in this country more than five years.

The data with regard to the period of residence of females are presented in the following table:

TABLE 11.—*Number of foreign-born female employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian	53	3	3	4	5	7	25	4	2	
Bosnian	2								1	1
Canadian (other than French)	13	1	1				1	4	3	3
Dalmatian	1						1			
Danish	3								1	1
English	8					1			3	4
French	2									1
German	199	1	41	28	3	3	69	20	21	13
Irish	6			1			2			3
Italian, North	15		1	1			4	3	3	3
Italian, South	70	4	6	5	6	4	24	11	7	3
Japanese	78	8	8	13	19	14	11	3	1	1
Korean	2			2						
Mexican	21			3		2	13	2	1	
Norwegian	1									1
Portuguese	11						3	3	3	2
Scotch	5						1	1		3
Spanish	1								1	
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3					1	2			
Total	434	17	60	57	33	32	158	51	47	39

Like the Japanese men, the greater part of the Japanese women were recent immigrants, 79.5 per cent of them having migrated to this country less than five years prior to the investigation. However, most of the North and South Italian women had been in the United States five years or over, as had most of the Armenians and Mexicans.

On the other hand, somewhat more of the German females were residents of less than ten years' standing than of the males. That most of the Japanese women were recent immigrants is explained by the fact that only in the last few years has the tendency to send for their wives with the view of permanent settlement been exhibited by the men of this race. That a smaller proportion of the females of European races are recent immigrants indicates that the recently arrived agricultural laborers from those countries have not brought their families to this country with them.

The data for males and females with regard to length of residence in the United States are combined in the following table:

TABLE 12.—*Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian	110	10	15	8	13	13	33	12	4	2
Bohemian and Moravian	5						2	1	1	1
Bosnian	4								1	3
Canadian, French	2						1			1
Canadian, Other	58	2	2	1	1		4	15	13	20
Chinese	309	3	3	3		1	9	10	12	228
Dalmatian	20	2		3	3		4	3	2	4
Danish	45	3		2	2	3	8	2	8	16
Dutch	5	1						1	1	2
East Indian	332	20	102	181	73	6				
English	86	9	6	2	5	7	12	6	11	28
Filipino	2	1			1					
Finnish	2				1					1
French	27	1	3	2	1	2	7	2	1	6
German	500	11	76	53	11	10	122	46	47	134
Greek	86	3	3	33	23	13	10	2		
Hebrew, Russian	1			1						
Irish	49	1		2			4	1	1	31
Italian, North	412	22	94	70	36	32	78	33	19	28
Italian, South	233	7	18	26	22	17	74	21	26	22
Japanese	5,224	53	286	614	1,185	833	1,736	421	64	12
Korean	122		2	21	50	27	22			
Magyar	2				2					
Mexican	344	34	46	49	36	20	98	35	14	12
Norwegian	10					2	3	2		3
Persian	3		1	2						
Portuguese	82		3	9	3	3	28	8	11	17
Roumanian	1			1						
Russian	7		6	1						
Scotch	25	1			1		5	1	2	15
Servian	2			1			1			
Slovenian	8	1		3			1	1	1	1
Spanish	22	4	5	7			3	1	2	
Swedish	46		2	1	3	2	7	8	6	17
Welsh	5		1		1		1	1		1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	5					2	3			
South American (race not specified)	3				1				1	1
Total	8,300	189	674	1,095	1,474	992	2,296	634	248	698

The progress of immigrants employed in agriculture in securing a speaking knowledge of English has been relatively rapid. The table following shows the number of males whose mother tongue is some

other language who speak English, by years in the United States and by race.

TABLE 13.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born male employees, by years in the United States and race.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	57	44	37	24	8	8	12	12
Bohemian and Moravian	5	5	.....	.....	2	2	3	3
Bosnian	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Canadian, French	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Chinese	369	238	10	1	9	3	350	*234
Dalmatian	19	19	7	7	3	3	9	9
Danish	42	42	10	10	7	7	25	25
Dutch	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	4	4
East Indian	381	129	381	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino	2	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
French	25	24	9	8	6	6	10	10
German	301	244	85	37	53	47	163	160
Greek	86	55	74	44	10	9	2	2
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	397	162	252	57	74	47	71	58
Italian, South	163	92	65	26	50	28	48	38
Japanese	5,141	3,334	2,906	1,651	1,744	1,274	491	409
Korean	120	66	98	50	22	16	.....	.....
Magyar	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	323	108	180	39	85	35	58	34
Norwegian	9	9	2	2	3	3	4	4
Persian	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	70	51	18	4	24	20	28	27
Roumanian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servian	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Slovenian	8	5	4	1	1	1	3	3
Spanish	21	6	16	2	3	2	2	2
Swedish	46	46	8	8	7	7	31	31
West Indian (other than Cuba)	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
South American (race not specified)	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	7,617	4,704	4,183	2,112	2,114	1,521	1,320	1,071

Among those who had been in the United States less than five years the Japanese and Koreans show relatively great progress. Of the members of these races reported in this residence group, 56.8 per cent of the former and 51 per cent of the latter speak English, as opposed to 64.9 per cent of the Armenians, 59.5 per cent of the Greeks, 43.5 per cent of the Germans, 40 per cent of the South Italians, 33.9 per cent of the East Indians, 22.6 per cent of the North Italians, and 21.7 per cent of the Mexicans.

Moreover, among those who had been in the United States for longer periods, the Japanese showed more progress than other races except the North Europeans. For example, 73.1 per cent of the Japanese whose period of residence here was from five to nine years, spoke English as opposed to 72.7 per cent of the Koreans, 63.5 per cent of the North Italians, 56 per cent of the South Italians, 41.2

per cent of the Mexicans, and 88.7 per cent of the Germans. Somewhat modified, the same distinctions appear among those who have lived in this country ten years or over, where 83.3 per cent of the Japanese speak English, as opposed to 81.7 per cent of the North Italians, 79.2 per cent of the South Italians, and 58.6 per cent of the Mexicans. On the other hand, 98.2 per cent of the Germans and most of the other North Europeans in this group spoke English. Of the Chinese who had been in this country ten years or over (and most of them had been here twenty years or more), only 66.9 per cent could speak English.

The slow progress of the Chinese and Mexicans in this regard stands in striking contrast to the rapidity with which the Japanese have acquired our language, especially since these races have always been employed in much the same kind of seasonal work and have lived under much the same conditions. The Chinese have always been self-satisfied and have looked back toward their old civilization as the only culture worth the while. The Mexican laborers, on the other hand, are notoriously indolent and unprogressive in all matters of education and culture, and evince little desire to learn to speak English.

The rapidity with which the Japanese acquire a speaking knowledge of English is due largely to their attitude in the matter. Although they work together in "gangs" of their own race very largely and come into little contact with English-speaking people, they are eager to learn English, and make use of every opportunity to do so. Yet the contrasts pointed out exaggerate the progress made by the members of this race, for a large number of those who work in the orchards and on the farms have been of the student class, and in many cases have had a high-school education before immigrating to this country. Since English occupies a prominent place in the curriculum of the Japanese high schools, those who have had such advantages possess a rudimentary knowledge of English before coming to this country, and because of this acquire the use of the language far more easily than do many of the European races who have had no such opportunities in their native lands. Moreover, many of the Japanese have come to this country by way of the Hawaiian Islands or Canada, where they have had more or less contact with English-speaking people. The same is true to a less extent of the Koreans.

The East Indians also have some opportunity to learn the English language before immigration, since India is under British rule. Some of the East Indians who come to this country have served as soldiers under the English flag and some have attended schools in which English is taught. Furthermore, a large percentage of them have come to this country by way of Canada. Since most of those reported had lived in the United States two years or less, it is safe to say that the greater part of the 33.8 per cent who spoke English acquired the fundamentals of the language before their arrival here.

The relatively slow progress shown by the Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, and Spanish is due primarily to educational conditions in their native lands, to the clannishness of their life in this country, and to the fact that the vast majority of them have immigrated as

adults and as a consequence have not had the advantages of the American schools. The Germans and other north Europeans were for the most part older immigrants, and since they usually migrated with the intention of becoming permanent settlers here they came with their families. Thus a greater proportion than of the more recent south European immigrants were children of school age, who readily learned to use the English language. Moreover, their free association with English-speaking people after their arrival here has aided the adults in learning to speak English. The Armenians, who rank very high in this regard, are for the most part of the educated class, and are very progressive and intelligent.

The number of female immigrants speaking English whose mother tongue is some other language is shown in the table following, by race and by years in the United States.

TABLE 14.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born female employees, by years in the United States and race.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	53	37	22	13	25	18	6	6
Bosnian	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dalmatian	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Danish	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
French	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
German	198	113	76	21	68	40	54	46
Italian, North	15	13	2	.....	4	4	9	9
Italian, South	70	35	25	3	24	16	21	16
Japanese	78	17	62	13	11	2	5	2
Korean	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	21	6	8	.....	13	6	3	.....
Norwegian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Portuguese	11	9	.....	.....	3	2	8	7
Spanish	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Total	461	247	195	51	153	101	113	95

Although a large majority of these females employed in agriculture had been in the United States five years or over, and almost one-fourth ten years or over, only 53.6 per cent as opposed to 61.8 per cent of the males spoke English. This difference is largely traceable to the lower educational standards of immigrant women, and to the fact that they ordinarily have less opportunity for association with English-speaking people than do the men. The number of representatives of the several races is too small to afford an adequate basis for comparisons among them.

The data relative to the ability to speak English for both males and females are presented by way of summary in the table next presented.

TABLE 15.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees, by years in the United States and race.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	110	81	80	27	23	26	18	18
Bohemian and Moravian	5	5			2	2	3	3
Bosnian	4	4					4	4
Canadian, French	2	2			1	1	1	1
Chinese	369	238	10	1	9	3	350	234
Dalmatian	20	20	7	7	4	4	9	9
Danish	45	45	10	10	8	8	27	27
Dutch	5	5	1	1			4	4
East Indian	381	129	381	129				
Filipino	2	2	2	2				
Finnish	2	2	1	1			1	1
French	27	26	9	8	7	7	11	11
German	499	362	161	58	121	96	217	208
Greek	86	55	74	44	10	9	2	2
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1	1				
Italian, North	412	175	254	57	78	51	80	67
Italian, South	233	127	90	20	74	44	69	54
Japanese	5,219	3,351	2,968	1,664	1,755	1,276	496	411
Korean	122	66	100	50	22	16		
Magyar	2	2	2	2				
Mexican	344	114	185	39	98	41	61	34
Norwegian	10	10	2	2	3	3	5	5
Persian	3	2	3	2				
Portuguese	81	60	18	4	27	22	36	34
Roumanian	1	1	1	1				
Russian	7		7					
Servian	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Slovenian	8	5	4	1	1	1	3	3
Spanish	22	7	16	2	3	2	3	3
Swedish	46	46	8	8	7	7	31	31
West Indian (other than Cuban)	8	4	2	2	3	2		
South American (race not specified)	3	2	1				2	2
Total	8,078	4,951	4,378	2,163	2,367	1,622	1,433	1,166

Literacy in the English language is far less common among agricultural laborers than is the ability to speak English. While 61.8 per cent of the immigrant males of non-English-speaking races from whom data were secured could speak English, only 21.2 per cent could read, and only 19.5 per cent could read and write the language. This difference is due to the relative efforts required in attaining these arts. The spoken language can be acquired through association with English-speaking people without great effort on the part of the immigrant. The written language, on the other hand, can not be learned so easily. It requires definite educational activity. For this reason, few immigrants who were adults at the time of coming to this country have learned to read and write English. Those immigrants who possess this ability are for the most part those who learned English as part of their schooling abroad, or those who entered this country as children and attended American schools.

The following table shows the number of male immigrants of non-English-speaking races who read, and who read and write, English, by race.

TABLE 16.—*Number of foreign-born male employees who read English and number who read and write English, by general nativity and race.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.
Armenian	57	16	15
Bohemian and Moravian	5	3	3
Bosnian	2		
Canadian, French	2	2	2
Chinese	369	8	4
Dalmatian	19	14	13
Danish	42	34	30
Dutch	5	4	4
East Indian	281	29	25
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	2	1	1
French	25	16	16
German	301	182	175
Greek	86	25	25
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Italian, North	397	66	55
Italian, South	163	36	34
Japanese	5,141	1,070	961
Korean	120	22	19
Magyar	2		
Mexican	223	19	17
Norwegian	9	8	7
Persian	3	1	1
Portuguese	70	12	11
Roumanian	1		
Russian	7		
Servian	2	1	1
Slovenian	5	3	3
Spanish	21	2	2
Swedish	46	37	34
West Indian (other than Cuban)	2		
South American (race not specified)	3	2	2
Total	7,617	1,616	1,485

The north European immigrants were for the most part residents of long standing, and many entered this country as children and had the advantages of an American schooling. With these facts in mind, it is not surprising to note that they reported the largest percentages who read and write English, namely, 73.9 per cent of the Swedes, 71.4 per cent of the Danes, and 58.1 per cent of the Germans. On the other hand, the south Europeans are more recent immigrants, and have immigrated for the most part as adults, thus losing the school advantages for learning to read and write English enjoyed by many of the north Europeans. For this reason, primarily, the percentage who read and write English is small. Of the Greeks, 29.1 per cent, of the South Italians, 20.9 per cent, of the Portuguese 15.7 per cent, and of the North Italians 13.9 per cent read and write English. The fact that only 5.3 per cent of the Mexicans read and write English is due to their consistent lack of ambition in matters of culture. Although a considerable number of this race have immigrated as children, a large percentage of them have not taken advantage of the opportunities offered by American schools.

Among the orientals, the Japanese and Koreans have in many ases attended high schools in their native land where English is aught. Since very few of these races have immigrated when of chool age, and since most of them are very recent immigrants, it is afe to say that the majority of those who read and write English earned these arts in their native lands. A few are of the student lass and have learned English since their arrival in night schools and rivate institutions. Of the Japanese 19.1 per cent, and of the Koreans 15.8 per cent, read and write English. The 6.6 per cent of he East Indians who read and write English acquired that ability efore immigration, in the English army in India or in schools there n which English is taught. With the Chinese the situation is differ- nt. Practically none of the agricultural laborers of this race could ead and write English when they came to this country, but since nost of them have been here twenty years or over, a few (1.6 per ent) have in that long period learned to read and write the language.

The following is a corresponding table for female employees.

TABLE 17.—*Number of foreign-born female employees who read English and number who read and write English, by general nativity and race.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.
Armenian	53	19	18
Bosnian	2	.....	.....
Dalmatian	1	.....	.....
Danish	3	3	3
French	2	2	1
German	198	50	46
Italian, North	15	8	7
Italian, South	70	17	16
Japanese	78	2	2
Korean	2	.....	.....
Mexican	21	5	5
Norwegian	1	1	1
Portuguese	11	4	4
Spanish	1	.....	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	.....	.....
Total	461	111	102

A larger proportion of the females than of the males were literate in English, the percentages being 22.1 as against 19.5. This difference may be attributed to the predominance of the European races which have been coming into the country for a relatively long time, in the data. Members of these races are largely employed as seasonal laborers in the hop fields and as fruit packers. Furthermore, many of them are the daughters of regular ranch hands. A greater proportion of them than of the males entered this country as children and have learned English in our public schools. That the Japanese women do not have the same educational advantages in their native land as do the men is shown by the fact that although practically all of the 78 Japanese women immigrated as adults only 2 could read and write English. Only 5 of the 21 Mexican women were literate in English.

The data with regard to the ability to read and write English for both males and females are presented in summary form in the table following.

TABLE 18.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read English and number who read and write English, by general nativity and race.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.
Armenian	110	35	33
Bohemian and Moravian	5	3	3
Bosnian	4		
Canadian, French	2	2	2
Chinese	309	8	6
Dalmatian	20	14	13
Danish	45	37	32
Dutch	5	4	4
East Indian	381	29	25
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	2	1	1
French	27	18	17
German	499	232	221
Greek	86	25	25
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Italian, North	412	74	68
Italian, South	223	53	50
Japanese	5,219	1,072	983
Korean	122	22	19
Magyar	2		
Mexican	344	24	22
Norwegian	10	9	8
Persian	3	1	1
Portuguese	81	16	15
Roumanian	1		
Russian	7		
Servian	2	1	1
Slovenian	8	3	3
Spanish	22	2	2
Swedish	46	37	34
West Indian (other than Cuban)	5		
South American (race not specified)	3	2	2
Total	8,078	1,727	1,587

Although only a fifth of the immigrant agricultural laborers of non-English-speaking races reporting data can read and write English, almost nine-tenths are literate in their mother tongue. The following table shows the number of males who can read and who can read and write their native language.

TABLE 19.—*Number of foreign-born male employees who read their native language and number who read and write their native language, by general nativity and race.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read native language.	Read and write native language.
Armenian	57	54	54
Bohemian and Moravian	5	4	4
Bosnian	2		
Canadian, French	2	1	1
Chinese	309	313	313

TABLE 19.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read their native language, etc.*—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read native language.	Read and write native language.
Dalmatian	19	19	19
Danish	42	41	41
Dutch	5	4	4
East Indian	351	174	171
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	2	2	2
French	25	24	24
German	301	271	262
Greek	86	79	79
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Italian, North	397	379	377
Italian, South	163	110	108
Japanese	5,141	5,018	5,014
Korean	120	119	119
Magyar	2	2	2
Mexican	323	165	163
Norwegian	9	9	9
Persian	3	3	3
Portuguese	70	30	29
Roumanian	1	.....	.....
Russian	7	7	7
Servian	2	2	2
Slovenian	8	8	8
Spanish	21	21	21
Swedish	46	44	44
West Indian (other than Cuban)	2	1	1
South American (race not specified)	3	3	3
Total	7,617	6,910	6,886

With the exception of the north Europeans other than Germans, the Japanese and Koreans showed the highest percentage of literacy in their native language, reporting 97.5 and 99.2 per cent of literates, respectively. Of the other numerically important races, the percentages who can read and write their native language are as follows: North Italians, 95 per cent; Armenians, 94.7 per cent; Greeks, 91.9 per cent; Germans, 87 per cent; Chinese, 84.6 per cent; South Italians, 66.3 per cent; Mexicans, 50.5 per cent; East Indians, 44.9 per cent; and Portuguese, 41.4 per cent.

The remarkable differences which appear between the various races in this regard reflect the differences in the advancement of educational ideals in their respective countries. The North Italians exhibited a much higher standard than the South Italians and Portuguese. The Greeks, however, were very largely literate in their native language. The relatively small proportion of the Germans who read and write their native language may be attributed to their early immigration to this country, many coming before the educational system of Germany was as far-reaching as at present, and some coming before they had arrived at school age. The Armenians, being in many instances refugees from political persecution, are of the more educated classes and naturally show a high degree of literacy in their native language. Very few of the East Indians could read and write their mother tongue. In fact, only 18 more than could speak English, a condition which indicates a low standard of literacy in India, at least for the classes which immigrate to the United States.

The following table shows the number of females who read and the number who read and write their native language, by race:

TABLE 20.—*Number of foreign-born female employees who read their native language and number who read and write their native language, by general nativity and race.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read native language.	Read and write native language.
Armenian	53	43	41
Bosnian	2		
Dalmatian	1	1	1
Danish	3	2	2
French	2	1	1
German	198	181	139
Italian, North	15	10	10
Italian, South	70	34	31
Japanese	78	58	57
Korean	2	2	2
Mexican	21	6	6
Norwegian	1	1	1
Portuguese	11	7	7
Spanish	1	1	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	1	1
Total	461	348	300

The highest percentage of female literates in their native language—77.4 per cent—was reported for the Armenians, while other races showed the following percentages: Japanese, 73.1; German, 70.2; South Italian, 44.3; and Mexican, 28.6. The most notable differences between the literacy in their native language of the two sexes appears in the case of the Japanese, of whom 97.5 per cent of the males as against 73.1 per cent of the females read and write Japanese. This difference is also great in the case of the South Italians and Mexicans, but less as between Armenian and German males and females. In the case of the Japanese, South Italians, and Mexicans this condition is largely the result of low ideals of female education in their native lands. However, such differences as appear between the males and females of the German and other European races who were for the most part early immigrants are to be explained in some measure by the fact that most of the female immigrants of these races were either wives or daughters of the comparatively few married immigrants who brought their families with them. Thus, more females than males were still of school age when they left their native land and hence learned to read and write English rather than the language of their native country.

The combined data for males and females with regard to literacy in the native language are presented in the table following.

TABLE 21.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read their native language and number who read and write their native language, by general nativity and race.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Armenian	110	97	96
Bohemian and Moravian	5	4	4
Bosnian	4		
Canadian, French	2	1	1
Chinese	369	313	312
Dalmatian	20	20	20
Danish	45	43	43
Dutch	5	4	4
East Indian	351	174	171
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	2	2	2
French	27	25	25
German	409	402	401
Greek	86	79	79
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Italian, North	412	389	387
Italian, South	233	144	139
Japanese	5,219	5,076	5,071
Korean	132	131	131
Magyar	2	2	2
Mexican	344	171	169
Norwegian	10	10	10
Persian	3	3	3
Portuguese	81	37	36
Roumanian	1		
Russian	7	7	7
Servian	2	2	2
Slovenian	8	8	8
Spanish	22	22	22
Swedish	46	44	44
West Indian (other than Cuban)	5	3	3
South American (race not specified)	3		
Total	8,078	7,356	7,336

To discuss the racial contrasts which appear in this table would merely duplicate the previous discussion of the same data presented on the basis of sex. By way of summary it may be said, however, that the races most literate in their native language were the Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, Armenians, and north Europeans, as opposed to south Europeans, the East Indians, and the Mexicans.

General literacy, or the ability to read and to read and write some language, serves as a basis for summarizing the data with regard to the educational advance of the various races of immigrants, and also as a basis of comparison with the native-born and the English-speaking races among the foreign-born. The table following shows the number of male agricultural laborers who were literate, by general nativity and race.

TABLE 22.—*Number of male employees who read and number who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,260	1,256	1,252
Negro	6	5	5
Indian	25	5	3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	8	5	4
Azores	5	5	5
Canada	20	20	20
Chile	1	1	
China	35	35	34
Denmark	14	14	14
England	33	33	33
France	9	9	9
Germany	75	75	75
Greece	1	1	1
Ireland	69	69	69
Italy	20	20	20
Mexico	29	21	21
Netherlands	1	1	1
Norway	1	1	1
Portugal	9	9	9
Russia	6	6	6
Scotland	9	9	9
Sweden	6	6	6
Switzerland	10	10	10
Turkey	3	3	3
Wales	4	4	4
West Indies (other than Cuba)	2	1	1
Total	370	356	355
Total native-born	1,661	1,624	1,615
Foreign-born, by race:			
Armenian	57	55	55
Bohemian and Moravian	5	4	4
Bosnian	2		
Canadian, French	2	2	2
Canadian, Other	45	45	45
Chinese	309	314	313
Dalmatian	19	19	19
Danish	42	42	42
Dutch	5	5	5
East Indian	281	175	173
English	78	78	78
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	2	2	2
French	25	25	25
German	301	296	288
Greek	86	80	80
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Irish	34	34	34
Italian, North	367	280	278
Italian, South	163	118	116
Japanese	5,141	5,025	5,021
Korean	120	119	119
Magyar	2	2	2
Mexican	323	169	167
Norwegian	9	9	9
Persian	3	3	3
Portuguese	70	36	35
Roumanian	1		
Russian	7	7	7
Scotch	20	20	20
Servian	2	2	2
Slovenian	6	6	6
Spanish	21	21	21
Swedish	45	45	45
Welsh	5	5	5
West Indian (other than Cuban)	2	1	1
South American (race not specified)	3	3	3
Total foreign-born	7,799	7,152	7,129
Grand total	9,460	8,776	8,744

Of the 9,460 males from whom data were secured 92.8 per cent could read and 92.4 per cent could both read and write. A higher percentage of literacy was shown by the native-born than by the foreign-born, 97.2 per cent as opposed to 91.4 per cent, respectively, of these groups being able to both read and write some language. Only 8 native whites of native father of a total of 1,260 were illiterate, while of the 15 illiterates among the native born of foreign father, 8 were the sons of Mexican immigrants. Of the 25 Indians who returned data, only 5 were literate. Nine races among the foreign-born showed a higher rate of literacy than that (97.2 per cent) of the native-born taken as a group. They are the Canadians, the Dalmatians, the Danish, the English, the French, and the Irish, all with 100 per cent literate, and the Koreans with 99.2 per cent, the Swedish with 97.8 per cent, and the Japanese with 97.7 per cent. The Armenians, Germans, and North Italians each show more than 95 per cent of literates, or somewhat above the average among the foreign-born (91.4 per cent). Of the other races the Chinese, with 84.8 per cent, and the South Italians, with 71.2 per cent, had the largest percentage of literates, while those races with the lowest proportions of literates were the Mexicans, with 51.7 per cent, the Portuguese, with 50 per cent, and the East Indians, with 45.1 per cent.

The general literacy of the females is shown in the table following.

TABLE 23.—*Number of female employees who read and number who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White	543	542	543
Indian	16	2	1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	3	1	1
Canada	13	13	13
Chile	2	2	2
Denmark	11	11	11
England	10	10	10
France	9	9	9
Germany	39	39	39
Ireland	11	11	11
Italy	25	25	25
Mexico	5	5	5
Portugal	6	6	6
Russia	11	11	11
Scotland	4	4	4
Spain	4	4	4
Sweden	3	3	3
Switzerland	2	2	2
Turkey	3	3	3
Wales	1	1	1
West Indies (other than Cuba)	1	1	1
Total	163	161	161
Total native-born	722	705	704
Foreign-born, by race:			
Armenian	53	45	45
Bosnian	2		
Canadian (other than French)	13	13	13
Dalmatian	1	1	1
Danish	3	3	3
English	8	8	8
French	2	2	2
German	196	182	149
Irish	6	6	6
Italian, North	15	11	11

TABLE 23.—*Number of female employees who read and number who read and write, by general nativity and race*—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.			
Italian, South	70	37	37
Japanese	75	58	57
Korean	2	2	2
Mexican	21	10	10
Norwegian	1	1	1
Portuguese	11	9	9
Scotch	5	5	5
Spanish	1	1	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	1	1
Total foreign-born	493	395	381
Grand total	1,215	1,100	1,085

The percentage of literates among the females is smaller than among the males, 92.4 per cent of the latter, as opposed to 87.7 per cent of the former, being able to both read and write some language. This difference is, however, confined to the foreign-born, for 97.5 per cent of the native-born women, as opposed to 97.2 per cent of the native-born males, were literate. Among the foreign-born, on the other hand, 91.4 per cent of the males, as against only 73.2 per cent of the females, read and write some language. The higher degree of literacy shown by the native-born females is due in a large measure to the greater educational advantages which they have had. Furthermore, a larger proportion of the native women employed in such seasonal work as hop picking and fruit packing are from the towns and cities, many being schoolgirls working during their vacation. The foreign-born women, on the contrary, are largely the wives and daughters of immigrants who are working as agricultural laborers, and hence have had relatively little opportunity to learn to read and write since their immigration. Of the races reporting 20 or more females, those having the largest percentages of literates were the Armenian with 84.9 per cent, the German with 75.3 per cent, and the Japanese with 73.1 per cent, while those with the smallest percentages were the South Italian with 52.9 per cent and the Mexican with 47.6 per cent.

The table following presents a summary of Tables 22 and 23.

TABLE 24.—*Number of employees who read and number who read and write, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,803	1,788	1,784
Negro	6	5	5
Indian	41	7	4
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	11	6	5
Azores	5	5	5
Canada	23	23	23
Chile	3	3	3
China	25	25	24
Denmark	25	25	25

TABLE 24.—*Number of employees who read and number who read and write, by general nativity and race*—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Contd.			
England	43	43	43
France	18	18	18
Germany	114	114	114
Greece	1	1	1
Ireland	80	80	80
Italy	45	45	45
Mexico	34	26	26
Netherlands	1	1	1
Norway	1	1	1
Portugal	15	15	15
Russia	17	17	17
Scotland	13	13	13
Spain	4	4	4
Sweden	9	9	9
Switzerland	12	12	12
Turkey	6	6	6
Wales	5	5	5
West Indies (other than Cuba)	3	2	2
Total	533	519	516
Total native-born	2,383	2,329	2,319
Foreign-born by race:			
Armenian	110	100	100
Bohemian and Moravian	5	4	4
Bosnian	4	.....	.....
Canadian, French	2	2	2
Canadian, Other	58	58	58
Chinese	369	314	313
Dalmatian	20	20	20
Danish	45	45	45
Dutch	5	5	5
East Indian	381	175	172
English	86	86	85
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	2	2	2
French	27	27	27
German	490	478	437
Greek	86	80	80
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Irish	40	40	40
Italian, North	412	391	389
Italian, South	233	155	153
Japanese	5,219	5,063	5,078
Korean	122	121	121
Magyar	2	2	2
Mexican	344	179	177
Norwegian	10	10	10
Persian	3	3	3
Portuguese	81	45	44
Roumanian	1	.....	.....
Russian	7	7	7
Scotch	25	25	25
Servian	2	2	2
Slovenian	6	6	6
Spanish	22	23	22
Swedish	46	45	45
Welsh	5	5	5
West Indian (other than Cuban)	5	2	2
South American (race not specified)	3	3	3
Total foreign-born	8,292	7,547	7,490
Grand total	10,675	9,876	9,809

Immigrants with families are apt to become permanent residents and to associate more freely with other races than single men, who are free to move about from place to place and who live in "bunk houses" with groups of their own race. The tables following show the conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and by general nativity and race, and the location of the wives of the married foreign-born, by race of husband.

TABLE 25.—*Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	1,240	147	1	.....	148	344	105	4	453	179	180	20	379	106	110	42	260	778	396	66	1,240
Negro	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	3	3	.....	6
Indian	23	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	5	.....	7	.....	7	1	9	.....	10	3	20	.....	23
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Austria-Hungary	7	4	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	7
Azores	5	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	5
Canada	19	2	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	8	1	3	1	5	2	1	.....	3	14	4	1	19
Chile	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
China	33	2	.....	.....	2	10	4	.....	14	6	9	1	16	1	.....	.....	1	19	13	1	33
Denmark	8	4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	8
England	33	1	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....	8	7	6	1	14	6	4	.....	10	21	11	1	33
France	9	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	9
Germany	75	12	.....	.....	12	17	6	.....	23	16	10	.....	26	7	6	1	14	52	22	1	75
Greece	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Ireland	69	1	.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	12	23	9	.....	32	19	1	3	23	54	12	3	69
Italy	19	2	.....	.....	2	10	2	1	13	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	1	19
Mexico	27	3	.....	.....	3	10	2	.....	12	2	7	1	10	1	.....	.....	1	13	9	1	27
Netherlands	1	7	.....	.....	7	6	2	.....	8	3	7	1	11	1	.....	.....	1	17	1	.....	1
Norway	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Portugal	3	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	1	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	10
Russia	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Scotland	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	1	2	1	4	5	2	2	9
Sweden	6	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Switzerland	9	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	.....	9
Turkey	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Wales	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	4
West Indies (other than Cuba)	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total	352	54	.....	.....	54	89	10	1	109	68	52	6	126	41	16	6	63	252	87	13	352
Total native-born	1,621	202	1	.....	203	435	128	5	568	247	239	26	512	152	138	48	338	1,036	506	79	1,621

| Foreign-born, by race: | | |

TABLE 28.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Armenian	26	22	4
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	...
Bosnian	1	1	...
Canadian, French	1	1	...
Canadian, Other	13	12	1
Chinese	189	7	182
Dalmatian	5	5	...
Danish	6	6	...
Dutch	1	1	...
East Indian	176	...	176
English	30	27	3
Finnish	1	1	...
French	1	1	...
German	122	117	5
Greek	19	4	15
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	...
Irish	6	6	...
Italian, North	152	60	92
Italian, South	60	49	11
Japanese	1,708	188	1,520
Korean	94	9	85
Mexican	133	69	64
Norwegian	1	1	...
Porto Rican	1	1	...
Portuguese	29	23	6
Roumanian	1	...	1
Russian	2	...	2
Scotch	3	3	...
Slovenian	3	3	...
Spanish	4	2	2
Swedish	8	5	3
Welsh	1	1	...
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	...
Total	2,837	645	2,192

A considerable majority of the agricultural laborers, from whom data were secured, are single men. Indeed, 62 per cent were single and 2.4 per cent widowed, leaving only 35.6 per cent who were married. However, 704 of those reported were under 20 years of age. If these are eliminated from the comparison, only 59 per cent of the remaining 8,704 males 20 years of age or over were single. About the same proportion of the foreign-born as of the native-born were single. However, of the 2,837 married immigrants only 645, or 22.7 per cent, reported their wives as living in the United States. Thus a much larger percentage of the foreign-born than of the native-born were living as single men. A large majority of the north Europeans were single, although most of them were 30 years of age or over. However, practically all of the married men of this group reported their wives as living in the United States. Most of the south Europeans also were unmarried, but a majority of them were under 30 years of age. Few of the married Greeks and North Italians had their wives with them in this country, but approximately four-fifths of the wives of the married South Italians and Portuguese were living in the United States. Of the Mexican males, more than half of whom were under 30 years of age, only 42.4 per cent were married and of these only one-half reported their wives in this country.

On the other hand, while somewhat less than one-half of the Japanese were under 30 years of age, only 34.4 per cent were married,

and of these only 11.2 per cent had their wives with them in the United States. The corresponding percentages for the Koreans were 53.8 and 14.1. The situation among the Chinese is unique in this regard. Four-fifths of the members of this race who reported data were 45 years of age or over, yet only 51.5 per cent were married, and of these only 7, or 3.7 per cent, reported their wives as living in this country. Of the East Indians approximately one-half were under 30 years of age and 46.1 per cent were married. No member of this race was accompanied by his wife.

From these facts it is clear that with regard to conjugal condition, the natives and the North Europeans are the most "settled" type of labor. As was pointed out earlier in the discussion, members of this race group are used most generally as regular ranch hands, under conditions which make the establishment of a family possible. The same is true of many of the older immigrants from south Europe, especially the North Italians and the Portuguese, who for the most part work for farmers of their own race and are regularly employed throughout the year. However, a considerable number of the members of these races are of the migratory class, leading a life that does not encourage marriage or domestic life.

On the other hand, the great majority of the Japanese and East Indians are migratory laborers without families or home ties in this country. This is especially true of the East Indians who are the most recent addition to the labor supply, and none of whom have families here, but it is also true of the Japanese and Koreans. These races are easily shifted from place to place as they are needed for harvesting the ripening crops, but they live and work together in groups of the same race, and usually do not become a permanent part of the population in the communities where they work, unless they leave the wage-earning class and become tenant farmers. The tendency to become tenant farmers has been noteworthy among the Japanese laborers of several districts within the last few years, the desire to obtain a permanent residence being one of the reasons explaining the rapid advance they have made in this direction.

The conjugal condition of female employees is shown in the table next presented.

TABLE 27.—*Conjugal condition of female employees, by age groups and general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	515	137	4	1	142	136	63	6	205	22	83	6	111	2	40	15	57	297	190	28	515
Indian	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	3	2	6	.....	4	2	6	1	10	4	15
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Austria-Hungary	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Canada	13	7	1	.....	8	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	2	13
Chile	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Denmark	10	4	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	10
England	10	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	6	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	10
France	9	5	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	9
Germany	38	17	.....	.....	17	5	3	.....	11	2	7	1	10	.....	2	.....	2	27	10	1	38
Ireland	11	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	11
Italy	21	11	1	.....	12	5	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5	.....	21
Mexico	5	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Portugal	6	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6
Russia	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Scotland	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
Spain	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Sweden	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Switzerland	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Turkey	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Wales	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
West Indies (other than Cuba)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	153	63	2	.....	65	37	16	1	54	9	19	3	31	1	2	.....	3	110	39	4	153
Total native-born	683	200	6	1	207	173	82	7	262	32	105	11	148	3	46	17	66	408	239	36	683
Foreign-born, by race:																					
Armenian	52	16	1	.....	17	2	9	1	12	.....	16	2	18	.....	5	.....	5	18	31	3	52
Bosnian	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	2
Canadian (other than French)	13	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	5	2	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	8	4	1	13
Dalmatian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Danish	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
English	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	5	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	1	7	.....	8
French	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

| | | |

A much larger proportion of the females than of the males were married—35.6 per cent of the latter as against 49.4 per cent of the former. Of the native-born women, however, only 35 per cent were married, as opposed to 70 per cent of the foreign-born. This wide difference is due to several causes. The native-born were for the most part under 30 years of age and a considerable number under 20, whereas only slightly more than half of the foreign-born were under 30 years of age. These young women of native birth are largely employed in seasonal work such as hop picking, and live in the towns and cities much of the time. They conform to the rather high marriage age which prevails in this country. Immigrant women, on the other hand, migrated in many cases as wives, while those who immigrated as single women have had little opportunity to come in touch with American ideals in such matters, and hence tend to conform to the customs of their native land in this regard, which in most cases encourage early marriages. This is especially true of the south European races.

Since the Japanese women who come to this country are almost invariably wives of men already here, or "picture brides" to be married on their arrival, it is not strange that of the 78 females reported all but 2 were married. In the case of the Armenians, Canadians, and South Italians, smaller proportions of married women than the average for the foreign-born were reported.

The combined data with regard to conjugal condition for males and females are presented in the table following.

TABLE 28.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by age groups and general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	1,755	284	5	1	290	490	168	10	668	201	253	36	490	110	150	57	317	1,075	586	94	1,755
Negro	6					1			1		1		1	2	3		5	3	4		8
Indian	38	1			1	1	7		8	1	10	2	13	1	13	2	16	4	30	4	38
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Austria-Hungary	10	4			4	2	3		5		1	1	2					6	3	1	10
Azores	5	1			1	3			3	1			1					4	1		5
Canada	22	10	1		11	11			11	1	3	3	7	2	1		3	24	5	3	32
Canada	3					1			1		1		1		1		1	1	2		3
Chile	22	2			2	10	4		14	6	9	1	16	1			1	19	13	1	33
China	15	8			8	7	1		8	2			2					17	1		18
Denmark	43	2			2	10	4		14	9	7	1	17	6	4		10	27	15	1	43
England	18	7			7	5			5	2	3		5	1			1	15	3		18
France	113	20			20	26	9		34	18	17	1	36	7	6	1	14	79	32	2	113
Germany	1	1			1													1			1
Greece	80	3			3	12	2		14	27	11		38	19	3	3	25	61	16	3	80
Ireland	40	14	1		15	15	6	1	22	2	7	1	11	1			1	31	10	1	42
Italy	22	8			8	9	3		12	3	7	1	11					21	10	1	32
Mexico	1										1		1						1		1
Netherlands	1													1			1	1			1
Norway	16	6			6	3	1		4	1	5		6					10	6		16
Portugal	12	11			11	1			1									12			12
Russia	13	1			1	1			1	3	3	1	7	1	2	1	4	6	5	2	13
Scotland	3	1			1		1		1		1		1					1	2		3
Spain	9	2			2	6			6	1			1		1		1	8	1		9
Sweden	11	3			3	6			6	1			1					10	1		11
Switzerland	2	2			2													2			2
Turkey	6									2			2	3		1	2	5			5
Wales	3	1			1			1	1									1	2		3
West Indies (other than Cuba)	6																				
Total	505	117	2		119	126	35	2	163	77	71	9	157	42	18	6	66	362	126	17	505
Total native-born	2,304	402	7	1	410	608	210	12	830	279	344	37	660	155	184	65	404	1,444	745	115	2,304
Foreign-born, by race:																					
Armenian	108	25	1		26	16	12	1	30	7	22	2	41		11		11	48	57	3	108
Bohemian and Moravian	5					1	1		2	2			2	1			1	4	1		5

TABLE 28.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by age groups and general nativity and race*—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.																					
Bosnian	4							1	1						2	1	3		2	2	4
Canadian, French	2									1			1		1		1	1	1		2
Canadian, Other	58	8			8	14	6		20	12	7	2	21	4	4	1	9	38	17	3	58
Chinese	367	4			4	8	4		12	20	37		57	132	148	14	294	164	189	14	367
Dalmatian	20	4			4	5	2		7	4	3		7	1	1		2	14	6		20
Danish	45	5			5	13		1	14	8	3	1	12	10	2	2	14	36	5	4	45
Dutch	5					1			1		1		1	2		1	3	3	1	1	5
English	88	3			3	22	3		25	12	20		32	12	14		26	49	37		86
Filipino	2	1			1	1			1									2			2
Finnish	2						1		1					1			1	1	1		2
French	36	1			1	11			11	6	2		8	4		2	6	22	2	2	26
German	494	68	3		71	46	88	1	135	24	108	5	145	78	55	10	143	226	252	16	494
Greek	85	9			9	41	6		47	14	7		21	2	6		8	66	19		85
Hebrew, Russian	1										1		1						1		1
Hindu	382	16	2	1	19	94	75	5	174	69	83	13	165	2	16	6	24	181	176	25	382
Irish	40	1			1	4			4	5	7		12	16	2	5	23	26	9	5	40
Italian, North	409	41			41	133	42	1	176	50	92	2	144	15	27	6	48	239	161	9	409
Italian, South	228	31	3		34	69	31	1	101	12	44		56	4	31	2	37	116	109	3	228
Japanese	5,227	266	3		269	2,033	280	2	2,315	979	1,330	44	2,353	34	233	13	270	3,322	1,846	59	5,227
Korean	121	18	2		20	21	25	1	47	10	36	4	50		3	1	4	49	66	6	121
Magyar	2					2			2									2			2
Mexican	329	45	2		47	85	43	1	129	40	55	2	98	8	41	6	55	178	142	9	329
Norwegian	10					3			3	4	1		5	1	1		2	8	2		10
Persian	3					2			2	1			1					3			3
Portuguese	82	5			5	32	9		41	5	22		27	2	7		9	44	38		82
Roumanian	1														1		1		1		1
Russian	7					3			3	1	2	1	4		2		2	4	3	1	7
Scotch	25					5	1		6	5	4		9	7	3		10	17	8		25
Servian	2					1			1	1			1					2			2
Slovenian	8	4			4					1	3		4					5	3		8
Spanish	19	1			1	7	2		9	6	2		8		1		1	14	5		19
Swedish	46	2			2	12			12	17	8		25	7			7	36	8		46
Welsh	5					2			2	2			2		1		1	4	1		5
West Indian (other than Cuban)	5						2		2		2		2		1		1		5		5
South American (race not specified)	3									2			2			1	1	2		1	3
Total foreign-born	8,264	578	16	1	595	2,687	634	15	3,336	1,330	1,911	76	3,317	333	612	71	1,016	4,928	3,173	163	8,264
Grand total	10,368	960	23	2	1,005	3,295	844	27	4,166	1,609	2,255	113	3,977	488	796	136	1,420	6,372	3,918	278	10,568

Such a large proportion of the agricultural laborers from whom data were secured were of races which are not eligible for naturalization that the data to be presented with regard to political condition include a relatively small number of persons. The information obtained from 477 individuals who had been in the United States five years or over, and who were 21 years of age or over at the time of coming, is presented in the table following.

TABLE 20.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Armenian	11	4	3	.....	7	3	.....	1	4	7	3	1	11
Bohemian and Moravian	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Bosnian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Canadian, French	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadian, Other	9	2	.....	1	3	3	1	2	6	5	1	3	9
Dalmatian	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	1	4
Danish	15	2	1	.....	3	3	3	6	12	5	4	6	15
Dutch	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
English	29	5	3	.....	8	5	4	12	21	10	7	12	29
Finnish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
French	5	1	1	.....	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	5
German	120	25	7	3	35	11	31	43	85	36	38	46	120
Greek	6	3	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	6
Irish	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	11	3	3	5	11
Italian, North	95	45	3	5	53	24	5	13	42	69	8	18	95
Italian, South	49	24	2	2	28	12	5	4	21	36	7	6	49
Mexican	70	49	.....	.....	49	21	.....	.....	21	70	.....	.....	70
Norwegian	4	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	4
Portuguese	12	8	.....	.....	8	3	.....	1	4	11	.....	1	12
Scotch	11	1	1	.....	2	1	3	5	9	2	4	5	11
Servian	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Slovenian	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spanish	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3
Swedish	10	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	6	8	4	.....	6	10
Welsh	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
South American (race not specified)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total	477	178	25	14	217	98	60	102	260	276	85	116	477

Of the 477 persons reported, 276, or 57.9 per cent, were aliens, 85, or 17.8 per cent, had taken out first papers, and 116, or 24.3 per cent, were fully naturalized. Among those who had been in this country from five to nine years, 82 per cent were aliens, 11.5 per cent had taken out first papers, and 6.5 per cent second papers, as opposed to 37.7 per cent of aliens, 23.1 per cent with first papers, and 39.2 per cent with second papers among those who had been here ten years or over. A comparison of the various races brings out the fact that a greater proportion of the north European races have become citizens

than of any other class, and that the least civic interest has been shown by the Mexicans, the South Italians, and the Portuguese. Of the north Europeans, 30.2 per cent were aliens, 30.2 per cent had taken out first papers, and 39.6 per cent were fully naturalized. Moreover, of those north Europeans who had resided in this country ten years or over, only 17.6 per cent were aliens, while 35.1 per cent had taken out first papers, and 47.3 per cent had taken out second papers. Of the 95 North Italians, 69, or 72.6 per cent, were aliens, 8 had first papers, and 18 second papers. Of the 49 South Italians, 36, or 73.5 per cent, were aliens, 7 had first papers, and only 6 were fully naturalized. Of the 12 Portuguese only 1 was naturalized. All of the Mexicans were aliens.

CHAPTER II.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE WESTERN STATES.

[For General Tables see pp. 671 to 683.]

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

Assuming that our tariff policy remains unchanged, it is true that the "real problems now confronting the beet-sugar industry * * * are (1) how to secure a satisfactory supply of labor for growing beets, (2) how to maintain and extend beet culture in competition with farm crops."[a] The Commission, through its agents, has investigated the manner in which the first problem has been met in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, the character of the laborers employed, and the labor conditions which now obtain. Agents have conferred with the officers of the several companies, including the agricultural superintendents, and have visited most of the more important localities in which beets are grown and 21 of the factories. Data were collected from the growers of beets and laborers in both field and factory. The results are presented in the following report.[b]

Before considering these results, however, it will be well to marshal such facts relating to the growth and present status of the beet-sugar industry as are necessary to an understanding of the situation.

PRESENT STATUS.

An idea of the present importance of the beet-sugar industry in the United States may be gathered from a consideration of certain statistics for the year 1908. In that year 64 factories produced an aggregate of 425,884 short tons[c] of sugar from beets grown on 364,913 acres of land.[d] The production of beet sugar in that year, as in 1907, was greater than that of the cane sugar produced in the continental United States. The figures given by the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1908 show that 927,256,430 pounds (463,628 tons)[e] of beet sugar were manufactured, as against 773,248,000 pounds (386,624 tons) of cane sugar.

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[a] Beet-Sugar Industry, S. Doc. 22, 61st Cong., 1st sess., p. 29.

[b] The report on Japanese and German-Russian Farmers of the Northern Part of Colorado should be consulted in connection with this report, for practically all of these farmers are growers of sugar beets.

[c] All references to tons in this report are to the ton of 2,000 pounds.

[d] S. Doc. 22, op. cit., p. 1.

[e] S. Doc. 22, op. cit., gives 425,884 tons instead of this figure.

The following table shows the distribution of factories and acreage by States:

TABLE 30.—*General factory and farm results of the beet-sugar industry in selected States in 1908.*

[From S. Doc. 22, op. cit., p. 14.]

State.	Factories in operation.	Area harvested.	Average yield of beets per acre.	Beets worked.	Sugar manufactured.	Average extraction of sugar based on weight of beets.	Average length of industry.
		Acres.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per cent.*	*Days.*
California	8	62,302	10.38	647,085	89,990	12.89	88
Colorado	15	119,475	9.28	1,108,901	122,280	11.03	78
Idaho	4	20,989	9.80	205,657	26,150	12.72	78
Michigan	16	81,073	7.54	611,295	85,290	13.95	61
Utah	5	31,152	12.81	399,218	46,085	11.70	127
Wisconsin	4	14,700	9.37	137,800	18,320	13.30	71
States having but a single factory[a]	10	.....	8.65	.....	.....	12.22	54
Total	62	364,913	9.36	3,414,891	425,884	12.47	78

[a] Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington.

It appears from this table that 35 of the factories in operation in 1909 were located in the States of the Western Division. It appears also that two-thirds of the beet sugar produced was manufactured in the four States of California, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah, and that roughly two-thirds of the total contributory acreage was included within these four States. Complete data are not available for the industry in Montana, Oregon, and Washington,[a] but it is known that the area devoted to the growing of sugar beets in these States aggregated about 14,450 acres in 1909, and that the total daily slicing capacity of the three factories concerned was 2,100 tons. The proportion of the total production of beet sugar and the total acreage of beets harvested for the entire Western Division is therefore slightly more than two-thirds.

The status of the industry in the Western Division in 1909 may be summarized as follows:

Factories[b]		35
Area harvested	acres	253,368
Average yield of beets per acre[c]	tons	10.57
Beets worked[c]	do	2,680,920
Sugar manufactured[c]	do	285,815
Average length of industry	days	93
Number of laborers employed in factories (estimated)		11,000
Number of laborers employed in fields as hand workers[d]		25,500

[a] Because of a ruling against the publication of such statistics for a State having but a single establishment.

[b] Excluding one factory in California and one in Colorado not in operation in 1908 because of local crop shortages.

[c] Figures for California, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah only.

[d] This figure does not include "American" farmers who do their own hand work, with or without the help of their families and their regular hired men, nor teamsters, traction engineers, and other regular field employees who are engaged in the industry to the number of several thousand.

HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY.

The first permanent beet-sugar factory in the United States was built at Alvarado, Cal., in 1872. Twenty years later six factories in the United States produced (for the year 1892) 13,000 tons of sugar. "In 1896, the beet-sugar industry in this country could hardly be said to have passed the experimental stage. A great amount of experimental work in growing beets had been done under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, many of the state experiment stations and private organizations and individuals. The possibility of growing beets of suitable yields and quality for the manufacture of sugar had been fully demonstrated, and the areas adapted to the industry had been determined with some degree of accuracy. Yet much remained to be determined by the experience of the men who had the enthusiasm and capital to undertake the building and operation of factories and the growing of beets on a commercial scale.

"Already up to 1896 more than 20 attempts, covering a period of over sixty years, had been made to establish factories, but of these no more than 6 had met with any degree of success, and all these had been of recent date. As has been aptly said by one of this department's investigators, these attempts, together with much of the experimental work, betrayed more enthusiasm than knowledge relating to the sugar beet."[a]

The duties on imported sugar provided for by the tariff of 1897 gave a new impetus to the industry. The growth since 1897 may be seen in the table following.

TABLE 31.—*Number of beet-sugar factories completed and put in operation in each State specified and in the United States, 1896–1908.*

Year.	California.		Colorado.		Idaho.		Montana.		Oregon.		Utah.		Washington.		United States.	
	Total.	Permanent.	Total.	Permanent.	Total.	Permanent.	Total.	Permanent.	Total.	Permanent.	Total.	Permanent.	Total.	Permanent.	Total.	Permanent.
1896 (already in operation)	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	7	1
1897	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
1898	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	9	5
1899	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	12	7
1900	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	4
1901	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	5	4
1902	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6
1903	....	....	3	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	9	8
1904	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
1905	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	6	6
1906	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	11
1907	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
1908	1	[a]1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	11	9	16	16	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	81	[b]64

[a] Not in operation in 1908, owing to short crops, the beets being shipped to other factories.
[b] Including 2 not in operation in 1908, because of short crops.

The total number of factories in operation in the United States in 1896 was seven. Three of these were in California and one was in

[a] Beet-sugar Industry in the United States, S. Doc. 22, op. cit., p. 1.

Utah. The total number of factories constructed in the United States since 1896 is 74, 58 of which were in operation in 1908. Including those in operation in 1896 the total number of factories operated during the period considered is 81. Of these 62 were in operation in 1908. Two more located in the Western Division would have operated that year had it not been for local shortages in the crop of beets.

It is interesting to note the very low percentage of failures in the Western Division. Of the 39 factories established during the period, 35 were in operation in 1908. Two more, as just stated, were temporarily idle because of a lack of beets for the campaign.

The greatest growth of the industry since 1896 has taken place in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. This may be explained in part by the greater readiness of farmers in a new country to try new crops, in part by the existence of waste lands, as in Colorado, which only needed irrigation to make them suitable for the profitable growing of beets, and in part by the availability of an organized labor supply for the field work.

The extent of the growth of the industry in the States considered in this report is seen in a comparison of statistics for the years 1899 and 1908, as shown in the following table:

TABLE 32.—*General factory and farm results of the beet-sugar industry in the Western Division in 1899 and 1908.*

1899.

State.	Factories in operation.	Area harvested.	Average yield of beets per acre.	Beets worked.	Sugar manufactured.
		Acres.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
California	7	41,242	8.6	350,535	.....
Colorado	.....	1,094	6.1	6,656	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1	1,258	3.1	.....	.....
New Mexico	1	2,510	5.8	.....	.....
Oregon	2	7,546	11.4	85,914	.....
Utah	1	1,863	3.3	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	54,553	.....	.....	.....

1908.

California	8	62,302	10.38	647,085	89,800
Colorado	15	119,475	9.28	1,108,961	122,280
Idaho	4	20,989	9.80	205,657	26,130
Montana	1	15,000	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1	1,450	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	5	31,152	12.81	399,218	46,696
Utah	1	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	35	253,368	.....	.....	.....

The number of factories in 1899 was 12, the number operating in 1908, 35. The contributory acreage in 1899 was 54,553. In 1908 it was 253,368, or almost fivefold that of 1899. Moreover, the average yield per acre in 1908 was much larger than in 1899.

THE LABOR PROBLEM IN THE GROWING OF SUGAR BEETS.

To understand the labor situation in the beet fields it is necessary to understand, first of all, the processes involved in growing beets. These begin, of course, with the preparation of the ground for the seeding. Where the ranches are large enough and the nature of the ground permits, steam plows may be used. On smaller ranches horse plows are employed. The seeds are planted thickly by seed drills in rows from 16 to 20 inches apart. The next work is ordinarily the "bunching and thinning," although in some parts of the country the ground may become so hard after the seeding that it is necessary to harrow it to permit the beets to break through to the surface. "Bunching and thinning" consists in cutting out with a short-handled hoe entire blocks of the beets and then removing all but the best beet in each bunch, thus leaving the remaining beets from 5 to 12 inches apart. In California this work is usually done as soon as the beets develop two leaves; in Colorado as soon as they develop four. As the beets are thinned they are also given the first hoeing to loosen the earth about the plants which remain. It is necessary to hoe the beets at least twice more during the summer in order to remove the weeds and keep the earth loosened in the rows where it can not be reached by the cultivator.* The culture of the sugar beet is an intensive one, requiring careful preparation of the soil and almost complete freedom from weeds and grass. Plowing and cultivating are done as for other crops.

When the beets are to be harvested "beet plows" are run over the ground to loosen the roots for the "toppers." The latter then pull the beets from the ground and top them; i. e., cut off the leaves. This is done with a large knife which the laborer holds in his right hand as he stands astride the row of beets he is engaged in topping. The topper pulls the beet from the earth with the same hand, grasps the root with his left hand, and cuts the leaves off with one blow of the knife. He then throws the topped beet upon one of the beet piles, which are made once in every 15 or 20 feet.

Sometimes the men who do the topping load the beets from these piles into wagons, while at other times the two operations are specialized. The beets are usually removed from the field very soon after being topped in order to avoid the injurious effects upon them of the sun's rays. They are then hauled either to the factory itself or to receiving stations along the railroad if the factory is not close at hand. Usually patent dumping wagons are used to eliminate the tedious process of shoveling the beets out by hand at the factory.

Further light may be thrown upon the nature of these different operations by reference to a typical labor contract. This contract is one used extensively in northern Colorado. Only the "Rules and regulations governing the hand work" are quoted. They are as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HAND WORK ON THE WITHIN CONTRACT

BUNCHING AND THINNING.

This work to be commenced by the contractor just as soon as the beets show four leaves and the grower has them cultivated, and must be completed as

*These later hoeings are done with long-handled hoes.

rapidly as possible in the following manner, to wit: Beets to be thinned from 7 to 10 inches apart, leaving only one plant in each place; no double beets shall be left. This work must be done so that the land will be entirely free from weeds.

SECOND HOEING.

This work must be commenced by the contractor as soon as the thinning is completed and the grower has finished the second cultivation, by hoeing a little deeper than the first hoeing, killing and removing all weeds and removing any double plants that may have been overlooked in the thinning. The grower must keep the crop cultivated so that at least 10 inches of the center of the row remains clear of all weeds and foul growth up to the time of the third hoeing.

THIRD HOEING.

A third hoeing must be given the beets by the contractor, and in addition to such third hoeing any and all further hoeing necessary to keep the beets free from weeds, until harvest of the beets is commenced, must be done by the contractor; and in the event of the beets having grown so large that a third or further hoeing would injure them, then all weeds that grow up to the time of the commencement of harvest must be removed by hand, as the beets must be kept free from weeds at all times until harvested.

PULLING AND TOPPING.

This work must be done just as soon as the grower receives orders from The _____ Company to dig his beets. The plowing out will be done by the grower. The beets must be pulled by the contractor, the dirt knocked off by knocking the beets together as pulled, and throwing them into piles. The ground on which the beets are to be piled must be cleaned off and leveled down by the contractor, so that the grower may fork the beets into the wagon free from dirt, rocks, leaves, or other trash.

The beets will be topped by the contractor in the following manner, to wit: By cutting off the tops squarely just below the crown at the base of the bottom leaves; knives or hooks shall not be used for lifting the beets.

All tools for hand work shall be furnished by the grower.

All cultivating, irrigating, plowing out, and loading will be done by the grower unless otherwise agreed upon.

All beets left in the field over night must be properly protected from frost by the contractor by covering the piles with beet tops, and the tops to be removed by the grower.

The grower reserves the right, in the event the hand work is not done properly or with sufficient rapidity by the contractor that the crop would thereby suffer, to engage additional help for doing the work at a price not to exceed the price herein contracted for, and to deduct the expense of the same from this contract, it being agreed and understood, however, that in the event of any dispute arising between the grower and contractor as to the interpretation of the above rules, as to the manner in which the work is being done, or as to the necessity of additional help, the agricultural superintendent or field man of The _____ Company, _____ factory, shall act as referee and his decision shall be final and binding on both the contractor and grower.

It should be evident from the foregoing description that the work of the beet fields falls into two classes: (1) the teamwork which requires skill and experience, and (2) the hand work which requires neither skill nor experience.[a]

Concerning the former little need be said. It consists of the plowing and preparation of the soil for the seeding, the seeding itself, such cultivation as can be done with teams, and the hauling of the beets to the factory or the receiving station. It is skilled work, which, when supplemented by other necessary teamwork of

[a] Experience, however, enables the laborer, when doing piecework, to increase his earnings by working more rapidly, and it is therefore a valuable, if not a necessary, asset.

he ranch, usually offers employment throughout the year. The number of men engaged as teamsters and traction engineers is small compared to the number of men required for the hand work, and here is no difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of them at the prevailing rates for this kind of ranch work. Usually they are Americans or Americanized Europeans, although in a few instances they are recent immigrants, such as German-Russians, or Portuguese from the Hawaiian Islands. Both of these races, it should be noted, are good horsemen. As a rule teamsters and engineers are provided with board and lodging in addition to their money wages, which run upward from $30 or $40 per month, according to the amount of skill and experience required. Because of the continuity of the employment, the necessity of supplying the men with board and lodging on the ranch, and the skill demanded, Americans and Americanized Europeans are generally preferred to recent immigrants of any race.

The difficulties of the hand-labor situation center chiefly about two important characteristics of the work: (1) Its disagreeableness, and (2) its temporary, intermittent duration.

The disagreeable nature of the hand work will be plainly evident when the conditions under which it is done are remembered. The laborer who does the thinning and bunching must work close to the ground, either "on all fours" or by squatting as the Japanese do. The same is true of the topping. Moreover, the beet fields are located in warm regions. The sugar-beet area of the United States, as determined by the Department of Agriculture, is included between the mean isothermal lines of 69° and 71° for the months of June, July, and August. Much of the hand work is done when the temperature is 100° or over. This is especially true of the beet fields of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in California and of southern California. It must also be remembered that the temperature at the surface of the ground is considerably higher than that officially recorded. Besides being very hot, the hand work is also unusually dirty work.

The second important difficulty in the hand-labor problem is the temporary, seasonal character of the work. The times at which the different operations of seeding, thinning, hoeing, and harvesting are begun vary from State to State and from locality to locality in the same State. In California the seeding is done at various times between November and May, in Colorado usually between March and May. But whenever begun, the seeding in any given community of growers is distributed over several weeks in order that the beets may not all require attention at the same time during the thinning and harvesting seasons.

The first hand work is the bunching, thinning, and first hoeing, which is done, as above stated, when the beets have developed two or four leaves. The second hoeing* follows the thinning after an irregular interval—sometimes five or six weeks—and the third hoeing follows the second similarly. Between the last hoeing and the beginning of the harvest there is another interval of several weeks.

*Called the first hoeing in California because the hoeing which is done with the bunching and thinning is not an isolated operation.

The necessity for seasonal labor and the relatively large acreage devoted to beets in most beet-raising districts demands that a considerable number of men be forthcoming at different intervals, on short notice. Moreover, the number of men required varies according to the part of the work in process. Only two-thirds as many are usually employed in the hoeing season as in the thinning. The number necessary for the harvest season varies considerably but is generally greater than that needed for the hoeing.

The success of the beet-sugar industry depends upon an adequate supply of beets. Hence it is the practice of the factories to contract with the growers for their beets to be hauled to the factory as called for. The success of the grower, climatic conditions being favorable, depends upon his being able to get his hand work done at the proper time. For this reason, the grower who has to hire help[a] usually does so by contract. He may make this agreement with a labor contractor, a "gang leader," or with individuals. The contract may be only for the thinning, the hoeing, or the harvesting, but as a rule it is for all of these combined.

The following is a typical labor contract used in California:

AGREEMENT FOR HAND LABOR ON BEETS.

This agreement, between _____ of the county of _____, State of California, party of the first part, and _____, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter stated, it is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto as follows, to wit:

The party of the second part hereby agrees to thin and hoe beets upon the land of the party of the first part as follows: _____ acres at the rate of $_____ per acre, and _____ acres at the rate of $_____ per acre, there being _____ acres all told, more or less.

Also, second party agrees to begin work when said first party says the beets are ready and fit to be thinned and hoed and to employ men sufficient to do the work, from _____ to _____ hands, and to prosecute the work continuously until completed. If, however, said second party should fail to get the requisite number of men and should fail to accomplish the work as specified, then the party of the first part reserves the right to contract with other parties to have the work completed, and the party of the second part hereby agrees to forfeit to the first party all unpaid balances of money due second party remaining in the hands of said party hereto.

The party of the first part also reserves the right to withdraw from the terms of this agreement such portions of the land as, in his judgment, will not produce a full crop of beets on account of having a poor stand of beets thereon. Payment for thinning and hoeing to be made only on such land as shall have a full stand thereon and be required by first party to be thinned and hoed.

Beets in the rows to be thinned from _____ inches to _____ inches apart, and no doubles left; also, the weeds to be cleaned out in the rows between the beets and to a width of _____ inches each side of the rows. Payments to be made as follows:

For thinning and hoeing said beets, the sum of $_____ for every acre thinned and hoed. During the course of the work the first party agrees to pay the second party a sum not exceeding 80 per cent of the amount covering work already done, the balance to be paid when the work specified in this contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the first party.

The sum not exceeding 80 per cent of the work already done is to be based on $_____ per acre for thinning $_____ per acre for the first hoeing, and $_____ per acre for the second hoeing.

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[a] At present most beet ranches are so large as to require the hiring of help, although it is true that the number of small landowners and tenants who do all their own work with the aid of their families is increasing.

The party of the second part agrees at different times and in a manner prescribed by party of the first part to top and load into wagons provided by first party the sugar beets upon land above mentioned the present season.

Said second party, which directed by first party shall pull, shake free from adhering earth, top, and load beets into wagon; beets to be topped cleanly and squarely with one blow of the knife at base or bottom of last leaves, and any portion of the beets grown above the ground to be cut off. Beets to be carefully plowed out by first party.

Said second party shall top and load into wagons as many tons of beets each day as first party shall be required to deliver by the ------ Sugar Company.

Said second party to protect plowed-out beets from the sun while in the field.

Said second party further agrees to personally superintend the work of harvesting of beets and have it done in a proper and workmanlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the party of the first part.

It is further agreed that if the second party shall neglect to refuse to comply with the above conditions, or neglect or refuse to perform any of the above operations at time set, or in manner prescribed by first party, that first party shall have the right and option to cancel this contract, and any money that may have become due to second party on account of work performed shall be forfeited to first party; or it shall be optional with first party to put in men to complete any work unfinished or neglected by second party, or any men of second party's, and charge the cost of such labor to second party.

All of said work to be performed in a thorough and workmanlike manner to the entire satisfaction of the said party of the first part, and differences arising to be referred to the field superintendent for adjustment and his decision to be final.

For the topping and loading said beets as herein provided the first party shall pay to said second party the sum of $------ per acre or $------ per ton net weight, 80 per cent of the amount to be due and payable as the work progresses, the balance when this contract is fully completed.

Witness our hands and seals this ------ day of ------, 190--.

Witness:

------ ------ ------ ------ [SEAL.]

------ ------ [SEAL.]

The following is a typical growers' contract used in Colorado:

This agreement, made and entered into between the ------ Sugar Company, a corporation, of the first part, and ------, of ------ post-office, county of ------, State of Colorado, of the second part:

Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter contained, it is mutually understood and agreed between the parties hereto, that the said party of the second part, upon the land described as follows: ------, in the county of ------, State of Colorado, shall cultivate and grow ------ acres of sugar beets for the year 190--, and shall sell and deliver the same to the said party of the first part under the terms and conditions hereinafter described.

And the said party of the first part agrees to pay the party of the second part for all beets so delivered and accepted by it at its factory, or on cars at receiving stations, as follows:

For beets containing 12 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $4.00 per ton.
For beets containing 13 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $4.25 per ton.
For beets containing 14 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $4.50 per ton.
For beets containing 15 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $4.75 per ton.
For beets containing 16 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $5.00 per ton.
For beets containing 17 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $5.25 per ton.
For beets containing 18 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $5.50 per ton.
For beets containing 19 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $5.75 per ton.
For beets containing 20 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet, $6.00 per ton,

and 25 cents additional per ton for each and every per cent of sugar thereafter; fractions in proportion.

Should any of the beets contain less than 12 per cent of sugar to the weight of the beet and less than 80 per cent purity, the party of the first part shall have the right to reject the same.

Diseased or frozen beets will be rejected. Those mostly grown above ground and very large beets, weighing more than 5 pounds, may be refused at the option of the party of the first part.

Payment for beets will be made on the 15th day of each month for all beets delivered during the previous month, checks to be sent to those not present to collect.

Seed will be supplied to the party of the second part by the party of the first part at 10 cents per pound, and none other shall be used in the growing of the crops covered by this contract, and such seed shall be planted upon the lands hereinbefore described, and not used for any other purpose whatever. Said first party shall have the right to exact cash for such seed or extend credit to said second party therefor, but if credit is extended to said second party for the same, the amount of such credit shall constitute an advance payment on the purchase of the beets grown under this contract, and shall be deducted from the proceeds of the first beets delivered hereunder.

The land upon which the beets are to be grown under this contract shall be plowed, prepared, and seeded, and the crop shall be cultivated, irrigated, harvested, and siloed in a husband-like manner and in substantial compliance with instructions to be furnished from time to time by the party of the first part.

It is further agreed that the party of the first part, or its agents, shall at all times have access to the tract of land cultivated under this contract.

Beets grown under this contract shall not be irrigated after August 1 of the crop year herein specified without the written consent of said party of the first part.

The sugar content of the beets grown hereinunder will be ascertained and determined by tests made in the laboratory of the party of the first part at its own expense, and all analyses made by the party of the first part shall be accepted as final, it being understood, however, that the majority of the beet growers are at liberty to select and employ at their own expense a competent chemist, satisfactory to the party of the first part, to whom free access will be given to the beet laboratory for the purpose of checking the tests made by the factory chemist.

All beets must be delivered in good marketable condition, clean and free from dirt, and with tops cut squarely off at the bottom of the lowest leaf.

Samples will be taken from the deliveries as often as desired by the party of the first part, and these will be cleaned and tared in the customary manner.

The majority of the beet growers shall have the privilege of selecting a man of reliable character, satisfactory to the party of the first part, and at the expense of the party of the second part, to check up the tares and weights of the beets delivered hereunder.

In the event of the factory being destroyed by fire, or for any reason incapacitated at any time previous to the delivery of the crop covered by this contract, the said party of the first part has the option to pay the party of the second part under this contract $15 per acre for any and all beets he may have under cultivation, allowing him to retain the crop. But in case such damage should occur before the land is planted in beet seed, then, upon notice of such disaster given by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, the operation of this agreement shall be suspended and its terms and conditions shall have no force or effect until notice shall be given by the party of the first part of its intention to repair said factory.

Said first party shall have the right to designate when said second party shall commence and proceed with the harvesting and gathering of the beet crop, which must be completed before freezing weather, and such portion of the crop as has not been delivered must be siloed in proper time and manner. For beets so siloed 50 cents per ton extra shall be paid, it being distinctly understood, however, that none of such siloed beets shall be delivered until the party of the first part sends printed or written orders asking for delivery of "siloed beets."

Beet pulp not exceeding 20 per cent of the weight of the beets, delivered from an acreage not exceeding the acreage contracted by the party of the second part under this contract, shall be given to the party of the second part; provided the party of the second part, during the growing season, notifies the party of the first part, in writing, previous to July 1, of his intention to take the same and the quantity desired, and the party of the second part agrees to remove said pulp at such times and in such quantities as said first party may prescribe. Freight upon pulp shipped by rail must be paid by the party of the second part.

It is further distinctly understood that all beets covered by this contract shall be delivered not later than March 1 following the growing season.

The date of delivery and amount to be delivered each day shall be determined by the party of the first part.

It is further agreed by second party that all beets grown under this contract, or all beets grown from seed procured from said first party, shall be delivered to the _____ Sugar Company in manner as provided for in this contract, and that no part thereof shall be fed to stock or disposed of otherwise than by delivery to said first party in manner as herein set forth; and if the said party of the second part shall fail, refuse, or neglect to deliver said beets to said first party at the time when called upon to do so, then said party of the first part shall have the right and authority to go in and upon the said above-described premises and harvest, take, and deliver the same to its factory, employing all necessary labor and assistance therefor, and deducting the expenses thereof from the moneys to be paid to the second party for the beets so harvested, taken and delivered, and after all such expenses have been fully paid out of such moneys, then the surplus, if any, remaining is to be paid and turned over by said first party to said second party.

Said party of the first part agrees to pay freight charges on all shipments of beets moved by rail to its factory to an amount not exceeding 50 cents per ton, provided cars are loaded to capacity, and should the freight rate or charges on such shipment exceed the sum of 50 cents per ton, then the party of the second part shall pay the excess, and such excess shall be deducted by said party of the first part from the amounts due for deliveries of beets by said second party, under this contract. Any extra charges because of cars not being loaded to capacity or of heavy tares exceeding 5 per cent must be borne by the party of the second part.

This contract, and all its terms, provisions, and requirements, shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the successors and assigns of the parties hereto, but said second party shall not assign or transfer the same without the written consent of the party of the first part.

No agent of the party of the first part is authorized to vary or change the provisions of this contract in any respect whatsoever.

Executed in duplicate this_____day of_____, A. D. 190__.

_____ Beet Sugar Company,

By _____ _____.

Post-office_____, R. F. D. No._____, Box_____.
Delivery station_____.
Ship seed to_____.
Name of canal_____.

The advantage of dealing with a single labor contractor for all of the handwork is apparent. The contractor agrees to do the work in the proper way at the proper time. He may employ the same men throughout the season, or the personnel of his force may be constantly changing. This does not concern the grower so long as the beets are properly grown and harvested.

The situation, however, is quite different if the grower undertakes to deal directly with his handworkers. He can then make contracts only with individuals, or, at best, if the men are Mexicans, with "gang leaders." In either case the second party to the contract is irresponsible, and the grower is confronted with the possibility of losing his entire crop through the defection of his labor supply at a critical moment.

The principal labor problem of the grower, then, is to secure an adequate number of men to do the dirty, disagreeable handwork of the beet fields which continues for periods of only a few weeks or months at a time. There are other problems connected with beet growing, such as how to insure honest work, which will be taken up at the proper places in this report, but this problem is the all-important one of the industry. How it has been met will be considered in detail by States later on, but certain general results may be indicated at this point.

In the first place, practically no "Americans,"[a] except those who work their own land, engage in the handwork. They will not accept it for the wages offered, as long as other employment can be found. Whenever they have been employed in the past, as in the earlier years of several beet-growing districts in California and elsewhere, they have left the industry after the first year or two. The extent to which this exodus was due to the underbidding of other races varies according to locality, and will be considered later.

In the second place, only the more recent immigrants and the lowest grade of nonassimilable native-born races, like the Mexicans of the American Southwest, are employed. Handworkers are almost exclusively recruited from the Japanese, Mexicans, German-Russians, and, to a much less extent in certain localities, the Portuguese, East Indians, and American Indians.

Sometimes the race employed is one resident in the community. At other times it is "imported" or attracted from other communities. Some of the Mexican handworkers in California, for example, are members of long-established colonies in the vicinity of the factories where they are employed. The German-Russians in Colorado, on the other hand, came for the most part from the beet-growing district near Grand Island, Nebr. In the early years of the industry they were imported by agents of the sugar companies. Later, after permanent colonies of the race were established in Colorado, voluntary immigration of friends and relatives of the colonists was found to be adequate to supply the increasing demand for hand labor.

As a rule the burden of solving the problem of hand labor has been forced upon the sugar companies. The culture of the sugar beet is an intensive one, and the cost of production per acre is high in comparison with that of most other crops. Furthermore, the value of the raw beet is so small in proportion to its bulk that long transportation is out of the question. For these reasons the sugar factory can not rely on the open market for its supply of beets, but on the contrary, must draw them from the near vicinity, and from growers with whom it has contracts for definite acreages. If the factory is located in a settled district the company must persuade the farmers of the district to take up the beet growing; if the enterprise involves the development of new territory, the company must induce farmers to come into it from elsewhere or it must grow its own beets. In any case the burden of providing an adequate labor supply falls upon the sugar company because it has the greatest interest at stake. The grower under contract has only a part of his land in beets, as a rule, and he is ready to withdraw that part and devote it to some other crop if the difficulties of growing beets become too great.[b]

The factory, on the other hand, must be absolutely sure of a sufficient supply of beets to permit operation on a profitable scale. To do this, the sugar company must see to it that there is an adequate number of laborers to do the hand work in the fields.

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[a] Native-born Americans and Americanized Europeans.

[b] "The independence of the beet grower is accentuated by the fact that he has almost nothing invested in the industry. He may have special implements that cost him $50, or even $75, but such an investment is but a trifling barrier to the man who becomes dissatisfied after an experience in beet growing." (Beet-sugar industry in the United States, S. Doc. No. 22, op. cit., p. 1.)

The pages following will deal with the present hand-labor situation in California and Colorado and the history of its development. Conditions in the two States named will be discussed separately, because of the great development of the beet-sugar industry in these States. Conditions in the remaining States of the division will be taken up as a whole, because in them the number of plants is smaller and the importance of the industry much less than in California and Colorado.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE GROWING OF SUGAR BEETS IN CALIFORNIA.

The beet-sugar industry of California is one of the most important industries in the State, both as to the value of its product and the number of persons employed. Historically, the beet-sugar industry has been continuously prosecuted in California for a longer period of time than in any other of the Commonwealths. In point of the aggregate acreage of its beet fields California stands third among the States of the Union, being exceeded only by Colorado and Michigan.

The total area[a] devoted to the culture of the sugar beet in California in the year 1909 was 75,123 acres. The proportions of this acreage cultivated by sugar companies and by others under contract with the sugar companies are shown in the following table:

TABLE 33.—*Contributory acreage, California, 1909.*[a]

District.	Total acreage.	Grown by company.	Grown under contract.	Contract growers.			
				Total number.	Japanese.	Mexican.	Chinese.
1	5,873	2,210	3,663	193	14	.....	.....
2	4,134	1,200	2,934	78	10	.....	1
3	15,084	3,630	11,454	207	20	.....	8
4	10,034	8,882	1,152	31	4	.....	.....
5	10,600	1,500	9,100	151	9	7	.....
6	15,000	1,000	14,000	(b)	.....	[b]4	.....
7	14,396	655	13,743	174	11	8	4
Total	75,123	[b]19,077	56,046	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Excluding two districts, one of which is contributory to a factory newly opened in 1909, the other to a factory abandoned in 1909.
[b] Tenants in part of this district only reported. Total number not known.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that approximately one-fourth of the acreage is grown directly by the sugar companies. The remaining three-fourths is grown by others under contract with the company, either by farmers who own the land they work or by tenants who lease land from the sugar companies and private landowners.

GROWERS' CONTRACTS.

As already explained (see p. 91), the terms of the growers' contracts vary somewhat as to prices, but they uniformly include certain stipulations, viz: (1) That the grower shall buy his seeds from the company. This provision insures a greater yield from a given quan-

[a] Exclusive of that contributory to two factories, one of which was newly opened in 1909, the other of which was abandoned at the close of the season.

tity of seeds and a more uniform quality of beets than would be possible if the seeds were bought on the open market. The seeds furnished by the company are carefully selected by its agricultural experts and are sold to growers at prices varying from 10 to 15 cents per pound. (2) That the grower shall care for his beets under the direction of the agriculturists of the company. The purpose of this provision is to secure the maximum yield per acre. The company must secure an adequate supply of beets each season. It is to its interest, therefore, to see to it that the contracted acreage is utilized in the best possible way. (3) That the grower shall not begin to harvest his beets until directed by the factory to do so and that he shall then harvest them in a specified manner.[a]

The prices paid for beets in California are usually calculated according to the sugar content. In 1909 the most general price was $4 per ton for beets testing 15 per cent of sugar. To this price was added 25 cents for every additional per cent of sugar, and from it was deducted 30 cents for every per cent of sugar less than 15 per cent down to and including 11 per cent. Beets testing under 11 per cent were accepted as if testing 11 per cent, when weighing under 5 pounds. In three instances, however, the price paid for beets was a flat rate. In the first two cases it was $5 per ton for beets f. o. b. the factory or railroad cars; in the second it was $4.50 per ton if delivered by the ranchers in wagons, and $5 per ton if delivered by the railroad. In the first two cases, however, the sliding scale of prices was also used to some extent. In the third case the flat rate superseded the sliding scale some ten years ago. The change was made because of difficulties arising out of the widely different percentages of the sugar content of beets grown by different farmers on adjacent and similar lands.

REGULAR FIELD LABOR.

In California, as elsewhere in the Western Division, the force of regular field laborers—teamsters, traction engineers, and the like—is usually recruited from Americans and Americanized Europeans. In two localities, however, Portuguese are employed. In the first of these they are members of a Portuguese colony in the vicinity; in the second they are recent immigrants from the Hawaiian Islands. The wages paid for teamwork vary from $35 to $45 per month in addition to board and lodging.

HAND WORKERS.

It is estimated that in all between 6,000 and 7,000 men were required to do the hand work in the beet fields of California in 1909. Of this number fully 4,500 were Japanese, about 1,000 were Mexicans, probably 600 East Indians, and the remainder members of miscellaneous races including some German-Russians and Portuguese and a few Chinese.[b]

Thus it is evident that the Japanese at present control the hand work in California. They comprise approximately two-thirds of

[a] See "Agreement for Hand Labor on Beets," p. 90.

[b] This estimate is based upon data furnished by the several sugar companies.

the total number of hand workers. Their only important competitors are the Mexicans and East Indians, who are employed in much smaller numbers. This competition, moreover, is local rather than general. The Mexicans, for the most part, are found in the southern part of the State. A large proportion of the total number for the State are employed in the districts contributory to three factories. In one of these districts the Mexicans have a practical monopoly of the industry, in a second they form three-fourths of the force, but in the third they are outnumbered 10 to 1 by the Japanese.

Outside of southern California, Mexicans constitute but a very small percentage of the hand workers, and this in only three districts. Here their presence is of recent date and is accounted for chiefly by an extraordinary demand for labor or by the desire of employers to secure competition against the Japanese. The Mexicans of California, it should be remembered, live largely in the southern part of the State and are drawn north only by unusual opportunities for labor there or by lack of work in the south. They prefer the climate of the south, and in recent years there has been no lack of work for them in that section of the State.

The East Indians are even less widely distributed than the Mexicans. The latter were in the State when sugar-beet growing began, but the East Indians are very recent immigrants. They did not become an important element in the labor supply of the beet fields until 1908 and their conspicuous importance in that year is due to the large number of them employed in a single district. This district is located in an irrigated section of a river valley where malaria is widely prevalent during the hot months of the growing season. It has been no uncommon thing for fully 25 per cent of the working force of both field and factory to be incapacitated for duty by this disease. For this and other reasons the labor problem in this district has been an exceedingly difficult one. Of the races employed in hand work the Japanese appear to be the most susceptible to malaria, while the East Indians are said to be the most nearly immune. In 1909, 425 East Indians, or about four-fifths of the total number of hand workers of that race in the State, were employed in this district. The remaining one-fifth were divided among three districts, one of which was in southern California. In two cases East Indians were hired for the first time in 1909.

When account is taken of the large number of East Indians already in California, some of whom are now working on the railroads, and the present rapidly increasing immigration of the race to this State, it seems quite probable that more and more of them will find their way into the beet fields.

The Japanese were found in 1909 in every beet-raising district in the State save one in southern California. In this instance Japanese had been employed in small numbers, never more than thirty or forty in any year, for seven or eight seasons. It is said that the laborers of this race avoided the district in the first place because of the unfavorable issue of contracts taken for hand work in 1897. This year proved to be the most unprofitable one then on record for the beet growers, and the Japanese contractors are said to have lost heavily. The result is that this district has never been a "Japanese

country." With three exceptions, the Japanese constitute the major fraction of the hand-working force of every beet-growing district of the State. Numerically, as already stated, they compose two-thirds of the total number of men employed at hand work. The three exceptions have been taken up already in the paragraphs dealing with the Mexican and East Indian hand workers.

Because of its importance in other States, a fourth element of the field labor supply in California should be given passing notice. This element is the German-Russian. Its employment in this State in the past has been entirely experimental and at the present time the number of German-Russians in the industry is so small as to be negligible. In the past attempts have been made to make permanent employees of this race in at least two instances. In one case they were employed with other whites in the first two years, 1891–92, of the industry there. They disappeared from the hand work in this district with the rest of the whites after the second season. In 1908, however, a number of them were hired to break a strike among the Mexican thinners. The latter had demanded higher wages, but when they saw that the German-Russians were taking their places they returned to work at the old rates. The German-Russians in this case, being inexperienced, were not very satisfactory workmen and were not retained. The second instance of the employment of German-Russians is found in an attempt made in one district to establish a colony of the race there. In 1907 the sugar company operating in that district built quarters expressly for them and induced a considerable number to migrate to the community, but the men soon drifted away into other occupations offering higher wages or steadier and less disagreeable work.

At this point it should be remembered that the beet worker is usually a transient resident of the community. The seasonal character of the work, its irregularity during the season, and the large number of men required make it necessary for the beet grower to rely on the floating labor supply of the State for his help. The beet worker of California is usually unmarried or, if married, his wife is generally living in the home country.

The tables following afford typical illustrations of the conjugal condition of beet workers and the few instances in which their wives have come to the United States.

TABLE 34.—*Conjugal condition of male employees, by race.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
East Indian	36	14	19	3
Japanese	1,084	694	386	4
Mexican	51	26	25	.....
Total	1,171	734	430	7
Other races	184	128	52	4
Grand total	1,355	862	482	11

TABLE 35.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.*

Race of husband.	Total number married.	Number reporting location of wife.	Number having wife in the United States.	Number reporting wife abroad.
East Indian	19	19	.....	19
Japanese	386	384	56	328
Mexican	25	25	3	22
Other races	27	27	19	8
Total	457	455	78	377

Table 34 shows that two-thirds of the men are unmarried. Table 35 shows that almost five-sixths of the wives of those who are married live abroad. This fact is partially explained by the short time that their husbands have been in the United States.

The table following gives the years of residence in the United States of representative groups of foreign-born hand workers of different races:

TABLE 36.—*Number and per cent of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Japanese:						
Number	1,085	475	493	94	20	3
Per cent	.....	43.8	45.4	8.7	1.8	0.3
Mexican:						
Number	53	34	12	5	1	1
Per cent	.....	64.2	22.6	9.4	1.9	1.9
East Indian:						
Number	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other races:						
Number	78	23	18	9	7	21
Per cent	.....	29.5	23.1	11.5	9.0	26.9
Total:						
Number	1,252	568	523	108	28	25
Per cent	.....	45.4	41.8	8.6	2.2	2.0

More than two-fifths of the Japanese have come into the country within the past five years and nearly nine-tenths within the past ten years. Three-fifths of the immigrant Mexicans have come in within five years, and only a little more than one-tenth have been here ten years or over. The East Indians have all come in within the past five years. These data also illustrate the fact commented upon in the introductory chapter that only the more recent immigrants are found in the beet fields.

METHODS OF HIRING HAND WORKERS.

Hand workers are most commonly hired through a labor contractor. This is always true of the largest element in the field-labor supply, the Japanese, except on the very small ranches, where only

a few men are needed. In such cases individual contracts are sometimes made. As a general rule, however, the work is done under a labor contractor, and in a given community there are usually only a few of these who divide the territory among themselves. In one of the largest districts in the State, for example, there are only four Japanese contractors, and these share the several thousand acres. These contractors usually have subcontractors or bosses under them who are responsible for the work on a given ranch, and who supervise the work of the field hands and possibly work with them. These field hands may receive the entire contract price per acre less the contractor's commission of 5 and sometimes 10 per cent, or they may work by the piece, say, so much per 1,000 feet, or they may be paid so much per day. The contractor and his subordinates, on the other hand, find their remuneration in the commission withheld or in the difference between the contract price paid by the land owner and the cost of the field labor, where it is paid on a piece basis or by the day. To this, if he is a storekeeper, the contractor adds the profit of goods sold to the laborers under his control. Sometimes the boss boards his men or furnishes them with food which they cook for themselves. The amount charged by the boss for board or food materials is at present usually just sufficient to cover the cost. For this reason the smaller bosses prefer not to board their men. Often the men board themselves, detailing one of their number to act as cook.

Mexicans are hired either by individual contracts or by contracts with cooperative groups. In one instance reported the contract with the cooperative group or "gang," as it is called, was made with a leader elected by the members of the gang to make contracts, receive the moneys due the gang, pay its expenses therefrom, settle questions in dispute among members, and represent the gang in dealings with employers. After expenses were paid the remainder of the contract price was evenly divided among the members, with proper deductions, of course, for time lost in individual cases.

Unlike the Japanese and the Mexicans the Hindus prefer to work on a time basis. This is explained by their ignorance and suspicion of the contract system. Experience is showing, however, that the Hindus can be taught by fair treatment to work for piece wages. At present Hindus are hired individually or through their leaders, and usually work in small groups.

In addition to wages the handworkers are commonly supplied with shelter of a rude kind—bunk houses, shacks, or tents. Shelter may be furnished by either the grower or the contractor, but it is not a commercial consideration, and consequently does not affect the contract price.

Contracts for hand work are usually made for the season at prices varying according to the yield per acre. Inasmuch, however, as the difficulty of the work of thinning and hoeing is not affected by the size of the subsequent yield of beets, the variations in prices per acre are really variations in the prices paid for topping and loading only. Most contracts formally divide the price per acre among the different operations involved in the hand work, but whether contracts do this or not the prices actually paid for each of these operations of thinning, hoeing, topping, and loading are necessarily a matter of common knowledge in the community.

Prices for thinning and hoeing are quoted by the acre. In 1909 the most common price was $7 per acre,[a] which was usually divided as follows:

Thinning	$4.50
First hoeing	1.50
Second hoeing	1.00
Total	7.00

These divisions are made so as to permit partial remuneration for the work as it is done in order to insure the completion of the work. Part of the contract price for each operation, often 20 per cent, is usually withheld by the grower until the final payments are made at the end of the season or period covered by the contract. If the work is abandoned before completion all payments due are canceled.[b]

Prices for "topping and loading" are quoted on an acre-tonnage basis. That is, the price per acre increases with the yield of beets per acre, but at a decreasing rate per ton. Prices paid in 1909 show great variation as between different districts. The schedules following are illustrative of the extreme variations.

Tons per acre.	Price of thinning, hoeing, topping, and loading per acre.	
	Schedule I.	Schedule II.
4	$9.00	*$13.25
5	10.00	
6	12.60	
7	13.20	13.30
8	13.80	13.60
9	14.40	14.20
10	15.00	14.80
11	16.60	14.92
12	17.60	15.28
13	18.60	15.58
14	19.60	15.82
15	20.60	16.00
16	21.60	16.12
17	22.60	16.18
18	23.60	16.18
19	24.60	16.18
20	25.60	16.18

* Under 7 tons.
And $1 for every additional ton.
These prices subject to change according to the condition of the fields.

The difference between these two schedules is partially explained by the great difficulties experienced in securing sufficient labor in the district to which Schedule I applies. An allowance of $1 should be made in favor of Schedule II when calculating the prices paid for topping and loading. In Schedule I the price for thinning and hoeing was $6, in Schedule II, $7. Subtracting these amounts from their respective schedules the price paid for topping and loading an average yield of, say 15 tons to the acre, is in Schedule I, $14.60; in Schedule II, $9. The prices recorded in Schedule I, however, are exceptional. The district to which they apply has grown beets since 1906 only,

[a] Eight dollars was the price current in one locality; $7.25 in another.
[b] See "Agreement for Hand Labor on Beets," p. 90.

and it has paid exceptionally high prices from the beginning. The average prices for the State, on the other hand, are probably somewhat higher than those of Schedule II.

EARNINGS OF HAND WORKERS.

Statistics of earnings were gathered from 1,347 laborers. This number is about one-fifth of the total number employed in the State. Cases were chosen from every beet-growing district in California and tabulated by races and wage groups. The facts presented in the following table[a] are therefore believed to be representative of earnings in the industry in California as a whole.

TABLE 37.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Total number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father	62	.....	7	10	6	8	18	7	4	1	1
Native-born of foreign father	44	.....	6	8	2	5	11	7	5	.....	.....
Total native-born	106	.....	13	18	8	13	29	14	9	1	1
Foreign-born, by race:											
English-speaking races	7	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Scandinavian	5	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
German	7	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
French	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	10	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	.....
Portuguese	40	.....	6	15	8	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	1,078	.....	3	.....	88	582	121	283	.....	.....	1
Chinese	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korean	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indian	36	.....	.....	1	11	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	50	.....	.....	3	26	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	1,241	2	15	28	137	615	149	289	1	3	2
Grand total	1,347	2	28	46	145	628	178	303	10	4	3

Taking all the races employed, it appears that the largest wage group received between $1.75 and $2 a day and includes 46.6 per cent of the total number of laborers. Only 16.4 per cent of the total number earned less than $1.75, while 37 per cent earned $2 or over. The second largest wage group, including 22.5 per cent, is for earnings varying between $2.50 and $3.

Wages in the sugar-beet fields, it will be seen, are considerably higher than in other lines of unskilled labor open to recent immigrants. In maintenance-of-way work on the railroads the Mexican commonly receives from $1 to $1.25, and the Japanese and the East Indian from $1.20 to $1.60 per day of ten hours. For hoeing and general agricultural labor outside of the beet fields the Japanese and the East Indian are paid wages varying from $1.40 to $1.75 per day of ten or eleven hours. The Mexican receives somewhat less for such work.

[a] This table, however, is not representative of the relative numbers of the different races employed.

That wages are higher in the sugar-beet industry is easily proven without statistics by the fact that the classes of laborers employed in it desert the railroads and other employments and flock to it as soon as the beet season opens. When the season is over, or when there is a scarcity of hand work during the season, as for example, between the thinning and the first hoeing or between the last hoeing and the harvesting, the men go back to the railroads and other work. The beet worker, therefore, is in a high degree a migratory laborer.

The reason for the high wages paid by the beet growers is the necessity they are under of drawing men away from regular employment like that offered by the railroads, or from more pleasant seasonal work in orchards and on ranches. In some districts, moreover, there is little work other than that of the beet fields to be had, and the places where it can be found are too remote to permit resort to them during slack times in the beet season. In such districts the wages paid beet workers must be high enough to make up for considerable unemployment and will therefore be higher than in districts more advantageously situated with reference to the general labor market. This consideration partially explains the difference in prices quoted in the two schedules shown above on page 40.

Not only is the rate of pay for an average worker in the sugar-beet industry higher than that in most other industries employing immigrant labor, but the opportunities of the ambitious worker are greater. In railroad work he is paid so much per day for a day of ten hours. In the beet fields he is generally paid on a piece basis, if he will accept that form of payment, and he can work eleven, twelve, thirteen, or fourteen hours, or longer if he chooses. Moreover, during his periods of employment he usually works on Sunday. The grower is anxious to get his thinning and hoeing done before his labor supply is called elsewhere and therefore favors Sunday work. During the "campaign" the factory runs night and day for seven days in the week, and Sunday harvesting, if not a necessity, is at least a convenience.

Just how many hours a day the average beet worker labors can not be definitely ascertained, but it is safe to say that it is at least eleven, and there is strong probability that it averages more. In addition to working longer hours than is usual in other employments, the beet worker who is paid on a piece basis tends to work with greater intensity. His wages vary visibly with his product. If he increases or decreases the latter his earnings increase or decrease proportionately and immediately. In the wage statistics presented all of those who receive more than $2 per day are piece or contract workers, while the great majority of those who receive less than that sum are employed by the day.

Turning now to a comparison of the earnings of the three races most important in the industry, it appears that the Japanese have the highest average. More than half of them earn between $1.75 and $2, while 37.4 per cent earn more than this rate as against 8.5 per cent who earn less. In all 91.4 per cent earn between $1.75 and $3. The average of the Mexicans ranks second among the foreign races employed. Their largest wage group earns between $1.50 and $1.75 and includes 52 per cent of their number. Only 6 per cent earn less, while 42 per cent earn more than this amount. Their second largest wage group is that with earnings of $2 but less than $2.50 with 36

per cent of the total number included. Ninety-four per cent of the Mexicans thus earn between $1.50 and $2.50 per day when working. The average for the East Indians is somewhat lower than for the Mexicans. Of them 94.5 per cent make between $1.50 and $2 per day. Their largest wage group, however, is that earning between $1.75 and $2. It comprises 63.9 per cent of their total number. The second largest group includes 30.6 per cent who are paid between $1.50 and $1.75 per day. The East Indians are usually paid $1.50 or $1.75 per day for work in the beet fields. This explains the large number present in these two wage groups. The greatest range of earnings is found among the native-born and other foreign-born, the former tending toward the higher rates, the latter toward the lower. These races, however, are of little importance in the beet fields and need not be considered in detail.

In contrasting the earnings of the different races employed account must be taken of the fact that the Japanese commonly work longer hours than either the East Indians or the Mexicans. The Japanese, moreover, are quicker workmen and capable of closer and more continuous application than the other races. Their greater desire to adopt American standards of life and especially their greater eagerness to become independent farmers and business men, go far toward explaining their greater industry. The average Mexican, by way of contrast, is said to be almost entirely lacking in ambition; and the caste system of the East Indians, as well as their training in their native land, would seem to unfit them for rapid progress out of the ranks of common labor.

RACE CHANGES.

In the history of race changes in the sugar-beet industry of California three races play the important parts. These are the Chinese, Mexicans, and Japanese. In addition to these races two others must also be considered, viz, the "whites" and the East Indians. The former never gained much of a foothold in the industry; the latter are only just beginning to do so.

Previous to 1891 the handwork was done exclusively by Chinese. Up to that time only two factories had been put into operation. Both of these were within a day's journey of San Francisco. In 1891 the third factory was opened in southern California. It was located near a large resident Mexican population and the hand workers were drawn from this race and from such white men as applied for work. In 1897 the fourth factory (also in southern California) began operation. Here, as in the previous case, Mexicans and "whites" were employed for the handwork of the fields. Three new factories were opened in 1898, but one of these was successor to one of the factories in operation previous to 1891. The change in location of this establishment also marks a change in the race employed at handwork, the Chinese being superseded by Japanese. The two remaining factories were opened in southern California. In both cases Chinese were employed at first altogether with white men and Mexicans, and in both cases they disappeared from the industry within three or four years. With the exception of a few Chinese who were tried in the beet fields contributory to a factory opened in the San Joaquin Valley in 1906, few laborers of this

race have been employed in the industry since 1902. Long before that date they had been outnumbered by their competitors, the Mexicans and Japanese. The chief causes of the disappearance of the Chinese from the industry are two: (1) The exclusion laws, (2) underbidding on contracts by other races.

The exclusion laws had a twofold effect on the situation. In the first place they prevented the total number of Chinese in the State from increasing, and thereby prevented an increase of the available supply of beet workers from this source. Secondly, they resulted in a gradual increase of the average age of the Chinese in California. As the Chinese became older they became too slow for the work in the beet fields and drifted into easier, if not more profitable, occupations. In the Salinas Valley, for instance, they went into potato growing to a considerable extent. When Chinese were tried in 1906 in the district referred to in the preceding paragraph they were found to be too slow to be satisfactory. The same complaint, however, was made of the Chinese employed in the earliest years of the industry, and was probably due to their inexperience and reluctance to adopt new methods.

The second cause, underbidding by other races, has operated along with the first (the exclusion laws). The first beet-sugar factory in California was opened in 1872. The common labor in both factory and field was done by Chinese for the first 15 years. In 1887, under a new management, the Chinese in the factory were replaced by white laborers. This step was taken mainly because of a strong anti-Chinese agitation in San Francisco and vicinity. The Chinese remained in the beet fields, however, some 14 years after they were discharged from the factory, there being no objection to their employment at this kind of labor. The Japanese finally displaced them in 1902 after two seasons of underbidding, and have since controlled the handwork in this community.

The second factory in California began operations in 1888. Chinese were employed in the fields for the first ten years. They were displaced by Japanese, as already stated, about the time this factory was abandoned in favor of a new one built nearby. The Chinese had then been in the industry for ten years. Although their numbers were decreasing as the demand for their labor increased, the principal cause of their displacement seems to have been underbidding by the Japanese. At first some of the latter worked under Chinese bosses, while others became contractors and hired more men of their own race to do the work. Within two years the beet fields were controlled by the Japanese, although it is said that the amount of underbidding on contracts was never more than 5 or 10 per cent.

In the two remaining communities which employed Chinese as beet workers the displacement seems to have been due both to the growing scarcity of the Chinese and the influx of Japanese.

White men have been employed as hand workers in at least five districts. In no case have they remained in the industry more than two or three seasons. Experiments have been made with them in the Sacramento Valley and in southern California at intervals ranging back from 1907 to 1891 for different localities. The explanation of their early disappearance from the industry in every district in which they have been employed is found in the nature of the work and the

effectual underbidding of other races. White men would not do the work for the prices offered. Japanese and Mexicans would. White men are never employed exclusively. In fact, they never formed a large part of the force in any district. When they left the beet fields for more remunerative or less disagreeable employment their places were filled by Japanese or Mexicans.

As a rule these white men were miscellaneous Americans and Americanized Europeans, but two exceptions should be noted. The first is that of a southern California district. Beet culture began in this district in 1898. For two or three seasons Swiss and Portuguese from the community worked together with Chinese and Mexicans. At the end of that time all four races began to give way to the Japanese, who now control the industry in that locality. The Swiss and Portuguese went back to their former occupations of dairying and vegetable raising. The second exception is that of a district in the Sacramento Valley already mentioned in another connection. Here, in 1907, a number of German-Russians, the only white men tried, were brought in and an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a colony of the race.

Since the white men have left the industry two important causes (besides the nature of the work and the wage) have operated to keep them out of it. The first is the white man's taboo on "Jap work;" the second is his lack of organization. In all industries where disagreeable work is performed for a considerable time by oriental races or very recent immigrants of any race, the "American laborer" comes to acquire a contempt for it, and a strong dislike for doing it. He regards it as too servile for an American to engage in. This taboo, however, would hardly suffice to keep Americans out of the industry altogether. Were it not for their lack of organization there is no doubt that many of them would turn to the beet fields for work in times of depression in other industries. As things are the laborer who is looking only for temporary employment and who must be dealt with individually is not a desideratum to the beet grower. The grower wants men who can be hired and worked in "gangs," or men who, like the German-Russians in Colorado, work in the fields with their families and form a permanent labor supply. "American" laborers, especially on the Pacific coast, are extremely nomadic and are entirely individualistic in their relations with their employers and with each other. For these reasons the temporarily unemployed American laborer can not be relied upon to supply the needs of the beet grower.

Since the Japanese began to appear in considerable numbers in the beet fields in 1897 and 1898 their increase has been roughly proportional to the growth of the industry. Every district, with one exception, which has taken up beet growing since 1897 has employed them for the major part of the hand work, and they have secured control of this work in all but two districts growing beets prior to 1898.

At the present time the supremacy of the Japanese seems to be threatened only by the East Indians. How effective the competition from this source may prove remains to be seen. The Mexicans in general have made little progress in the industry except in those localities where they have predominated from the first. In some cases they have given way entirely or partially to the Japanese. In

others, it is true, they have lately been introduced to compete with the Japanese. In one of these cases, however, the competition was not long effective. The Mexicans were employed in thinning along with the Japanese, and worked on the same wage basis of so many cents per 1,000 feet, the rate varying according to the difficulty of the work. At first the Mexicans worked carefully and were content to make $1.50 a day. The Japanese, on the other hand, were able, by much less careful work, to make from $2.50 to $3 per day under advantageous conditions. The favor with which the growers naturally regarded the Mexicans alarmed the Japanese. Their leaders accordingly went to the Mexicans, it is said, and told them that they were foolish to be so careful with their work, pointing out the fact that they were making only $1.50 a day, while the Japanese "boys" were making twice as much. The Mexicans accepted the suggestion, and are now regarded in this community with as little favor as the Japanese.

The importance of the East Indians in the history of race changes in the sugar-beet industry is yet to be seen. At present they are largely employed only in one district, where beet growing did not begin until 1906. They were brought into this locality in 1908 to meet a labor scarcity and can hardly be said to have displaced laborers of other races. In 1909, 425 East Indians, 150 Japanese, and 25 Mexicans, Portuguese, and other hand workers were employed in this district. The thinning on the company land for the present season (1910) is being done by a Japanese contractor, who has been forced to employ East Indians for the most part because of the lack of sufficient laborers of his own race. Considerable anxiety is felt as to whether the East Indians will be numerous enough to supply the increased demand for their labor as the season progresses.

In this connection it is interesting to note also that a company which draws its beets from an area now requiring some 1,000 hand workers, practically all of whom were Japanese in 1909, is said to be considering the exclusive employment of East Indians in its own fields for the season of 1910.

INCREASE IN CONTRACT PRICES FOR LABOR.

Accurate data can not be obtained for contract prices paid for hand labor in the earliest years of the industry. It is certain, however, that there has been a gradual rise since 1900. The extent of the rise in the last decade it is impossible to determine accurately because of changes in the bases of payment and the lack of complete records. One company reports a 10 per cent increase since 1905. In 1900 a flat rate of $15 per acre was paid for the entire hand work. Comparing this with the present price of $17.75 for the average yield of 14 tons per acre in this district in 1909, an increase of 18 per cent is found. In another district the price for thinning is said to have risen from $2.50 to $4 per acre within the past ten years. Prices for the work of the entire season, however, are said to have averaged as follows:

	Per ton.
1900	$1.13
1905	.95
1909	1.00

The increase since 1900 in this case is obviously 13 per cent.

COMPARISON OF RACES EMPLOYED.

The opinions of growers as to the general desirability as laborers of the different races employed vary, of course, according to individual prejudices and local race feeling, but they have certain striking features in common.

The consensus of opinion as to the Chinese is decidedly favorable, particularly when they are contrasted in certain respects with other races at present employed. The Chinese are regarded as thoroughly honest, faithful, conscientious, and efficient, though slow workers. They require no watching, and are said always to keep their contracts, regardless of losses to themselves. Furthermore, they take an interest in the outcome of the crop that often approaches servility toward their employers. For instance, it is said in one district that after they had finished the thinning they would often leave several of the old men at the camp to cut out weeds as fast as they grew. In this case the contract for each operation—thinning, hoeing, or harvesting—was apparently a separate one.

The chief criticism of the Chinese is based on their slowness and their reluctance to adopt new methods. In one district where they were employed for ten years they are said to have worked without tools for several seasons. They did not understand the kind of work desired, and consequently did all the thinning with their fingers. Later they consented to use hoes, and gradually became proficient workmen.

In weighing growers' opinions of the Chinese it must be remembered, however, that these opinions are expressed nearly a decade after the race had largely disappeared from the industry, and furthermore, that they refer to selected members of the race with years of experience in American methods of work and contractual relations. There is at least a question whether the Chinese have not risen in the appreciation of growers with their scarcity and at the expense of the reputations of the races at present employed.

The Japanese are commonly praised for their industry, quickness, steadiness, sobriety, cleanliness, adaptability, and eagerness to learn American ways and customs. They are condemned for lack of commercial honesty and for the pursuit of their own interests regardless of the cost to their employers. Many instances are reported of their disregard of contract obligations. The question as to whether a contract shall be kept or broken is apparently, in these cases, a commercial one, the answer depending upon the amount of money involved. If the contract price, less advances already made by the grower, is greater than the expense of completing the work the contract will be fulfilled; if it is less, the contract will be broken. One instance is reported where a bond was required from the contractor for the faithful performance of his agreement. This was in the case of a sugar company which employs nearly 300 Japanese for the hand work of its own fields. These men are all hired through a single contractor, a Japanese, who has been employed by the company for several years.

The company in its contract with this man requires from him a bond, to cover penalties provided for in the agreement in the following cases: (1) If at any time both the contractor and his foreman should be found absent from the fields by officials of the company

during working hours; (2) if at any time the work should be stopped by disagreements between the contractor and his men. In the latter case the penalty is $100 for each day work is so interrupted. The company regards this contractor as a very reliable man and worthy of their entire confidence.

The average Japanese contractor is said to be very shrewd in choosing opportune moments for increasing his demands. It is said that one device used in the harvesting season is to postpone the work as long as possible on the pretext of a scarcity of laborers and then to demand increased prices because the beets have increased in size during the delay. The grower in such cases must usually accede to the demands made or see his beets suffer from neglect in the fields. The bond in his contract (if the contract is so guaranteed) with the Japanese is rarely sufficient to cover the loss of his crop.

Sometimes when the contractor, contrary to the usual custom, hires his men by the day he is forced to demand an increase in the contract price because of the demands of his men for higher wages. Sometimes the contract price in such cases is contingent upon his ability to secure men at a certain rate. If the men succeed in securing a raise in wages the additional amount in either case is an expense, not to the contractor, but to the grower. The latter must harvest his crop or bear the large losses risked in an intensive culture like that of the sugar beet.

The extent to which the Japanese have forced prices up in the past ten years is illustrated by the history of prices paid for thinning in a certain district. For this work the men are paid by the hour for an eleven-hour day. When the Japanese first entered the district in large numbers in 1899, they worked at thinning for about $1 per day. Shortly after that they demanded and obtained 10 cents more per day. Since then their wages have gradually risen until in 1908 they were $1.65. During the thinning season of 1909 the men demanded 17 cents an hour, or $1.87 per day, but the "bosses" met and formally agreed to pay no more than $1.75 for eleven hours' work. The purpose of this agreement was to prevent overbidding for field workers. The men were forced to accept this rate of pay, but soon renewed their demands for the greater increase. At the time the special agent of the Commission visited this locality, no agreement had been reached.

In short, the Japanese are accused of the tactics pursued by other monopolists; that is, of local price cutting to repress competition, and of exorbitant increases in prices when, for the time being, competition is impossible.

In addition to lack of respect for contract obligations the Japanese are further accused of doing dishonest work. Often, when a flat rate has been made to cover the hand work of the entire season, it has been found that the Japanese would hoe out as many beets as possible in the thinning in order to make easier work of that operation and leave less work for the harvesting season. Sometimes, it is said, they would simply chop off the part of the beet showing above ground. Partly to remedy this evil the sliding scale of prices for topping and loading has been generally introduced. In justice to the Japanese, it should be said that they are not the only race accused of overthinning. The sliding scale is used in contracts with Mexicans in districts where only Mexicans are employed; and at present

an attempt is being made to introduce this method of payment among the German-Russians in northern Colorado, for the same reason that led to its adoption among the Japanese in California.

As to Mexicans, conflicting opinions are expressed. Some employers complain that they are "hard to handle"; others say that they are much more tractable than the Japanese, who, they assert, are inclined to become conceited. All employers agree that the Mexicans lack ambition, and that they are addicted to the vices of drunkenness and gambling to an unusual degree. Consequently there is much complaint of their irregularity at work. In the face of this fact, however, some employers insist that the Mexican always keeps his contract. The reference here is doubtless to a practice of refraining from attempts to alter the terms of contracts rather than to the regularity with which the work called for is done.

In the two southern California districts where the force of field workers is predominantly Mexican, the Mexican is preferred to the Japanese. He is alleged to be more tractable and to be a better workman in one case. In the other he is said to be a quicker and better workman than the Japanese, but complaint is made that he is unreasonable. This is perhaps occasioned by a strike among the Mexicans for higher wages in the year 1908. This strike was broken by the temporary employment of German-Russians.

As previously stated, the Mexicans have been employed in several northern districts to provide competition against the Japanese. In at least one instance, already reported, it is said the Mexicans were soon "spoiled" by the Japanese, who persuaded them to be less careful in their work in order not to discredit Japanese standards.

To sum up, the Mexican is a fairly honest, efficient worker, whose usefulness is, however, much impaired by his lack of ambition and his proneness to the constant use of intoxicating liquor.

The East Indian has not yet had a fair trial in the industry. He is, of course, generally complained of on account of his uncleanliness, but this complaint is irrelevant in a consideration of his efficiency as a beet worker. So far as present experience goes, the East Indian is a slow but honest, steady, and exceedingly tractable workman. He is averse to entering into contracts, because he does not understand the contract system, but it is said that this aversion can be overcome after his confidence has been gained by his employers.

In the amount of work done in a day by individuals of different races the Japanese are far in the lead. The average Japanese can be counted upon to care for at least 12 acres during the season. The Mexicans and East Indians never average more than 7 or 8 acres. The explanation is that the Japanese not only works more rapidly—and less thoroughly—but that he also works longer hours.

IMMIGRANT RACES AS TENANTS AND LANDOWNERS.

Statistics of six beet-growing districts show that of an aggregate of 834 growers under contract, controlling in all 41,746 acres, the following members of alien races were included:

Japanese	74
Chinese	17
Mexican	15
Total	106

Only 11.5 per cent of the "contract growers," then, are members of the immigrant races extensively employed as laborers in the beet fields.[a] The remainder of the growers are Americans and Europeans. No East Indians are found among them. The East Indian is too recent an arrival and too inexperienced to become a grower of beets on his own account. The average area held by the growers in the above data is 50 acres. It has been impossible to ascertain how much of this land is farmed by the owner or what is the average area held by Japanese, Chinese, and Mexicans, but it is probable that the latter does not fall below the general average.

A few examples will strengthen this assertion.

In one district the sugar company there operating leases land to five Chinese and five Japanese. The Chinese hold in all 500 acres. The Japanese holdings were as follows: Eighty-seven acres, 79 acres, 51 acres, 81 acres, and 29 acres.

In another district Japanese tenants held tracts of 100 acres, 200 acres, 150 acres, 120 acres, 150 acres, and 50 acres. Some of these tracts were doubtless held by partnerships.

Still another district reports 480 acres leased by Mexicans and 300 leased by Japanese. These leases are covered by seven contracts with Mexicans (average 68¾ acres) and three contracts with Japanese (average 100 acres).

Mexican holdings are apparently the smallest as well as the least numerous. In one case four of them leased in 1909 an aggregate area of 100 acres.

The share lease is the most common form. The rent is usually one-fourth of the crop. Cash rents vary from $10 upward to $30 and over according to yield, location, and desirability of the land for other purposes. In at least one locality the share lease to Japanese is nothing more nor less than a labor contract. In this case the tenant is required to put up a bond varying in amount with the area leased, say $500 for 200 or 300 acres. The company advances the seed, the cost of which it deducts from the payment for the crop when it is harvested, and sometimes permits the tenants to use its seeders at a small charge. When the beets are thinned and hoed the company returns the sum of the bond to the lessee and also advances him money to pay his laborers for the thinning and hoeing. The company can afford to do this because it is now sure of its return. The crop is its property whether the tenant completes the work of the season or forfeits his lease leaving the company to harvest the crop. This ownership is secured by provisions throughout the lease to the effect that at all times and under all conditions the crop is the property of the company, which is to be the sole judge of the way in which the thinning, hoeing, and harvesting are to be done, as well as of the quality of the beets, upon which prices per ton are based. If, after the hoeing is done, the tenant sees fit to forfeit his lease the company simply harvests the beets on its own account, losing nothing by the tenant's failure to fulfill his contract. If the tenant observes his contract and harvests his beets himself,

[a] The Chinese growers are naturally omitted in the calculation of this percentage, as the Chinese are no longer important as beet workers.

the company deducts the value of one-fourth of the crop, together with the cost of the seed and the amount of the money advanced at the close of the hoeing season, from the value of the total crop and pays the value of the remainder to the tenant. In effect, therefore, this lease is simply a labor contract under which the tenant raises and harvests beets belonging to the company for three-fourths of the net proceeds of the crop.

Leasing of beet lands by Japanese has begun in most cases within the last five years. This is true of localities in which the race has been employed for as much as a decade as well as of localities where the period of employment has been much shorter. In districts which have been converted to beet culture within the last five years, the system of leasing is practically as old as the industry.

Few instances of actual ownership of beet lands by Japanese are reported. None are reported for Chinese and Mexicans. In one district the only case of Japanese ownership is that of two Japanese who own jointly a 60-acre tract purchased in 1906 for $10,000, payment of which was made in three yearly installments. Thirty-five acres of this land is devoted to beet growing. In another district where upward of 1,000 Japanese are employed only 5 acres are held by the Japanese and these by one man. This land was bought in 1907 for $2,000, and was at first used for vegetable raising. This venture, however, proved unprofitable and the land has since been converted to beet growing.

In conclusion, therefore, it appears that in the progress made by handworkers in the beet fields in the leasing and ownership of land, the Japanese have made the most. As we have seen, of 834 growers under contract, 74 or something less than 9 per cent were members of that race. They were practically all tenants, most of them on a share basis. Such progress as they have made in this direction has been made within the last five years.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE GROWING OF SUGAR BEETS IN COLORADO.*

The beet-sugar industry of Colorado requires several thousand laborers in the fields and factories. Though the growing of sugar beets was not begun in the State until long after it was an established industry in California and Utah, Colorado now has a larger acreage in sugar beets and a larger number of beet workers than any other State in the West. In 1909 the total acreage from which the beets were harvested was 122,975. The distribution of this area between the southern, northern, and western districts of the State, the acreage grown by the companies operating the factories and by farmers under contract, respectively, the number of growers under contract, and the number of each race conspicuous as laborers in the beet fields, are shown in the table following.

* The report on Japanese and German-Russian farmers of the northern part of Colorado should be read in connection with this section.

TABLE 38.—*Contributory acreage, Colorado, 1909.*

Locality.	Number of factories.	Total acreage.	Acres grown by sugar companies.	Acres grown by farmers under contract.	Total number of contract growers.	Number of contract growers who were—			
						German-Russian.	Japanese.	Mexican.	Others.
Northern Colorado	9	87,720	1,042	86,687	3,989	665	133	20	3,171
Southern Colorado	6	29,645	a 642	a 20,503	a 1,309	a 89	a 25	a 12	a 1,183
Western Colorado	1	5,600	400	5,200	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total	16	122,975	a 2,085	a 112,390	a 5,298	a 754	a 158	a 32	a 4,354

a Not including one district of 8,500 acres, which was not reported.
b The number and racial distribution of contract growers in this division were not reported, but 300 acres were said to be grown by German-Russians and 140 acres by Japanese.
c See notes a and b.

While fully one-fourth of the beets in California were grown on the account of the various companies, only a very small percentage were so grown in Colorado. More than 95 per cent of the crop is grown by farmers who have entered into contracts with the various companies for the sale of their beets. In 1909, omitting the growers in two localities with 9,000 acres, there were 5,298 of these farmers. Most of them were native whites and North Europeans, while 14 per cent were German-Russians, 3 per cent Japanese, and less than 1 per cent Mexicans, the last three races being most conspicuous as laborers doing the hand work in the beet fields.

GROWERS' CONTRACTS.

The forms of growers' contracts used in Colorado are similar to those used in California. The prices paid for beets vary somewhat, however, from California prices. In the first place, the flat rate per ton is much more common than in California, being used at about two-thirds of the factories. This rate in 1909 was commonly $5 per ton for beets of at least 12 per cent sugar content and 80 per cent purity. Prices paid under the sliding scale, where such was in use, varied from $4 per ton for beets of 12 per cent sugar, with 25 cents additional for every additional per cent, to $4.50 per ton for beets of from 12 to 14½ per cent sugar, with 50 cents additional for beets of between 14½ and 16 per cent, and $1 additional for beets of 16 per cent or more.

REGULAR FIELD LABOR.

As in California, the regular field work is done chiefly by "American labor;" that is, by Americans and Americanized Europeans. Whenever it is done by individuals of other races—by German-Russians, Japanese, or Mexicans—it is done, as a rule, in accordance with the terms of a share lease, or because the laborer owns the land he works. The one-fourth share lease, a common form in Colorado, provides that the tenant shall do the teamwork as well as the hand work. Such teamsters and traction engineers as are hired for the regular field work are hired at the wages current for this

kind of labor in general ranching. As in California, board and lodging are usually provided in addition to wages.

It is probable that a much larger part of the teamwork is done by owners and tenants in Colorado than in California. This is indicated by two facts: (1) The very much smaller area held by sugar companies in Colorado than in California, and (2) the smaller average holding of contract growers in Colorado. In California it was seen that the average contract grower in the representative number of cases considered owned or leased 50 acres of land. The average holding in Colorado, as shown by the data for districts for which there is complete information, is only a little over 20 acres.

HAND WORKERS.

Over 15,000 persons were employed in the hand work of the sugar-beet industry of Colorado in 1909. The following table shows their distribution by races and localities:

TABLE 39.—*Hand workers in sugar-beet fields in Colorado, 1909, by race.*

Locality.	German-Russian.	Japanese.	Mexican.	Indian.	Greek.	Korean.	Miscellaneous white.	Total.
Northern Colorado	5,870	2,160	1,002	.....	.....	.....	1,692	10,724
Southern Colorado	240	442	1,630	250	21	20	*1,215	3,918
Western Colorado	350	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	550
Total	6,460	2,627	2,632	250	21	20	*3,082	15,192

*This figure probably includes some German-Russians.

The most striking fact brought out by this table is the large proportion of German-Russians employed in thinning, hoeing, and topping beets. Members of this race comprise over two-fifths of the total number of persons employed and outnumber all the other races, save "miscellaneous white," combined.

The greatest numerical strength of the German-Russians is in northern Colorado, where 5,870 of the race, or over five-sixths of their total for the State, are employed. The relative importance of this race, moreover, is also greater here than in any other part of the State except in western Colorado, where 350 of the 550 persons employed are German-Russians.

The Japanese and Mexicans, the only important rivals of the German-Russians, are found in about equal numbers, there being in 1909 about 2,600 of each race. The Japanese show their greatest strength in northern Colorado; in the southern section of the State they are outnumbered by the Mexicans. The Mexicans are absolutely and relatively most numerous in southern Colorado, and comprise, it will be noted, something more than two-fifths of the total in this section.

Returning to the consideration of the State at large, mention should be made of the "miscellaneous whites." This class, although it outnumbers every other class except the German-Russians, is not an important rival of any of the three principal immigrant races.

This is true for two reasons: The first is that a large proportion of the "miscellaneous whites" are landowners, most of whom devote only a part of their land to the growing of sugar beets. The second reason is that because of their wide distribution and lack of group solidarity miscellaneous white laborers are incapable of being organized and worked in groups.

Turning to the races of minor importance, we find that 250 Indians, 21 Greeks, and 20 Koreans were reported for the State, all being employed in southern Colorado. It is probable, however, that some Greeks not included above were reported as "miscellaneous whites" and that some Koreans were reported as Japanese. The error in either case, however, is not important. As regards the Indians, they were members of Indian settlements not far distant and were induced by the sugar company employing them to take work in the beet fields during the season of 1909.

In comparing the numbers of different races employed as here reported it must be remembered that numerical strength is not a final test of the importance of any race in the industry. Account must be taken of variations in efficiency. These variations are wide. The total of German-Russians reported, for example, includes a large proportion of women and children, who do somewhat less work in a day than adult men of the same race, and the latter in turn are much slower workers than the Japanese. The average Japanese in Colorado is said to be able to care for from 10 to 15 acres of beets throughout the season. The German-Russian who works for hire, on the other hand, can not satisfactorily attend to much more than 7 acres. In northern Colorado, in fact, he is often specifically restricted to 7 acres per season, and women and children are limited to proportionate amounts. The efficiency of the Mexican is about equal to that of the German-Russian. It appears, then, that although the Japanese and Mexicans in the industry are numerically equal, their importance in it is by no means the same.

A comparison of the hand-labor situation in Colorado with that in California brings to light several suggestive differences. In the first place it will be noted that a larger number of persons are required to do the work in Colorado than in California. The sugar-beet acreage in Colorado, as has been seen, is about 123,000 and the laborers employed for the hand work in the beet fields 15,000. The corresponding figures for California are 75,000 acres and perhaps 7,000 laborers. The average hand worker in Colorado, therefore, cares for only a little more than 8 acres per season, while the average hand worker in California attends to nearly 11 acres. This difference is largely accounted for by the second difference—a difference in the composition of the working force in the two States.

In California two-thirds of the hand workers are Japanese. In Colorado only one-sixth are Japanese, while over two-fifths, as we have seen, are German-Russians. Mexicans are employed in about equal proportions in the two States, and their number, consequently, is more than twice as great in Colorado as in California. No East Indians are employed in Colorado, but the American Indian appears as a new but minor element in the labor supply.

METHODS OF HIRING HAND WORKERS.

Japanese and Mexicans are hired in groups as in California, and the general conditions under which they are employed in Colorado are so similar to those in California that nothing further need be said of them here.

The German-Russians are also hired in groups, but the group in this case is the family. The contract is of course made with the head of the household, who takes the whole family—so far as it is of working age and ability—with him to the beet fields.

Contract prices in 1909, except in some parts of southern Colorado, were commonly $20 per acre "flat" (i. e., regardless of the tonnage of the yield). One district in southern Colorado, however, reported a flat rate of $16.50, while another reported a schedule of prices based on a tonnage rate for the topping, with fixed prices per acre for the thinning and hoeing. Prices in this district were as follows:

Thinning	$6.75 per acre.
Hoeing	1.50 per acre.
Topping	.55 per ton.
Loading	.06 per ton.

Save in this instance, the contract prices quoted do not include payments for loading. This is usually done by the farmer or by his teamsters.

In the case of Japanese employed under the "boss" system, the wages actually received by the laborer are commonly $2 less per acre than the prices quoted in the foregoing, this sum being the commission charged by the bosses. The amount of the bosses' commission is regulated either by contractors' associations alone or by collective bargaining between these associations and associations of hand workers.[a]

EARNINGS OF HAND WORKERS.

Except in southern Colorado the prices paid for hand work are considerably higher than in California. It was seen in the preceding section that as a rule $20 an acre is paid for thinning, hoeing, and topping. For this reason the rates of earnings in Colorado for laborers of the Japanese and Mexican races are somewhat higher than the rates for laborers of the same races in California. For example, 200 out of a representative selection of 370 Japanese beet workers in northern Colorado averaged earnings of between $3 and $3.50 per day worked in the thinning season of 1909.

As for the German-Russians in Colorado, it is impossible to present statistics of their earnings suitable for comparison with those for other races because of the fact that they work and are paid by families. Some basis for comparison, however, is afforded by the limitation of seven acres per season which in some localities is placed on the work to be done by an adult man of the German-Russian race. This limitation, as has been explained, is considered necessary to the performance of thorough and careful work.

The earnings of hand workers in the beet fields of Colorado are sufficiently above those of common laborers to attract them from other

[a] See p. 125.

localities in Colorado and from neighboring States. The Japanese now come largely from the coal mines of Wyoming and Colorado, and from maintenance-of-way work on the railroads. Denver is an important distributing center for Japanese beet workers. The permanent Japanese population of the city was estimated by the secretary of the Japanese Association of Colorado to be approximately 600 in 1909, but the total Japanese population of the city was said to rise as high as 1,500 during the interval between the hoeing and harvesting season in the beet fields and after the season's campaign is over. The Mexican hand workers come from various parts of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and from El Paso, Tex., while the German-Russians immigrate independently from Nebraska and Russia, or are imported from Nebraska by sugar companies.

RACE CHANGES.

The first permanent beet-sugar factory in Colorado was opened for operation in 1899. Consequently the great development of the industry in that State has taken place within the last decade, and there has not been time for sweeping changes in the composition of the labor supply.

The situation of the beet grower in Colorado from the first has been materially different from that of the California grower. Unlike the latter, he has never been able to rely on a resident labor supply, but has always been compelled to resort to imported labor. Previous to the introduction of the sugar-beet industry those districts of Colorado where it now flourishes were given over almost entirely to cattle and sheep raising. Irrigation systems and intensive agriculture have displaced the animal industries to the present extent, largely because of the advent of sugar-beet culture. Previous to this most of the country was barren and sparsely populated.

From the first the burden of securing a labor supply has rested upon the sugar companies because, without the guaranty of an adequate supply of labor to be available when needed, farmers could not be induced to engage in so intensive a branch of agriculture as the growing of sugar beets. Moreover, in some districts much of the land first used for beet growing was "company land" worked directly by the sugar companies. For example, the first factory in southern Colorado was part of an enterprise which involved the purchase of 12,000 acres of land and the installation of an irrigation system in an arid and previously barren region. In this case the sugar company at first grew its own beets, and the problem of the hand-labor supply was therefore primarily its own problem.

In the early years of the industry in Colorado three different races of immigrants were imported from other States by the sugar companies. German-Russians were brought in from Grand Island, Nebr., by the trainload, and Mexicans were similarly brought in from Arizona, New Mexico, and El Paso, Tex. Many of those coming from El Paso are said to have been induced by liberal advertising to come directly from Mexico. Some Japanese were imported from California. In nearly all cases the fares of the laborers were paid by the sugar companies, and often they were provided with tickets for their

return at the close of the season. This was true especially of the German-Russians who were first brought to southern Colorado. The first year (1899) that they were employed in that district 75 families were brought from Grand Island, Nebr., at the beginning of the thinning season and returned to Nebraska at the end of the year. More were secured in the same way the second and the third years, but after that the increasing resident German-Russian population, together with unsolicited immigration from Nebraska and from Russia, was found to be sufficient to supply the needs of the labor situation, and the policy of furnishing railroad transportation was discontinued.

Except in certain southern Colorado districts, the initial labor supply has always been German-Russian. Japanese and Mexicans, so far as they have since entered the industry in the districts where the German-Russians predominate, have been employed largely as checks against the latter. The opening up of a potential labor supply, it should be noted, not only prevents undue demands on the part of the existing labor supply, but often eliminates the necessity of providing transportation for outside laborers.

The sugar factories in northern Colorado were opened in the years 1901 to 1906, inclusive. At first only German-Russians were employed. They were brought each year from Grand Island, Nebr. In fact, this practice was not discontinued until 1909, when the sugar company decided that it was no longer necessary to provide railroad transportation as an inducement to the immigration of laborers from a distance. The resident and migratory population had become adequate to the needs of the industry.

The Japanese began coming into northern Colorado as early as 1903, when 200 of them were secured together with about 275 Mexicans to increase the labor supply and to afford competition against the German-Russians in a certain district. In the same year about 100 more Japanese also appeared in other northern Colorado districts. Since then they have arrived in increasing numbers until in 1909 they totaled over 2,100 persons, as opposed to 5,800 German-Russians and 1,000 Mexicans. The fortunes of the Japanese in northern Colorado have been varied. Much opposition to them has been aroused in several districts, and in these districts they have either lost entirely, or regained with difficulty, their early foothold. The opposition seems to have been caused largely by the mismanagement of Japanese "bosses." In other districts, however, the Japanese have always met with favor, in response to which they have steadily increased in numbers.

The Mexicans first appeared in appreciable numbers in northern Colorado in 1903, when, as above stated, 275 members of the race were secured from Dry Creek and Trinidad. Since then their numbers have gradually increased until in 1909 fully 1,000 of them were employed in the beet fields of northern Colorado. From the foregoing it appears that there have been no general race displacements in this section of the State. Although it is true that the initial supply of hand workers was almost entirely German-Russian, the growth of the industry has been such that the Japanese and Mexicans who have come into northern Colorado have served only to augment the force of laborers already there. That they have not displaced Ger-

man-Russians is proven by the fact that the sugar company has been compelled to import numbers of the latter race every year until the present. "Miscellaneous whites" have never been an important source of the labor supply in northern Colorado. Nearly 1,700 hand workers of this class were reported from that section of the State in 1909, but it is probable that most of them were contract growers holding small acreages which they worked themselves. The truth of this statement is evident when it is remembered that 3,171 of the 3,989 contract growers in northern Colorado belonged to the class of "miscellaneous whites," and that the average holding of contract growers of all races was only 20.2 acres.

In southern Colorado, as in the northern part of the State, there can hardly be said to have been any race displacements as yet, as all three races—German-Russians, Mexicans, and Japanese—have come in with the growth of the industry.

For the first beet-growing district in southern Colorado German-Russians were imported from Grand Island, Nebr., during the first three years of the life of the industry. At the end of the third year, however, it was found that the resident German-Russian population and the unsolicited immigration of relatives and friends were sufficient to furnish an adequate labor supply. This condition lasted until five years ago, when American-born Mexicans and Japanese began to be employed in addition to the German-Russians to meet the needs of the growing industry. In 1909, of the hand workers of this district approximately 25 per cent were said to be German-Russians, 25 per cent Mexicans, 5 per cent Japanese, and the remainder (45 per cent) "miscellaneous whites." The large proportion of the latter here, as in northern Colorado, is due to the fact that there are many white men owning small farms which they work themselves.

In the remaining southern Colorado districts the development of the labor supply has been somewhat different. At first many Mexicans were imported—from Arizona, New Mexico, and El Paso, Tex. These Mexicans were brought in by the trainload, divided into groups, and worked in the fields as employees of the sugar company, the contract price being shared equally among the members of the working group. The importation of Mexicans was still continued to some extent in these districts in 1909, but the men were then employed directly by the contract growers.

The initial labor supply in these districts was almost entirely Mexican. A few years ago, however, the Japanese came into the field and about the same time German-Russians began to appear. At the present time all three races are employed, but the Mexicans are by far the most important numerically, outnumbering the Japanese and German-Russians combined more than two to one.

In western Colorado (where but one factory is in operation) the hired hand workers have been, and still are, almost exclusively German-Russians. What use has been made of Japanese and Mexicans is but slight. Toward the Japanese there is a strong local race prejudice. There, as elsewhere, the German-Russians were imported from Nebraska in the early years of the industry, which was established only seven years ago. The first year four trainloads were brought in. In 1909 about 125 families were at work in the commu-

nity. Half of these were said to be permanent residents, the remainder being brought in for the season from various places.

To summarize the history of immigrant races in the sugar-beet industry of the State as a whole, it may be said that in general such changes as have occurred in the composition of the hand-working force have consisted in the addition of new supplies of labor to meet the increasing demands of the industry rather than in the displacement of races previously employed. It is true that in a few northern Colorado districts the Japanese were peculiarly unfortunate at first in working under irresponsible "bosses," as a result of which their numbers actually decreased. Later in several cases they have begun to regain the confidence of the growers. Such local variations in race distribution, however, are due to local prejudices and not to the underbidding of other races. In fact, only one case of underbidding has been reported by the agents of the Commission. This case occurred recently in a southern Colorado district where the Japanese offered through their "bosses" to do some of the work at less than the prevailing prices, provided that the Mexican laborers be discharged and the Japanese be regarded as the "official laborers." This offer the company to which it was made rejected in accordance with the policy common in Colorado of maintaining a diversified labor supply. The advantage of employing different races together, as has been indicated above, lies in the restraining influence of the actual and potential competition to which any one race would be subjected, in case it should make unusual demands on the growers.

CHANGES IN PRICES PAID FOR HAND WORK.

In northern and western Colorado there have been practically no changes in the prices paid for hand work. Since the beginning of the industry the ruling rate in these districts has been $20 per acre. This price as compared with prices in California is unusually high, a fact which is accounted for largely by the greater difficulty of securing labor in Colorado. The rate, unlike those common in California, is a flat rate and covers only the work of thinning, hoeing, and topping. The loading into wagons is done usually by the farmer, or by teamsters who contract for the work of hauling at a price per ton varying with the distance hauled. Although the rate in northern Colorado had always been a flat rate per acre there has been a movement recently to introduce the sliding-scale principle used in California. In 1909 attempts were made in several districts to put the price on a tonnage basis. This change is advocated as a remedy for the propensity common to all races employed, to make easier work of both the thinning and topping by "thinning out" too many of the beets.

In southern Colorado prices have risen in some localities and fallen in others, while one reports no change since 1905. Three localities reported increases, as follows: (1) From $16 to $18 per acre in 1900 and to $20 flat in 1909. (2) A 10 per cent increase over earlier years. (3) Also a 10 per cent increase, prices in 1909 being calculated thus: Thinning, $6.75 per acre; hoeing, $1.50 per acre; topping, 55 cents per ton; loading, 6 cents per ton. Two localities, on the other hand, report decreases in the prices for 1909 as com-

pared with those of earlier years. In one case the decrease was 5 per cent, in the other 10 per cent. The decrease in the latter instance had occurred since 1905. The price in 1909 was $16.50 per acre.*

COMPARISON OF RACES EMPLOYED.

Throughout the State as a whole the German-Russian appears to be preferred by beet growers to either the Japanese or the Mexican. The chief reason for this preference seems to be that the German-Russian usually comes with his family, and eventually becomes a permanent resident, thereby affording both a dependable labor supply and, as time goes on, a reliable class of tenant farmers. A further reason for the preference of employers for the German-Russians is found in the fact that the latter is a European and more easily Americanized.

As a worker the German-Russian is commonly said to be honest and industrious, but slow as compared with the Japanese. Seven acres of beets seems to be about the average acreage he can care for in a season, while the Japanese can attend to from 10 to 15 acres. Occasionally the German-Russian is accused of being "tricky," but this complaint is not at all general. It is true that there is a desire in northern Colorado to introduce the tonnage basis of contract payments as a means of securing more thorough and more efficient work. This system of payment, however, appeals to universal traits of human nature, and its advocacy in northern Colorado need not, therefore, appear as a special indictment of the German-Russian. The system is urged, moreover, in districts which employ Japanese or Mexicans as well as German-Russians.

Opinions concerning the Japanese vary all the way from extreme race antagonism to extreme favor. The former feeling, of course, is irrelevant to a discussion of the efficiency of Japanese laborers because it is not based on experience with them. For example, in the Grand Junction district, where the most violent anti-Japanese sentiment is found, not more than 25 members of the race have ever been employed in one year until 1909. In that year the contractors for an irrigating project arranged with a Japanese "boss" in Denver for 175 Japanese laborers, nine of whom had arrived when the special agent of the Commission visited the community. About the same time the fruit growers of the Gunnison Valley were endeavoring to meet an unprecedented shortage in the supply of fruit pickers by securing Japanese from Denver "bosses." In one district the fruit growers met with so much opposition to this plan that they were compelled to abandon it. In another district they were more successful. Here, although 400 Japanese had been brought in from Denver, no serious friction had occurred up to the time of the visit of the special agent.

Opinions of the opposite extreme are voiced in certain northern Colorado communities. Here some farmers keep the same Japanese year after year.

On the whole, the Japanese stand higher in the esteem of the beet grower in Colorado than in California. Less complaint is made of

* Not including payment for loading, which is not contracted.

dishonest work and disregard of contractual obligations in the former State than in the latter and favorable comments are more numerous. Except in western Colorado the opposition which exists to the Japanese is apparently due largely to the mismanagement of "bosses." This is true in particular of certain districts in northern Colorado, where, as already noted, the incompetency of some of the "bosses" in the early years of the industry brought the entire race into disfavor. At present, through careful work and good deportment, the Japanese seem to be regaining lost ground in these districts.

The general criticism applied to the Mexican in California applies equally well to the Mexican in Colorado. Though a fairly honest and efficient worker when he works, his usefulness is much impaired by lack of ambition, drunkenness, and consequent irregularity in his application. As to the amount of work done, the upper limit for the Mexican, as for the German-Russian, is about 7 acres per season.

IMMIGRANT RACES AS TENANTS AND LANDOWNERS.

Information was gathered concerning the tenure of some 107,000 acres out of the 112,390 grown under contract, and it was found that the total number of growers for these 107,000 acres was distributed racially as follows:

German-Russian	754
Japanese	158
Mexican	32
Miscellaneous white	4,354
Total	5,298

From this it appears that 17.8 per cent of the contract growers reported are members of the three principal alien races employed in the industry.

The average area held by growers of all races was 20.2 acres, which, it is interesting to note, is only two-fifths of a similar average for California.

As a rule, the holdings of the immigrants are smaller than those of the "miscellaneous whites" because the former commonly lease or buy only such land as can be cared for without hired labor. Japanese tenants and landowners, however, are a frequent exception to this rule, as is proven by many cases reported from northern Colorado of Japanese laborers employed by Japanese landholders.

It has been impossible to ascertain accurately the amount of land leased and owned by different races throughout the State, but there are certain established facts which help to answer the question. In the first place, it appears that on the basis of the number of individuals in each race engaged in growing beets on their own account the German-Russians have made the most progress in the acquisition of land. This is evident in a comparison of the table showing the total number of hand workers in Colorado by races[a] with the table at the beginning of this section showing the racial distribution of contract growers. Of the total number of hand workers, 6,560 were German-Russians, 2,602 Japanese, and 2,632 Mexicans. The German-Russians here therefore number approximately two and a half

[a] See "Hand workers," p. 114.

times as many as either the Japanese or the Mexicans. Of the total number of contract growers, on the other hand, 754 were German-Russians, 158 Japanese, and 32 Mexicans. Here the German-Russians number 5 times as many as the Japanese and 25 times as many as the Mexicans.

The difference in this respect between the German-Russians and the Japanese is largely due to the fact that the German-Russians usually come with their families and ultimately become permanent settlers, while the Japanese have almost always been single men who are attracted temporarily to the beet fields by the high earnings possible there. The Mexicans in Colorado, as elsewhere, are not a land-acquiring people. What little land they hold is held as a rule by Mexicans who are natives or long-time residents of the State.

In comparing further the relative progress of the German-Russians and the Japanese as landholders another striking difference between the two races appears. The German-Russian beet grower in the majority of cases owns the land he farms, while the Japanese grower is almost invariably a tenant. The Japanese, it is true, have made some progress in land ownership, but it is both slight and slow when compared with the progress made in this respect by the German-Russians. For illustration, statistics may be taken for a certain northern Colorado district in which the hand work is about evenly divided between the two races. Beet growing in this district began in 1902. German-Russians were imported in that year for the hand work. In 1904 they began buying land, and in 1909 they were said to own fully 5,000 acres, and, in addition, at least 90 per cent of the homes in which they lived in the principal town of the district. The Japanese came into this district in 1903, but, in consequence of an attempt to introduce a tonnage basis contract price among them, their numbers decreased from 200 in 1903 to 50 in 1905. In 1906, however, after the attempted change was abandoned the Japanese began to return in larger numbers, and in 1909 there were 600 of them in the district. During this time they had been leasing more and more land each year until in 1909 their holdings were as follows:

In cash rents	acres	2,128
In share rents	do	1,452
Total	do	3,580

Only one Japanese landowner—a half breed with a white wife—was reported.

Thus it appears that in this district, where the two races share equally in the hand work done, the German-Russians had acquired the ownership of 5,000 acres of land, while the Japanese, after a somewhat shorter stay in the community, had leased in all 3,580 acres.

It seldom happens, however, that the two races may be fairly compared in the same district. More often where one race is very successful in acquiring lands it happens that the other race is an unimportant element in the labor supply or has been so lately introduced into the community as not to have had time to acquire lands.

The progress of the German-Russians in the accumulation of property is remarkably fast. Almost invariably they begin making purchases of land within two or three years after entering a beet-

growing community, and cases of earlier purchases are reported. At first they turn to leasing as a substitute for working for hire, but as soon as they can accumulate a few horses, wagons, tools, etc., and a little money they begin to buy land. In 1909, for example, in a certain district which they entered in 1907 they leased 2,020 acres,[a] and at the time of the visit of the special agent had just bought their first farm, one of 40 acres. There were about 85 German-Russian families in this district during the season of 1909. What may be expected of them in the acquisition of land in the future may be indicated by the experience of other districts. In a district where beet growing began in 1901 it is said that fully 25 per cent of the growers are German-Russians, who till their own lands. In another district, opened in 1902, 15 families were reported in 1909 as owning an aggregate of at least 1,500 acres. This district is one in which the Japanese are the most numerous element in the labor supply, with the German-Russian as second, and the Mexicans as third.

In still another district, where the sugar company was at first the sole owner of the contributory acreage and is said to have desired to remain so, the eagerness of the German-Russians to acquire land became so great that the company was forced to divide its holdings into tracts to lease or to sell to them to prevent them from moving to other communities where land could be secured. In 1909 at least one-fourth of the original holdings of the company in this community were said to be owned by German-Russians.

Although the German-Russians have made the greatest progress, even in proportion to their numbers, in the acquisition of land, the Japanese have also made much progress, but this, as has been noted, has extended for the most part only to the leasing of farms.

The extent and rapidity of the progress of the Japanese in this direction may best be shown by a few typical examples. Mention has been made above of a northern Colorado district in which in 1909 a Japanese population of 600 held among its members 3,570 acres of leased land. As only 50 Japanese were working in the community in 1905, the greater part of the immigration and the consequent leasing of land had taken place between 1905 and 1909. The eagerness of the Japanese in this district to secure land is indeed so keen that the local Japanese association[b] fixed a maximum rate of $18 per acre as the limit of the cash rent which any of its members might pay for beet lands.

In another district which began beet growing in 1906 and imported 400 Japanese to do the handwork, the progress of the race in leasing land has been as follows, while their members have decreased from 400 in 1906 to 165 in 1909:

1907, leased for cash	acres	400
1908:		
Leased for cash	do	850
Leased on shares	do	885
1909:		
Leased for cash	do	900
Leased on shares	do	1,100

It is interesting to note that in this district in 1909 the Japanese cared for only 600 acres as contract laborers.

[a] Part of this was used for other purposes than beet growing.

[b] See p. 125.

In still another district, where the first Japanese appeared in 1905, similar progress has been made, though on a smaller scale. The history of this district, so far as the Japanese are concerned, may be summarized as follows:

Year.	Japanese employed in beet fields of district.	Acreage leased by Japanese.
1906	25	a 160
1907	30	a 205
1908	35	a 310
1909	150	a 235 b 125

a Cash. b On shares.

In 1909 the Japanese also contracted for the hand work on 1,200 acres. Figures for the acreage contracted for in earlier years were not obtainable.

To summarize the progress of immigrant hand workers in Colorado in the acquisition of lands by lease and purchase, it may be said (1) that the German-Russians have made the greatest progress in proportion to their numbers, and that the Japanese have made the next greatest progress. The Mexicans, on the other hand, have made little progress. (2) That the progress of the German-Russians has evidenced itself largely in the outright purchase of land, while that of the Japanese has been displayed almost entirely in the leasing of land. (3) That the differences between the German-Russians and the Japanese in the above respects are largely due to the fact that the former usually come with their families as permanent residents, while the latter are migratory laborers, either unmarried or with the wife living abroad.

JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTHERN COLORADO.

Three organizations were found among Japanese in the beet fields of northern Colorado. These were all in the Greeley district.

(1) The Japanese Association of Brighton, Lupton, and Plattsville was organized in January, 1908. Its constitution provides for a meeting twice a year with dues of 25 cents a month. The membership in 1909 was 125.

(2) The Brighton Japanese Agricultural Association was organized in May, 1909. Its dues are 20 cents a month. The present membership is 80.

The purposes of these organizations is to promote the welfare and protect the rights of the Japanese farmers in the community.

Interesting light is thrown on the activity of these organizations by a ruling recently made by the Japanese Association of Lupton to the effect that no Japanese should pay a cash rent of more than $18 per acre for beet land. This rule was deemed necessary in view of the strenuous competition for land existing among Japanese beet workers.

(3) In addition to these associations there is a third organization called the Northern Colorado Contractors' Union. It was estab-

lished February 2, 1908, with 11 charter members. The present membership is 20. Its purpose is to check underbidding and to make prices uniform. As a result of its activities fewer contractors have failed and fewer employees have been cheated out of their wages. Among its officers the secretary of the Japanese Association of Northern Colorado is included as an honorary member. Its dues are $10 per year and it has one regular annual meeting. The union recognized the printed contract of the sugar company and fixed the standard rate for "boys" at $18. It also tried to force the company to bear the expenses of its secretary, but failed. The Fort Lupton Japanese Association refused to recognize it unless it fixed the "boys" wages at $18.50 and $19. The union refused and the loss of the support of the Lupton association caused its practical dissolution.

FACTORY LABOR IN CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO.

The number of factories in each State, their location, dates of first production, and daily slicing capacities, are shown in the following tables:

TABLE 40.—*Beet-sugar factories in California, 1909.*

Location.	Date of first production.	Daily slicing capacity.	Location.	Date of first production.	Daily slicing capacity.
		Tons.			*Tons.*
Alvarado	1872	800	Hamilton City	1906	700
Chino	1891	900	Visalia	1906	400
Las Alamitos	1897	700	Corcoran	[b] 1908	600
Betteravia	1898	600	Santa Ana	[c] 1909	[d]
Oxnard	1898	2,000			
Spreckels	[a] 1898	3,000	Total		[d] 9,700

[a] This factory succeeded one which operated in Watsonville 1888–1897.
[b] Not in operation in 1908 and 1909.
[c] To be completed for the production of 1909.
[d] Capacity not known.

TABLE 41.—*Beet-sugar factories in Colorado, 1909.*

Location.	Date of first production.	Daily slicing capacity.	Location.	Date of first production.	Daily slicing capacity.
		Tons.			*Tons.*
Southern Colorado:			Northern Colorado—Cont'd.		
Rocky Ford	1900	1,100	New Windsor	1903	600
Sugar City	1900	500	Longmont	1903	1,200
Lamar	1905	600	Fort Collins	1903	1,200
Holly	1905	600	Sterling	1905	600
Swink	1906	1,200	Brush	1906	600
Las Animas	1907	700	Fort Morgan	1906	600
Northern Colorado:			Western Colorado, Grand Junction	1909	600
Loveland	1901	1,200			
Eaton	1902	600	Total		12,500
Greeley	1902	600			

The nonclerical occupations in a sugar factory during the "campaign" include the work of supervision, the technical work of the chemists, the mechanical trades of the engineer, machinist, boiler maker, plumber, steam fitter, carpenter and the like, machine tending, and common labor.

Common labor is employed to shovel beets, handle lime at the lime kilns and in the factory, attend machinery where such attendance does not require special skill or training, and store and ship the finished product. Much of this work is heavy and extremely disagreeable, a fact which is emphasized by the twelve-hour work day and seven-day week universal in the beet-sugar factories of the West. Part of the factory force is retained throughout the year. This includes such foremen, clerks, mechanics, and laborers as are necessary to ship sugar ordered by dealers and keep the plant in good condition. Another and larger part of the force is employed, in addition to the foregoing, during irregular periods in the intervals between campaigns to make the necessary repairs and improvements.

During the campaign the factories run continuously night and day every day in the week. All employees, with the exception of some of the supervisory and clerical force, the chemists, mechanics, and now and then a sack sewer who works on a contract basis, work in twelve-hour shifts, eating lunch, so far as possible, while on duty. Except at the opening and close of the season, a fairly constant force of factory hands is employed throughout the campaign. Their work, therefore, is seasonal, but, unlike the hand work in the beet fields, regular during the season. In California and Colorado the campaign lasts between three and four months, beginning in the former State between the first of June and the middle of August, and in the latter about the 1st of October.

To summarize, it may be said that occupations in a beet-sugar factory show, (1) a wide range as to the amount of skill and experience required, and (2) a variation as to the length of the period of employment, the more efficient and faithful employees being given the work to be done in the intervals between campaigns. Laborers are hired either as they apply for work or through the medium of employment agencies in the larger cities. Often enough applicants come in from the vicinity of the factory. Many laborers, too, come to the factory year after year from more distant places, and there are also many transient laborers. Moreover, applicants are secured in reply to advertisements in the newspapers of the near-by cities.

Except in a few instances of laborers who take contracts to sew sacks or shovel beets and coal, all factory workmen are paid on a time basis. Pay days are monthly or biweekly.

FACTORY LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.

I. Men employed.

During the season of 1909 some 2,500 men were employed in the beet-sugar factories of California. Of this number about one-fifth were Mexicans, while practically all the remainder were white men of various races. Only one Japanese was reported, although there were doubtless a few more here and there.

The Mexicans were found almost entirely in factories in southern California, in the districts where they were most prominent in the field work. Within these districts, however, their relative importance in the factories varies inversely with their prominence in the fields. Thus, in one district where the Mexicans (with about 200 men) constitute three-fourths of the force of hand workers in the

fields, they constitute only 10 per cent of the factory force, or fewer than 20 men. In a second district (with 200 men) they have a monopoly of the field work, but constitute only one-third of the 300 employees of the factory. In the third district, on the other hand, although the Mexicans (some 75) are outnumbered in the fields ten to one by the Japanese, they number at least 300 of the 550 employees of the factory.

The difference indicated in the local distribution of the Mexicans between the two branches of the beet-sugar industry is due to several conditions. In the district last mentioned they evidently prefer the factory to the field, for although there have been shortages in the supply of field workers so serious as to necessitate the importation of Japanese from other sections of the State, they have never constituted more than a small proportion of the field force. The reason for the preference of these Mexicans for factory work is doubtless due in a large measure to the fact that the wages in the factory are good compared with those for field work,[a] being $2 and $2.40 per day of twelve hours, and are paid on a time rather than on a piece basis. The sugar company, on the other hand, can afford to employ the Mexicans for the dirtier, more disagreeable, work of the factory, inasmuch as the Japanese now come to the community in numbers sufficient to provide an ample supply of field hands and the Mexicans can be obtained more cheaply than the white men for the kind of factory work they do. In this factory Mexicans are paid from 17½ cents to 20 cents per hour, while the white employees receive from 20 cents up, about one-half receiving 20 cents an hour and the remainder receiving more. Another point to be remembered in this connection is, as will be noticed in greater detail in a subsequent section, that the Mexican, though generally considered inferior to the Japanese for field work, is preferred to the latter in the factory, the preference being based partly on an anti-Japanese sentiment among white employees and partly on the superiority of the Mexican for work involving heavy lifting.

Among the white persons employed, three southern European races should be given separate mention because of their special importance in isolated cases. These races are the Portuguese, the Italians, and the Greeks. The Portuguese are important chiefly in a single factory which is located in a Portuguese community. In this factory fully 80 per cent of the 125 or 150 employees are Portuguese. This fact is explained by the prominence of the race in the labor supply of the community and by the policy of the company in employing members of the race in the factory in order to placate the large number of Portuguese beet growers in the locality. Experience has shown the sugar company here, as elsewhere, that it is politic to yield in some degree to the sense of proprietorship which a race conspicuous as beet growers often comes to have over the work in the factory. The Italians nowhere constitute so large a proportion of the working force as the Portuguese just mentioned, but in two factories they are of considerable importance. In the first of these a large number are employed for the heavier and more disagreeable of the common labor. In the second, 36 out of 118 men reported were Italians, all of whom

[a] See table on p. 132.

were engaged in rough, unskilled labor. Greeks were found employed at a factory in the Sacramento Valley. Their work here was of the heaviest and most disagreeable kind, being confined chiefly to the handling of lime rock, etc., in the yard. In the factory "white labor" only was used, most of the men being native-born. The remainder of the "miscellaneous whites" employed in the beet-sugar factories of the State includes native-born Americans and representatives of practically every European race which immigrates to America. The majority of them are nonresidents, without families, who supplement the work of the beet factories with other seasonal or regular employment elsewhere. They are therefore part of the great migratory labor supply of the State. A few orientals—Japanese, Chinese, and East Indians—are employed in isolated cases, but their numbers are very small.

Accurate data were gathered from different factories to show the number of years of residence in the United States of each alien race or racial group employed in the industry. These data covering common laborers and mechanics only, have been compiled in the following table,[a] which it is believed is fairly representative of the State as a whole.

TABLE 42.—*Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race: California.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Chinese	4									4
East Indian	3			1						2
German	54	2	1	2	1		5	2	10	31
German-Russian	6		3	1		2				
Greek	14		2	5		4	3			
Italian	37	3	3	9	7	3	9		2	1
Japanese	1							1		
Mexican	359	7	49	47	45	27	121	36	18	9
Portuguese	67	1	2	3	8	5	13	4	12	19
Scandinavian	20			1		2	2	3	3	9
Spanish	14	1	2	3	2	3	1	1		1
English-speaking races	61		4	2	4	1	14	4	7	25
Races from Austria-Hungary	13	1		2	1	1	5		3	
Miscellaneous European races	37	3	3	2	1	1	8	5	7	7
Other races	5					1			2	2
Total	695	18	69	78	69	50	181	56	64	110

Taking the "total number of foreign-born" first, it appears that beginning with those who have resided in the United States one year, there is a fairly even distribution until the division which includes those of from five to nine years of residence is reached. This group includes 181 men, or slightly more than one-quarter of the total of 695. After it, the most important group is the last division, which comprises employees who have resided in this country for twenty

[a] Except as to the proportions of each race employed—a matter already discussed.

years or more. Considering the table in detail, it will be seen that the members of the northern European races have been in the country longest. Nearly half of the English-speaking and the Scandinavian races and over half of the Germans have resided in the United States for twenty years or over, while only 20 of the 135 persons reported in the table for these races have lived here less than five years. The next race in length of residence is the Portuguese, 28 per cent of whom have resided in the United States twenty years or over and 72 per cent five years or over. Here it should be remembered that the chief stronghold of this race in the beet-sugar industry is in a locality which has been the home of a Portuguese colony for more than thirty years.

The races which follow the Portuguese in the table, the Italians, Greeks, Spanish, and Austro-Hungarians, have come to this country almost entirely within the past decade, the immigration being rather evenly distributed throughout the period. The few German-Russians reported had all come within the past five years.

The Mexicans, who, as has been indicated above, are the most important single racial element in the beet-sugar industry in California, having immigrated in slowly increasing numbers for a decade, previous to the beginning of which only a few of the foreign-born Mexicans now employed in beet-sugar factories were residents of this country. This indicates that a large number of the foreign-born Mexicans employed in the industry in its earlier years have taken up other work, or, more likely, returned to Mexico. Nearly half of the alien members of the Mexican race have entered the United States within the past five years. Two-thirds of the remainder have resided here from five to nine years, while the others claim a residence of ten years or over. The Chinese reporting have lived in the United States for twenty years or over, as would be expected in view of the exclusion laws.

When these facts are compared with similar data for labor employed in the growing of sugar beets in California an important contrast appears. As has been shown, the immigrants found in the beet-sugar fields are rather recent arrivals in the United States, more than half having entered the country within the past five years. Not more than one-tenth have been here longer than a decade. In the factories, on the other hand, if the Mexicans are excluded from the comparison, it will be found that more than two-thirds of the foreign-born employees are residents of over five years' standing, more than one-half have resided here ten years or longer, and that almost one-third have been here twenty years or over. As for the Mexicans, the length of residence of the foreign-born members of that race employed in sugar-beet factories is but slightly greater than that of those employed in the hand work of the beet fields. In the former case, as indicated above, nearly half the men reported have been residents for five years or less, while only one-sixth have lived in the country ten years or more. In the case of the field laborers three-fifths have resided in the United States five years or less and a little more than one-tenth have been in the country ten years or over.

The Mexicans, however, comprise only one-fifth of the total force of laborers employed in beet-sugar factories in California, and if

the table on page 129 were properly weighted to compensate for the disproportionately large number of Mexicans there included, it would be found that throughout the industry as a whole the foreign-born laborers in the beet-sugar factories of California have been residents of the United States for a much longer time than the immigrant laborers of the beet fields.

Earnings.

An examination of the earnings of individuals employed in the beet-sugar factories of California shows that there is a considerable variation between those of the several races represented. This is due entirely to differences in occupations. It is true that there is often discrimination in the rates paid different persons doing the same kind of work, but this discrimination is always individual, never racial. In a group of men engaged in the same occupations Mexicans and white men, for example, may all receive the same wages or some of the Mexicans may even receive more than some of the white men.

Northern Europeans and Americans, i. e., "American laborers," hold the more responsible positions requiring a knowledge of the English language and American methods of work or mechanical skill; while southern European races, like the Italians and Greeks, and the Mexicans are given, as a rule, only the roughest and most disagreeable work, such as handling lime and shoveling beets. The Mexicans, for reasons which will appear later, are almost entirely excluded from the higher paid positions.

In nearly every factory insurance against accidents is compulsory. The premium is usually 1½ per cent of the wages received, which is said to cover only the cost of the insurance to the sugar company and is deducted from wages. The insurance policy provides for half pay in case of time lost as a result of accident, for a full year's pay in case of accidental death while working in the factory, and for proportionate amounts for the loss of limb or sight. Fatal accidents are not common. One company reports two within eleven years, while another reports two for its entire existence of sixteen years. Minor accidents, however, are rather frequent. One company which operated for its fourth season in 1909 has made the practice of withholding a half month's pay from each employee until the end of the season. This, it was claimed, was necessary to prevent the men from leaving before the end of the "campaign." Board and lodging are never furnished to sugar-factory employees in California as part of their wages. One sugar company, however, maintains a hotel where its employees may secure accommodations at the rates which prevail in the community if they so desire.

After the "campaign" is over the common laborers who are retained work only nine or ten hours a day as a rule, usually at the rate per hour received during the "campaign." Mechanics, clerks, etc., work the prevailing hours for men in their occupations. These more or less regular employees, however, are not included in the earnings table below and little need be said of them here.

The following table of earnings was compiled from a representative selection of laborers of different races employed in different factories and, it is believed, will afford a trustworthy index to the wages earned in the industry in California as a whole. The table

includes common laborers and mechanics only. The supervisory and clerical force, the chemists, and foremen are excluded.

TABLE 43.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.								
		$1 and under $1.25	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:										
White	451			11	1	193	117	81	7	41
Negro	7					3	4			
Native-born of foreign father	185			4	4	78	38	38	6	17
Total native-born	643			15	5	274	159	119	13	38
Foreign-born, by race:										
Chinese	4	1	3							
East Indian	3					2	1			
German	54			3	1	16	14	19	2	4
German-Russian	6					4		1		1
Greek	14				5	6	3			
Italian	36			1		28	7			
Japanese	1					1				
Mexican	360			1		346	7	6		
Portuguese	66			1		46	16	3		
Scandinavian	20					6	5	6	2	1
Spanish	14					11	1	2		
English-speaking races	61			2	1	29	10	11	1	7
Races from Austria-Hungary	12				1	5	1	3	1	1
Miscellaneous European races	36			1		20	10	2	1	2
Other races	5			1		2	2			
Total foreign-born	692	1	3	10	8	522	77	48	7	16
Grand total	1,335	1	3	25	13	796	236	167	20	74

Wages for common labor range in general from $2 to $2.70 per day; wages for work requiring some experience, such as machine tending, vary as a rule from $2.70 to $3.50, and wages of over $3.50 a day are paid only to skilled mechanics, carpenters, electricians, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, boiler makers. Mechanics' helpers are classed here as common laborers.

Turning to the "grand total," at the end of the table, it is found that almost 90 per cent earned between $2 and $3.50 per day. Of the total of 1,335 employees, 796, or 59.6 per cent of the total number, earned between $2 and $2.50 per day; 236 laborers, or 17.7 per cent, earned from $2.50 to $3; and 167, or 12.5 per cent, from $3 to $3.50. Of the laborers not included in these groups, 94 were paid $3.50 per day or over, while only 42 earned less than $2; 1,293 laborers, or 96.9 per cent of the total, received over $2 per day. It appears from the foregoing that the general rate of earnings per day is somewhat higher than the average rate in the fieldwork in California. The work in the factory, moreover, is more regular than that in the field. The data in the table are compiled in two main divisions, the first being for native-born laborers, and the second for foreign-born. The

wage groups of the "total native-born" show a concentration of laborers in the three groups covering earnings of from $2 to $3.50 per day, but the percentage here is 70.3 as compared with 89.7, the corresponding percentage for the "grand total" as stated above. This difference is explained by the relatively large proportion of the native-born who receive $3.50 or over, as the percentage receiving less than $2 is exactly the same (i. e., 3.1) as the corresponding percentage for the grand total. The most striking feature of the distribution of the foreign-born, taken collectively, is the large proportion found in the $2 to $2.50 wage group. This group includes 522, or 75.4 per cent, of the 692 foreign-born employees. The percentage for the three wage groups covering earnings of $2 to $3.50 per day is therefore somewhat higher than the similar percentage for the total native-born. The percentage of foreign-born receiving over $3.50 per day is only 3.3, as compared with 10.5 for persons native-born of native father and 12.7 per cent for persons native-born of foreign father.

Examining the data for foreign-born persons in detail we find, as stated at the beginning of this section, that the northern European races tend toward the higher paid occupations. The southern Europeans, on the other hand, are largely concentrated in the principal earnings group of $2 to $2.50. The most striking example of group concentration, however, is that afforded by the Mexicans. Of the 360 reported individuals of this race, 346 are found in the $2 to $2.50 group. Thirteen earned more while one earned less.

Race changes.

Few important race changes were found to have taken place. With one exception the sugar-beet factories of California have employed the various white races and Mexicans in the southern California districts, already noted, from the beginning of the industry. The exception is the factory referred to on page 128 as now employing Portuguese to the extent of 80 per cent of the working force. This factory began operations about 1872. For the first fifteen years of its existence it employed Chinese exclusively, save for the supervisory, clerical, and mechanical occupations, because Chinese labor, then both cheap and plentiful, was used in most industries of a similar nature. In 1887, after fifteen years of little success, the factory passed into the hands of a new management and the business was reorganized. The Chinese in the factory were discharged and replaced by white labor. This step was largely due to a violent anti-Chinese agitation then active in the cities about San Francisco Bay.

The white laborers who replaced the Chinese, arranged in the order of their numerical importance for the first few years, were as follows: Danish, German, Portuguese, Swedish, Spanish, and the English-speaking races. The Portuguese are said to have constituted only 15 per cent of the total during these years. Subsequently, however, the distribution of races has gradually changed until now the Portuguese, as already stated, include 80 per cent of the total working force. The

predominance of this race in this factory is due to the presence of a large Portuguese colony in the community, and the fact that many of the small beet growers are members of it. In such a case the beet grower feels that he has more or less of a vested right to share in the factory work with his relatives and friends when the necessities of the field work permit, and the factory finds by experience that it pays to let him do so because it increases his satisfaction with the industry as a whole, and thereby adds to the probability that he will continue to grow beets for the company.

Race changes of a minor kind have occurred at several factories. For example, in one district where the industry was established in 1898, Swiss and Portuguese were predominant for several years because the district was then chiefly occupied by colonies of these two races. As the industry has grown, however, the factory force has changed until in 1909 the Swiss and Portuguese, though still important racial elements, constituted together only a quarter of the total force and were outnumbered by a new element, the Italians.

Important changes have sometimes occurred in the kind of laborers who apply for work in successive campaigns. The experience of a beet-sugar factory which opened in 1906 may be cited. This factory was located in a rather sparsely settled farming community subject to a great deal of malaria. The only laborers the sugar company could secure for the factory work at first were "bums" and "hoboes" who proved to be very unreliable. This situation lasted for a year or two until the company, becoming better known as an employer of labor, was able to obtain more efficient and trustworthy help from the native white population of that and neighboring communities.

Experiments have also been made with other races than those now employed. One factory employed negroes for work at the limekilns and diffusion batteries four or five years ago. The results were satisfactory, but negroes can no longer be secured for this work. Another company experimented with Japanese for the rougher, heavier work in the factory and the yard, but found them ill-adapted to it. At the present time the company to which reference is made in the preceding paragraph is experimenting with Greeks for the work of the lime sheds and limekilns. The results are said to be very unsatisfactory.

There is no evidence of any attempts at direct underbidding among laborers in the beet-sugar factories of California. Wages, as a rule, have remained unchanged or have followed the general level. The only race displacement of any importance, that of Chinese by Portuguese in a single factory, was caused by race prejudice and resulted in a rise in wages rather than a fall. There is, however, more or less indirect underbidding. This is shown by the fact that in factories employing Mexicans these men are given work to do which a "white man" would refuse at the wages offered. In other factories similar work is done by Italians under similar conditions. Most companies would prefer "American labor" for all of the factory work, but they employ recent immigrants to a considerable extent, because the "American laborer" will not accept the wages offered for the disagreeable work and long hours of the beet-sugar factory.

Comparing the history of races in the factories with that of the races employed in the beet fields, the most striking contrast is afforded by the almost entire absence of the Japanese from the factories. Their absence is due to several causes. From the employer's standpoint the Japanese is especially undesirable because of the anti-Japanese sentiment often found among white workmen, who must necessarily be employed to a large extent for the more important mechanical and supervisory occupations. The Japanese, furthermore, is physically ill-adapted for the heavy lifting incidental to the work of the beet-sugar factory. Moreover, he is said not to be amenable to the necessary factory discipline. The Japanese himself, on the other hand, greatly prefers agricultural labor in which he can work by the piece, "be his own boss," and possibly acquire control of land with his accumulated savings and become a beet grower. The Japanese is essentially an outdoor worker and is especially averse to the close supervision of foremen.

Employers' opinions of races employed.

"American labor," as was stated in the previous section, is generally preferred to that of immigrant races. The "American laborer" is regarded as more intelligent, efficient, and adaptable, though he is sometimes said to be less tractable than the immigrant laborer. The recent immigrant from northern Europe, especially from Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, and Germany, is given second preference. These races, together with the Americans, furnish almost all of the foremen and mechanics as well as the men for the more responsible semiskilled occupations.

The Mexican is said to require a great deal of supervision because of a strong propensity to "soldier." For this reason he is usually classed among the least desirable of factory workers. Little is said, however, of the drunkenness and consequent irregularity at work of which so much complaint was made in the case of the Mexican field worker. Of adaptability and progressiveness, the earnings statistics given in a previous section show that the Mexican laborer possesses little.

The Portuguese is rated as inferior to the American and northern European in the factories in which he is employed. He is said to be less progressive, showing little aptitude for the mechanical trades or work of supervision, and is accused of being lazy. In the factory which employs the largest number of this race, constituting 80 per cent of the total force of that factory, Americans and northern Europeans are considered much superior to Portuguese. It is felt here that the best line of advance for the Portuguese is the regular work in the beet fields, as they are good teamsters and small farmers.

Of the minor races employed, the Swiss seem to be generally preferred to the Italians, the latter, perhaps, being considered about as desirable as the Portuguese. The Greeks, who have been tried at all extensively at only one factory, are said to be the least desirable of all races for the rough, heavy work which they were given to do.

FACTORY LABOR IN COLORADO.

Men employed.

The number of employees in beet-sugar factories in Colorado in 1909 was between 4,000 and 4,500, a number which, in proportion to the aggregate daily slicing capacity of the factories involved, is relatively larger than the total of 2,500 for California. This fact may be explained by the proportionately small number of men employed in the two largest factories in California. One of these, with a daily slicing capacity of 3,000 tons, employs only 650 men; the other, with a capacity of 2,000 tons per day, employs 550 men. In Colorado, on the other hand, three factories, with an aggregate capacity of only 3,600 tons, employ an aggregate of 1,250 men. Of course allowance must here be made for the possibility that the assumption that the factories considered were operating up to the limits of their capacities is not true, but the necessary correction is probably not large.

The supply of labor for the beet-sugar factories of Colorado is drawn almost entirely from the so-called "American" population. Not more than one-tenth of it is composed of German-Russians, Japanese, and Mexicans, the races most prominent in the beet fields of Colorado combined. Among the small number of recent immigrants employed the German-Russians are most conspicuous, but even their importance in single establishments is mainly limited to two southern Colorado factories. One of these, located in a large German-Russian beet-growing community, employed members of that race to the extent of more than one-half of its total force of 125, while the other located in an older community, employed 35 German-Russians out of a total force of 400. In western Colorado where the German-Russians have a virtual monopoly of the field work, the employees of the one factory there are "Americans" from the vicinity almost to a man. Only occasionally is a German-Russian hired for factory work and then only to do the roughest common labor. In northern Colorado only a sprinkling of German-Russians are found on the pay rolls of the sugar factories. The Mexicans are of much less importance than the German-Russians, being found only in small numbers here and there doing rough common labor. In one case an immigrant Mexican held a contract for unloading beets and coal, employing his countrymen to help him with the work and paying them also on a piece basis. Their earnings were said to average $2.25 for a twelve-hour day. It is interesting here to contrast the almost negligible number of Mexicans employed in the sugar factories of Colorado with the much larger proportion in California factories. One reason for this difference is evidently the fact that the Mexicans employed in the beet-sugar industry of Colorado are brought largely from a considerable distance for the purpose of doing the hand work in the fields. In California, on the other hand, the factories which employ Mexicans are located near colonies of the race or near the city of Los Angeles, which is a distributing point for alien as well as native-born Mexican laborers. The Japanese play no larger part in the work of the sugar factories of Colorado as a whole than they do in those of California. One factory in northern Colorado, how-

ever, which has experimented with the Japanese for the heavier work, reports the result of the experiment as favorable to them.

The average length of residence in the United States reported by sugar-factory employees in Colorado is approximately the same as the similar average for California. This is shown in a comparison of the following table with the corresponding table for California.[a]

TABLE 44.—*Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race: Colorado.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
German	79	4	11	21	4	3	24	3	3	6
German-Russian	45	2	9	13	5	.....	10	.....	3	3
Mexican	12	.....	1	3	1	2	3	.....	1	1
Scandinavian	11	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
English-speaking races	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	12
Miscellaneous European races	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Total	178	8	23	38	11	8	43	5	11	31

This table includes accurate data compiled from selected individual slips for mechanics and common laborers and is believed to be representative. As in California, members of the northern European races have been in the country longest. The German-Russians have come into the United States chiefly in the last decade. Only 6 of 45 had been here fifteen years or longer, while 29 had resided in the country less than four years. The immigrant Mexicans have entered the United States almost altogether within the past decade. This was also found to be true in California.

Earnings.

Wages paid in Colorado for the various occupations of a beet-sugar factory are practically the same as those obtaining in California and are subject in most cases[b] to about the same deduction for accident insurance, and, as in California, board and lodging are never given in addition to money wages. In California differences in the earnings of different races are due to differences in occupations. This is also true of Colorado, where the German-Russians, the most important racial element among the recent immigrants employed in the beet fields, are given only the roughest unskilled labor to perform in the factories.

[a] Page 120.

[b] In some instances the sugar company carries only an "Employers' liability" policy, for which it exacts no charges from its employees.

The following table, compiled from selected data, is believed to be representative of the wages earned in beet-sugar factories throughout the State as a whole:

TABLE 45.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: Colorado.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father	496	.....	.....	.....	2	1	302	95	64	6	26
Native-born of foreign father	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	16	10	2	8
Total native-born	579	.....	.....	.....	2	1	349	111	74	8	34
Foreign-born:											
German	78	.....	.....	1	1	.....	66	5	4	.....	1
German-Russian	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	3	1	.....	.....
Scandinavian	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3	1	.....
English-speaking races	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	2	.....	.....
Miscellaneous European races	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	4
Total foreign-born	160	.....	.....	1	1	.....	126	15	11	1	5
Grand total	739	.....	.....	1	3	1	475	126	85	9	39

The grand total, it will be seen, is naturally concentrated in the wage groups including earnings of from $2 to $3.50 per day, which represent the range of advancement open to common laborers through the acquiring of experience. Over 93 per cent of the workmen included in the table are found in these three groups. In further detail, 64.3 per cent earned from $2 to $2.50 per day, 17.2 per cent from $2.50 to $3, and 11.6 per cent from $3 to $3.50. Of the remaining workmen 6.5 per cent earned $3.50 per day or over, while only 0.5 per cent were paid less than $2. Thus, as in California, the general level of earnings in the factories is somewhat higher than that in the fields.

Examining the earnings in the table by races it appears, first, that native-born persons receive slightly higher wages than the foreign-born; 7.2 per cent receive $3.50 per day or over, 12.8 per cent $3 or over but under $3.50, 19.2 per cent $2.50 or over but under $3, as compared with 3.75 per cent of the foreign-born receiving $3.50 and over, 6.88 per cent receiving $3 and over but under $3.50, and 9.38 per cent receiving $2.50 and over but under $3. The percentage included in the $2 to $2.50 group is 60.3 in the case of the native-born and 78.75 for the foreign-born, the variation being found above this group rather than below, as the respective percentages receiving less than $2 per day are practically the same. Of the foreign-born races, the Germans and the German-Russians appear almost entirely in the $2 to $2.50 group, while the English-speaking races, the Scandinavians, and "other European races," on the other hand, show a considerable range of earnings.

Race changes.

There are no important race changes to record in the brief history of the labor supply of the beet-sugar factories of Colorado. From the first the employees have been largely native-born Americans or northern European immigrants of long residence in the United States.

As in California, there has been no direct underbidding in attempts to secure employment in the factories. It is true, on the other hand, that German-Russians, Mexicans, and Japanese are assigned the heaviest and most disagreeable occupations which commonly command the lowest wages. These occupations, however, are not so generally filled by the immigrants named as to incite the "white" laborer to decline the work, except possibly in the two or three factories which employ a considerable number of German-Russians or Japanese. Wages have not changed except to follow the general level of wages in the communities from which factory laborers are drawn.

Employers' opinions of races employed.

"American labor" in Colorado, as in California and elsewhere throughout the West, is invariably preferred to immigrant labor for the work of the sugar factory.

German-Russians are said to be industrious, attentive, and sober workmen, but to require slightly more supervision than "American laborers" because of their lack of complete familiarity with the English language. For a similar reason and because of the abundance of Americans eligible to managerial positions, German-Russians rarely become foremen. These people are essentially farmers and resort to the work of the factory, as a rule, only to supplement the work of the beet fields.

Mexicans are subject to the same general criticisms made of the members of that race employed in the beet fields of California and Colorado and sugar factories of California. As a rule few Mexicans and few Japanese apply for work in the factories.

Japanese have been tried in at least three factories, all in northern Colorado. Two of these reported that the Japanese were unsatisfactory, chiefly because ill-adapted to do heavy lifting, while the third, where Japanese were still employed in 1909 for the rough work, declared, as indicated in a previous section, that the results of the experiment were entirely satisfactory.

THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY IN OTHER STATES OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.[a]

UTAH.

The beet-sugar industry in Utah had its inception more than 20 years ago when the factory at Lehi was opened. The greatest development of the industry in Utah, however, has taken place since

[a] The report on "Japanese Farmers of Northern Utah" should be read in connection with this section.

the tariff law of 1897 went into effect. The following table shows the location, date of first production, and daily slicing capacity of each factory in the State:

TABLE 46.—*Beet-sugar factories in Utah, 1909.*

Location.	Date of first production.	Daily slicing capacity.
		Tons.
Lehi	1899	1,200
Ogden	1896	400
Logan	1901	600
Garland	1903	1,200
Lewiston	1905	600

The contributory acreage in 1908 was 31,152.[a] Three[b] of the four[c] beet-growing districts of the State were investigated by agents of the Commission in 1909, and it was found that these three districts—the Ogden, Cache Valley, and Garland—had an aggregate contributory acreage of 23,435, of which 638 acres were grown by sugar companies and the remainder, 22,797 acres, by farmers under contract.

The total number of contract growers in these districts was not ascertained, but it can be said that the number is larger in proportion to the acreage of beets than in California and Colorado. In one district the largest area devoted to the growing of beets by a single individual was 130 acres, which were held by a Japanese tenant. There were also two beet fields of 80 and 60 acres, respectively, but the remaining fields were all of less than 50 acres and many contained only 2 or 3 acres. The average holdings for the total of 554 contract growers in this district was only 11.63 acres. In another district a number of plots ran as high as 70 or 80 acres, but the average acreage was said to be very much smaller. The reason for the small size of the beet fields in these communities is to be sought in the general farming situation. Each one of these districts was a well-developed farming community before the culture of the sugar beet was introduced and the latter, therefore, had to make its way into the favor of the farmer gradually in competition with such established crops as hay, grain, alfalfa, and garden truck. The result has been that the farmer has come to regard beet growing as a part of diversified farming in which it takes a more or less subordinate position in the rotation of crops.

The price paid for beets in the three districts investigated is $4.50 per ton f. o. b. the factory. In one case the company guarantees that the freight on beets shipped to the factory by rail shall not exceed 25 cents per ton. In another case, however, it is said that beets at some distance from the factory will not net over $4.15 per ton.

[a] S. Doc., op. cit., p. 14.

[b] The Lehi district was not investigated because practically no immigrant labor is employed in this district, the farmers and their families doing nearly all the work in the beet fields.

[c] Although there are five sugar factories in Utah the State is divided into four districts for the purposes of this report, one district being made to include the two factories located at Logan and Lewiston, in the Cache Valley.

Practically all of the team work in the beet fields of Utah is done by so-called "American labor." Most of the beet lands are held in small lots, as has been shown above, by farmers who do their own plowing, seeding, cultivating, and hauling. In the case of lands held under lease, the owner commonly does the team work, and leaves only the hand work for the tenant.

About one-half of the hand work throughout the three districts investigated as a whole is done by the Japanese. White farmers and their families attend to most of the remainder. A little is also done by Koreans and American Indians. The proportion of the work done by Japanese varies, of course, in different localities. In one district they do nearly all the thinning and hoeing, but almost no harvesting. In another they do three-fourths of all the hand work, while in the third they do only one-half of it. The number of Japanese in the beet fields of the entire State is probably about 1,000. Prices for hand work range from $18 to $21 per acre for a yield, usually of 12 tons. If the yield is greater or less than this amount, the price for the work varies according to contract provisions. In one district 60 cents is added for every ton over 12, and 50 cents is deducted for every ton less than 12 down to a minimum of 10 tons.

The commission of Japanese bosses, when contracts are made with them, varies, in different districts, from $1 to $3 per acre. In one district the average commission is said to be $1, in another 7 or 8 per cent less than $1.50 on the prices current in this community, while in the third district the boss pays his men an aggregate price of $18 per acre,[a] and retains as his commission the remainder of the $20 or $21 which he received from the grower. The most interesting feature of the Japanese hand-labor situation in the beet fields of Utah is the attempt to eliminate the Japanese boss. This attempt has been made in two districts. In one the boss system has been almost entirely abolished. In the other the total area controlled by the four or five trusted bosses who still remain is only 600 acres out of a total contributory area of 10,000 acres. In the first district the sugar company employs a Japanese on a strict salary basis to secure laborers of his own race and distribute them among the growers as needed. In the second district the same functions are performed by an American who speaks the Japanese language. The object of these movements against the "bosses" is the removal of the evil of subcontracting. Under the "boss system" the work has often been subcontracted so many times that the actual laborer would receive only $15 per acre out of the $20 paid by the grower to the contractor in the first instance, the remainder of the price being deducted as commissions. The result has been generally unsatisfactory to both growers and laborers. Growers, on the one hand, often have reason to complain of poor work and breach of contract, especially when, as frequently happens, the terms of the contract originally executed between the grower and the first contractor are materially changed in the contract under which the actual labor is performed. The Japanese laborers, on the other hand, have been equally dissatisfied with a system which deprives them of so large a part of the original contract price and forces them to slight their work in order to make good earnings.

[a] $5 for thinning, $3 for hoeing, and $10 for harvesting.

There have been no real race displacements in Utah. Such changes as have occurred have consisted chiefly in the importation of Japanese to meet the growing demands of the industry. When beet growing was in the experimental stage farmers used to seed only such land as they themselves, with the women and children of the family and the "regular hired help," could easily care for. Later, however, when the industry became more important and spread to more thinly settled localities the labor of these persons was found to be inadequate and Japanese were induced to come into the beet fields.

In one district, where the industry dates from 1903, an attempt was made to secure white labor for the hand work as well as for the team work. Public meetings were accordingly held in near-by towns during the month of May, and the nature of the work was explained by officials of the company. In June a special train was sent through the neighboring country to provide transportation for those desiring to work in the beet fields, but only about 60 persons, almost all of whom were schoolboys, entered the employ of the company, although the latter offered to pay the railroad fare and board and lodging in addition to $4 per acre for the thinning. Because of the failure of this attempt, the employment agency which had contracted to furnish the necessary hand workers lost $1.35 per acre on the season's work, although it was assisted by the sugar company in its efforts to induce a sufficient number of Japanese laborers to come and take the work. The agency itself, toward the end of the season, imported 40 Japanese directly from California, and agents of the sugar company were successful in the meantime in securing the immigration from other localities of about 60 more Japanese. It is estimated, however, that fully one-third of the crop of 1903 was lost because of insufficient help. The next year the situation was somewhat improved by the appearance of several Japanese contractors, but white men and American Indians had to be hired to supplement the Japanese, and it was not until the following year (1905) that a number of the latter sufficient to do all the hand work could be secured. Since then the hand work has been largely controlled by the Japanese.

In another district, now contributory to two factories, the hand work for several years after the first factory was opened in 1901 was done entirely by the growers and their families. However, when the second factory began operation in 1904 in a more thinly settled part of the district, where land holdings were larger, it was seen that laborers would have to be imported if the industry were to thrive. Japanese were accordingly brought in by the growers and Japanese contractors in 1905 and have gradually increased in numbers since that time, as the industry has grown. The third district has employed Japanese for about three years. Previous to 1906 the hand work was done largely by the women and children of the growers' families, but in 1906 the Japanese, of whom there was a large number in the district, which includes the city of Ogden, an important center for Japanese employed by the railroads, began to bid for the work. They were gradually given employment and the system of Japanese contracting slowly gained control of the situation. Contracts were all oral, even in 1909, and were for single operations only.[a]

[a] That is, for the thinning, the hoeing, or the harvesting alone.

Koreans are found chiefly in a single district. There were 45 of them in this community in 1909, all of whom had come there since 1906, usually by way of Japan or Hawaii. It is in connection with this race that the only instances of under bidding for employment in the beet fields of Utah are reported. The Koreans, it is said, will work for lower contract prices than the Japanese and will offer higher rents when leasing lands. As a consequence there has been more or less ill feeling between the two races in this community. The opinions of beet growers in Utah are favorable, as a rule, to the Japanese laborer. A little dissatisfaction is expressed because he insists on working on Sunday and some growers have contemplated adding to their labor contracts a clause prohibiting Sunday work. The greatest source of complaint, however, has been the evil of subcontracting under the "boss system." This evil, as has been noted above, is being removed in some localities by eliminating the Japanese "boss" himself. So far as known, no attempts have been made by either the Japanese or Koreans to raise prices for work done under contract. This is doubtless due to the recent arrival in the Utah beet fields of these races and the relatively slight hold they have as contract laborers[a] on an industry which is itself in a subordinate and more or less tentative position in a system of diversified farming.

The extent of the progress of the Japanese and Koreans as tenants and owners of beet lands in Utah is shown by the following table:

TABLE 47.—*Growing of sugar beets in Utah, 1909.*

District.	Japanese.			Korean.			American Indian.			Cultivated by white persons.	Total.
	Owned.	Leased.	Worked under laborcontract.	Owned.	Leased.	Worked under laborcontract.	Owned.	Leased.	Worked under laborcontract.		
Garland	15.0	[a] 2,045	2,000	.....	[b] 657	300	77	.....	.....	1,350	6,444
Cache Valley	6.0	2,900	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	10,000
Ogden	3.5	215	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,347.5	6,366
Lehi	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)	.....
Total	24.5	5,160	5,000	.....	657	300	77	.....	.....	10,757.5	22,810

[a] 1,045 acres for cash, 1,000 on the half-share basis.
[b] 357 acres for cash, 300 on the half-share basis.
[c] None owned or leased.
[d] Area not known.

It will be seen that while the Japanese own only 24½ acres, they lease 5,160 acres, or nearly as large an aggregate area as that which they care for as contract laborers. The 24½ acres of beet land owned by Japanese are held by three individuals in as many different localities in tracts of 15, 6, and 3½ acres, respectively. In each case the acreage devoted to beet growing is only a part of the total acreage owned and used for agricultural purposes. In the first case the entire holding is 20 acres. This was bought in 1905 for $2,000. In

[a] It should be noted that less than one-fifth of the total sugar-beet acreage of the State is worked by Japanese and Koreans as contract laborers.

the second case the entire holding is 40 acres, bought in 1907 for $2,500. In the third case the entire holding is 12.2 acres, which was purchased in March, 1908, for $1,500.

The exact number of Japanese tenants in the State as a whole could not be ascertained. The data for one district shows that 1,045 acres were held under 31 cash leases by 36 individuals, there being 9 two-party partnerships, and 4 cases in which one individual is found as sole holder or partner in the holding of two separate leases or as sole holder of one lease and partner in another. The average holding per lease by Japanese cash tenants in this locality is approximately $33\frac{7}{10}$ acres. The smallest holding is 8½ acres and the largest 130½ acres.

The rate of progress made by the Japanese in leasing land may be illustrated by figures for different years for the district to which reference has just been made. The number of cash tenants and the aggregate acreage leased for cash each year are as follows:

Year.	Number of tenants.	Acres leased.
1907	3	100
1908	20	300
1909	31	1,045

Koreans as tenants of beet lands in Utah were found only in one district, that to which reference was made above. There were five Korean tenants in this district, four of whom held under cash leases a total acreage of 356¾. One man held a single tract of 29½ acres; a second, two tracts of 15 and 34 acres, respectively; the third, one tract of 80 acres; while the fourth held eight tracts ranging from 1½ to 58¾ acres in size and aggregating 198½ acres. Three hundred acres were also held in this district by one or more—just how many could not be learned—of the five Korean tenants above mentioned. The progress of the Koreans in the leasing of land has all been made within the past three years, as no Koreans were employed in the district previous to that time.

It appears from the foregoing that both the Japanese and the Koreans have progressed rapidly in the leasing of land. The aggregate area of beet lands leased by Japanese in Utah is greater in proportion to the total acreage worked by them than in any other State. In Utah, as has been noted above, the proportion is nearly one-half. In California and Colorado it is very much less. The difference may be explained by two facts in the situation in Utah. In the first place, as has been seen, many of the beet lands of the State are held in small tracts, which can be worked by the farmer himself in combination with lands used for other crops. Hence the easiest way for a Japanese to secure employment in the beet fields is to rent land to work on his own account. In the second place, the Japanese in the beet fields of Utah come largely from other beet-growing States—California or Colorado, for example—where they have become more or less familiar with the beet industry and the possibilities of tenant farming on beet lands.

Nearly all the laborers in the sugar factories of Utah are white persons. There, as elsewhere, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of them. At two factories Japanese have been employed from time to time in small numbers, but this has been done, it is said, only to hold them in the community when work in the beet fields has been slack.

IDAHO.

The beet-sugar industry in Idaho dates from the year 1903, when the factory at Idaho Falls was opened for its first campaign. The location, date of first campaign, and daily slicing capacity of each factory in Idaho are shown in the following table:

TABLE 48.—*Beet-sugar factories in Idaho, 1909.*

Location.	Date of first production.	Daily slicing capacity.
		Tons.
Idaho Falls	1903	1,200
Sugar	1904	1,200
Blackfoot	1904	600
Nampa	1906	720

The contributory acreage in 1908[a] was 20,989. A large part of this is used by the sugar company in control of the industry in Idaho to grow beets on its account. The land thus used is either owned directly by the company or leased from private persons. In addition to the land worked by the company on its own account it owns or rents a considerable acreage which it leases to German-Russians and Japanese. Individuals of these two races also lease more or less land from parties other than the sugar company.

The hand work in the beet fields of Idaho is done by Japanese, German-Russians, and other white persons. The Japanese do much the greater part and the German-Russians do most of the remainder. The white persons, other than German-Russians, employed are chiefly members of the families of the growers and school children. A few transient white laborers are also employed. To illustrate the varying importance of laborers of different races in different communities, data for two districts may be cited. The first of these districts has 4,100 acres in beets. The individual tracts which make up this acreage are so large that family labor is inadequate and the hand work consequently is done almost entirely by immigrant labor, the Japanese controlling some 2,800 acres and the German-Russians about 1,300.

A good many of the Japanese in the community remain there throughout the year. This is explained in part by the fact that they are leasing a great deal of land. Between the thinning and harvesting seasons in the beet fields they do more or less work in the hay fields and in other branches of farm work. In the winter, while many of them work on railroads, others find employment in clearing land of sagebrush. In the second district, which has a contributory

[a] S. Doc., op. cit., p. 14.

acreage of 6,300, the work is about equally divided between the growers with their families and hired men and the Japanese. The acreage controlled by the latter is made up of 1,000 acres held by the sugar company and worked under labor contracts by the Japanese, 500 acres worked under leases from parties other than the sugar company, and 1,600 acres worked under labor contracts with farmers. Very few of the Japanese employed in the district are to be found there except during the beet seasons.

Prices for hand work vary according to the form of contract used, which, in turn, is adapted to the race employed and the local situation. In one community, to take an illustration, the Japanese are paid $20 per acre for a yield of 12 tons with an addition of 60 cents for every ton over 12 and a reduction of 50 cents for every ton less than that amount. German-Russians, on the other hand, are paid $20 per acre "straight," i. e., regardless of yield. This difference in the two contracts is explained as being necessary to secure the best results from the Japanese laborers. The Japanese, it is said, have a tendency to slight their work unless a premium is placed on a large yield, while the German-Russians require no such stimulation to the faithful performance of their contracts.

In another district, in which practically the only immigrant labor employed is Japanese, two forms of contract are used. The first is the one used for the Japanese in the district mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The second provides for a payment of $1.70 per ton for each ton of beets up to 12 per acre, and $1 per ton for each ton over 12. Thus the payment per acre for the handwork on land yielding 12 tons would be $20.40; for land yielding 13 tons, $21.40; 14 tons, $22.40, and so on. If, on the other hand, the yield should fall below 12 tons per acre the price would be, for 11 tons, $18.70; for 10 tons, $17, and so on.

Where the "boss system" has been in operation $2 has been the usual commission on the $20 contract price. The "boss system," however, has been considerably modified. In the district mentioned above, for example, the Japanese now employed contract directly with the growers and are paid the full contract price by the latter. These hand workers, nevertheless, are hired through the agency of a Japanese "industrial corporation," the latter being paid for its services by the sugar company. The relations of the sugar company with the Japanese corporation are covered by a contract which provides that the sugar company shall pay the corporation $1 per acre for each acre worked by Japanese laborers, plus 35 cents per acre to defray part of the expense of transporting laborers to the community. This the sugar company has been compelled to do in order to secure the cooperation of the Japanese corporation and successfully compete for laborers with the railroads. The sugar company, finally, in addition to the expenses indicated above, goes to the still further expense of maintaining a salaried Japanese assistant, who is a kind of agent of the Japanese corporation, to gather and distribute the laborers as needed, supervise their work, and look out for their welfare. The men, as they come into the community or return from jobs to which they have been sent, are taken to large bunk houses, furnished free by the sugar company, from which they are distributed among the farmers who employ them.

The only race changes that have occurred in the labor supply of the beet fields of Idaho have consisted of the addition of German-Russians. These people were imported into the district in which they are an important element in the labor supply, in 1908, in order to check the demands of the Japanese, who, it is asserted, were becoming "hard to handle." The effect on the Japanese is said to have been what was desired. The German-Russians concerned were brought in from Portland, Oreg., at the expense of the sugar company. In 1909 at the time of the visit of the agent of the commission in Idaho, 100 more German-Russians had been brought in from Portland and still others were said to be waiting to come whenever the company should be willing to provide transportation for them. The company, however, was in doubt as to the advisability of the further importation of these people because of the expense involved. The cost of transporting a single family from Portland was said to be about $63. This is accounted for by the large size of the average German-Russian family. Furthermore, after the arrival of these people it is necessary to supply them with shelter of some kind until they can become permanently settled. Usually each family is given a rough two-room shack, which they retain until they have time, after a rather slow and careful personal investigation, to choose a tract of land.

In general, the Japanese are preferred by Idaho beet growers to the German-Russians, and to such transient white laborers of other races as are occasionally employed. Where German-Russians are hired, it is done, as a rule, to put the Japanese on their good behavior by showing them the danger of possible competition. The German-Russians, however, are well liked, especially because, as a rule, they necessarily come as permanent settlers on account of the great expense involved in traveling from the community with such large families as are common among them.

The leasing of beet lands both by the Japanese and the German-Russians is actively encouraged in Idaho by the sugar company. This is done first, to "tie down" the supply of labor, and second, to get the best possible product from the land. Both share and cash leases running from one to three years are common. Sometimes the cash lease is for a specified price per acre, sometimes it depends upon the yield of beets. An example of the latter form of contract may be cited. In this case the tenant pays as rent $1.45 per ton of beets harvested, and further agrees to pay the sugar company (the landowner in this instance) $6.50 per acre for furnishing the seed, doing the teamwork and irrigation, 35 cents per ton for hauling the beets to the factory and $1 per acre for the supervision of the company's field men. In other words, the tenant pays the company $7.50 per acre plus $1.80 per ton of beets produced, and receives as his compensation the difference between the amount due the company thus reckoned and the sum to which his beets amount at a price of $4.50 per ton. It is impossible to state the exact extent of the progress made by Japanese and German-Russians in acquiring land in Idaho, but it may be said that considerable has been made, although not so much relatively as that made by the Japanese in Utah.

In one district in which the industry dates back to 1903 the Japanese in 1909 did the hand work on 3,100 acres. Of this land 500 acres

were held by the Japanese under leases. No German-Russians were found in this community, the remainder of the contributory acreage of 6,300 being held by "American" farmers. In another district in which the Japanese and the German-Russians together controlled the hand work on the entire contributory acreage of 4,100 the Japanese leased 2,100 acres and worked under contract on 700 acres, while the German-Russians leased 580 acres and contracted to do the hand work on 720 acres. It is interesting to note here that both the Japanese and German-Russian tenants in this community do practically all of the teamwork as well as the hand work on the lands which they lease. It appears from the foregoing that the Japanese have progressed further in the acquisition of land than the German-Russians. This is to be expected in view of the fact that the Japanese have been in the State much longer than the German-Russians, the latter first becoming important in the sugar-beet industry of Idaho in 1908.

The labor situation in the sugar factories of the State differs little from that in the factories of other States considered in this report. The laborers are drawn almost exclusively from the farms of the community and from neighboring towns. Only a few German-Russians and here and there a Japanese are used as unskilled laborers.

OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND MONTANA.

The beet-sugar industry of Oregon, Washington, and Montana centers about a single factory in each State. The location, date of first campaign, and the daily slicing capacity of each factory are as follows:

TABLE 49.—*Beet-sugar factories in Oregon, Washington, and Montana, 1909.*

Location.	Date of first production.	Daily slicing capacity.
		Tons.
La Grande, Oreg.	1906	400
Waverly, Wash.	1909	500
Billings, Mont.	1906	1,200

The contributory acreage at La Grande in 1909 was 1,450. The hand work there is controlled almost entirely by the Japanese, who do about 95 per cent of it, the remainder being done by white labor. The total number of Japanese in the community is about 100, all of whom are employed in the beet industry.

There has been no change in the price of hand work since the beginning of the industry. In general, the Japanese are well thought of in the community. In the factory about 60 men are employed, all of whom are white.

The factory at Waverly, Wash., draws its beets from 3,000 acres located in the southern part of Spokane County and in the Palouse Valley, to the south of Waverly. Of this contributory acreage the company grows beets on about 1,000 acres, and contracts with other parties for the beets on the 2,000 acres remaining. The hand workers employed are almost exclusively Japanese, who number in all something over 200. No German-Russians had been employed until 1909, when a few were hired by a single farmer.

The prices paid for hand work on irrigated lands are as follows:

	Per acre.
For thinning	$6.00
For hoeing	3.50
For topping and loading	7.00
Total	16.50

On unirrigated land the prices are $5.50, $3, and $5.50, respectively, making a total of $14 per acre. These prices at first glance appear low in comparison with those obtaining elsewhere. The difference is explained by the much lower yield per acre in Washington, where the average tonnage per acre is 6, as against 9, 10, and 12 in other Western States.

The localities in which the Washington beet fields are situated have been but recently developed. The settlement and cultivation of the land in many cases has followed the introduction of an irrigation system. The population is sparse, and agriculture is conducted, for the most part, on a large scale. As a result the problem of farm labor has always been pressing, especially in the sugar-beet industry, where the tracts of land devoted to the growing of beets are very large.

During the first year or two of the industry the sugar company and other beet growers relied on so-called "hobo whites"—a term applied to transient white laborers—to do the hand work of the beet fields. The results were very unsatisfactory. The men could never be depended upon to remain throughout the season to finish their work, and such work as they did do was of poor quality. Finally the company turned for relief to a Portland contractor, who agreed to furnish a sufficient number of Japanese to do the work. This arrangement was maintained for a few years, until local contractors appeared and offered to supply hand workers, who, in 1909, were secured entirely from three local Japanese "bosses."

Japanese beet workers in this community are said to be very satisfactory. No beet lands are owned or leased by Japanese in Washington.

In the factory white men only are employed. These are for the most part natives, many of them being farmers or others resident in the community.

The beet-sugar district of Montana was not visited by agents of the Commission, but the following information is based in part on the 1909 report of the Montana bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, and in part on other sources.

The beet-sugar industry in Montana dates from 1906, when the factory at Billings, the only one in the State, had its initial campaign. The contributory acreage was 7,000 in 1906 and 10,000 in 1909. The price paid for beets is $5 per ton f. o. b. the receiving stations. The hand work is done almost entirely by Japanese, the total number employed being from 700 to 800.

As in Washington, beet growing is on a capitalistic basis. The establishment of the industry in Montana involved the use of irrigation and the growing of beets on large tracts of land, most of which are controlled by the sugar company. This situation necessitated the employment of immigrant laborers, who could be had in

large numbers. Japanese, drawn largely from employment on the railroads, were therefore brought into the community. The price paid for hand work is $20 per acre. No beet lands are owned in Montana by Japanese, but considerable land was said to have been leased by them in 1909 for the purpose of growing beets.

The attitude of the community toward the Japanese in and about Billings is favorable. As beet workers they are considered satisfactory.

SUMMARY.

The labor problems involved in the beet-sugar industry may be divided, as has been seen, into three: (1) That of the factory, (2) that of the regular field work, (3) that of the hand work in the fields. The first two problems are of little importance in connection with the present immigration of foreign races to the Western States because the laborers employed in the factory and the regular field work are secured without much difficulty from that element in the population known as "American" labor. It is true that individual members of the races most conspicuous in the hand work of the beet fields find their way, here and there, into the ranks of the regular field and factory employees, but such instances are comparatively few,[a] and are explained not by the problems of the regular field and factory labor, but rather by the exigencies of the hand-labor situation. Few instances can be found in which members of those races prominent in the hand work of the fields have been employed in the factory because of difficulty in securing an adequate supply of "American" laborers for the factory work, and these few are limited to the most disagreeable occupations. A number of cases, on the other hand, have been cited in these pages in which such persons have been given employment in the factory in order to hold them in the community during slack times in the field work, or, as a matter of policy, to conciliate beet growers of the same race.

Most of the hand work in the beet fields is done by recent immigrants. In most localities in California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Montana nearly all of this work is done by the Japanese. In the first-mentioned State the members of that race have frequently displaced other races, because cheaper, or, more important, better organized. In a few localities in this State the Mexicans have maintained their position against the Japanese. In Colorado three races are conspicuously employed—the German-Russians, Japanese, and Mexicans—but there has been little displacement. The immigrant races employed in the northern districts of Utah are Japanese and Koreans, their employment being due to their availability, organization, and convenience, rather than to any *direct* underbidding of other races. Wherever employed the organization of the Asiatics under the "boss system" has had much to do with their introduction as field laborers.

It is the consensus of opinion among the sugar companies and individual beet growers that the sugar-beet industry, except in one or two localities where the hand work is done entirely by "American"

[a] Except in the case of hand workers who become tenant farmers and do their own teamwork.

farmers and their families, as at Lehi, Utah, is absolutely dependent upon some form of immigrant labor. "American" laborers equal in efficiency and desirability as workmen to the immigrant laborers now employed can not be secured in numbers adequate to meet the needs of the industry at the wages now prevailing. The sugar-beet industry, furthermore, like many other agricultural industries in the West, has developed an immigrant labor economy. The entire system of labor contracting and tenant farming has grown up on that basis and the substitution of the "American" laborer for the immigrant, even if possible, would involve a complete reorganization of the relations existing at present between the growers and their employees on the one hand and landowners and immigrant tenants on the other.

The laborers of the beet field, except for the small number employed regularly as teamsters, traction engineers, and the like, must be capable, as in other specialized agricultural industries of the West, of migrating from one place to another and making provision for their own subsistence. This means that a large number of men—over 25,000 in all in the States of the Western Division—must be employed for irregular periods during four or five months in the year, at the end of which time they must be discharged. The men who supply this labor must be able, therefore, to supplement their work in the beet fields with work elsewhere sufficient to maintain them for the greater part of the year. Employment of this kind open to large numbers of men is found only in other seasonal industries, in temporary work on the railroads, and in construction camps of one kind or another. Thus, it is evident that the laborers of the beet fields must, under conditions which now obtain in most localities, be drawn from the general migratory labor supply of the Western States. This migratory labor supply is largely recruited from recent immigrants, because "American" laborers will not generally submit to the standard of living acceptable to the migratory farm labor of the West.

In the light of the foregoing discussion the truth of the contention of the beet growers that their industry depends upon some form of immigrant labor must be admitted. This dependence will prevail until such time as the land is subdivided into small holdings, the resident population becomes much more dense than it is now, except in such localities as that at Lehi, Utah, and the growing of sugar beets takes its place in a system of diversified farming. Moreover, it should be stated that in localities where these conditions generally prevail, as about Ogden, Utah, there is evident a tendency on the part of the farmers growing beets along with other crops to hire Japanese to do the work of thinning and harvesting. This, however, is a matter of cost and convenience rather than of necessity.

The races at present employed in the hand work of the beet fields of the West have been compared with each other in previous sections of this report in respect (1) to their efficiency and general desirability as laborers, and (2) as to their economic progress in the communities in which they work.

Of the races most conspicuous as laborers in the beet fields, the Japanese and German-Russians are generally preferred by employers to the Mexicans and the East Indians. As between the Japanese and the German-Russians no general preference is expressed, such opinions as are voiced by growers who have had experience with both

races being merely local or based on considerations other than those of efficiency. The average Japanese, as has been seen, will care for a much larger acreage of beets than will the average German-Russian. Both, however, are paid on a piece basis and the superiority of the single Japanese laborer over the individual German-Russian, in the amount of work done, is partly compensated for by the fact that the working unit of the German-Russian is the family and not the individual.

The chief criticism adverse to the Japanese is based on their rather frequent disregard of contract obligations under the pressure of immediate pecuniary advantage, and their alertness in seizing the opportunities offered by a monopoly of the supply of labor. To check the operation of these tendencies the growers, under the lead of the sugar companies, have developed the sliding-scale labor contract with its provision for a retention of a part of the money due on work completed until the entire contract is fulfilled, and have introduced laborers of other races, when necessary, to provide competition with the Japanese and place the latter, as has been said, "on their good behavior." Favorable criticism of the Japanese as laborers generally refers to their ambition to "get on," and their consequent industry and regularity at work.

The German-Russians are commonly praised for the same qualities, although as workmen they are much slower, if more thorough, than the Japanese. The choice between these two races in a given community where both may be secured, as in northern Colorado, depends largely, aside from the presence or absence of race prejudice, upon the local industrial situation. If sugar-beet growing is the only source of demand for immigrant labor the Japanese may be preferred because, the typical laborer of that race being unmarried, he will be able to go elsewhere for work after the campaign and hence will not be dependent upon the community for his support except during the beet season. If, on the other hand, the community is devoted to a sufficiently diversified agriculture, a permanent labor supply may be desirable and German-Russians may therefore be preferred to Japanese.

The Mexicans are regarded throughout the beet fields of the West as inferior laborers, chiefly because of their intemperance and lack of ambition. Experience with the East Indians in California is not yet sufficient to permit a final estimate as to their desirability as beet workers, but it can safely be said they are inferior to the Japanese in efficiency as well as in progressiveness.

The economic progress of the races employed in the beet fields is shown by the extent to which individuals of these races have left the ranks of common labor and become growers. It has been seen that little, almost no progress, has been made in the direction of obtaining employment in the factories, such occupations as are there occasionally engaged in by immigrants from the beet fields being, as a rule, only the heaviest, most disagreeable, and lowest paid of all factory work.

In the leasing and purchase of land the Mexicans have made practically no progress and the East Indians are too recent arrivals even to understand the contract relations involved in the leasing of land. The German-Russians and the Japanese, however, are rather rapidly

acquiring land. The former usually purchase their land outright after a few seasons of working for hire and leasing for cash or on shares, while the latter commonly lease the land they work. Only a very few cases of ownership of beet lands by Japanese are reported. This difference between the German-Russians and the Japanese was explained by the fact that the German-Russian as a rule comes as a permanent resident of the community, while the Japanese as yet is only a transient laborer or tenant. With more capital or better credit it is probable that the Japanese will also purchase lands and settle permanently in the community.[a] On the whole, there is an evident tendency to break up the large holdings, for the smaller holdings, thus made, to pass into the hands of German-Russians and Japanese conspicuous as field laborers, and for these races to become a part of the larger settled population in the communities developed by the beet-sugar industry.

In conclusion it should be said that the great problems arising out of the employment of immigrant labor in the sugar-beet industry, as in other agricultural industries, are sociological rather than economic.

[a] The report on Japanese and German-Russian farmers of the northern part of Colorado should be read in this connection.

Chapter III.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE HOP INDUSTRY.

[For General Tables see pp. 684 to 711.]

INTRODUCTION.

California, Oregon, and Washington in 1870 produced about 3 per cent of the hops grown in the United States; in 1880, 9 per cent; in 1890, 47.1 per cent; in 1900, 64.1 per cent. The industry has continued to grow in more recent years, the crop amounting to about 51,000,000 pounds in 1907[a] as against 31,614,067 pounds in 1900. The acreage was 27,619 in 1900;[b] in 1907 it was perhaps 50 per cent larger. At the present time the hop industry is an important branch of agricultural employment, especially during the harvest season, when from one to three persons per acre are required to pick the ripened crop. After making due allowance for the shifting of pickers from one locality to another, many thousand persons are required during the harvest season. Agents of the Commission investigated the races employed in Oregon and California communities during that season.

The hop industry involves several distinct processes. When a crop is to be planted for the first time, the soil is well plowed. If the trellis system is used, the most common procedure is to set posts about 20 feet in height approximately 35 feet apart. Wires are stretched from post to post and from these still others some 6 or 7 feet apart so as to form a trellis for the support of the climbing vines.

The plants are set about 7 feet apart in rows directly underneath the wires overhead. The trellis, once constructed, lasts for years, and the resetting of the hops is required only about every three years. The old method, which is still in vogue in some localities, is to train each vine on a separate pole set in the ground close beside the plant. This is a less costly method, but it is temporary and entails some inconvenience in picking, so that in the long run it is not so serviceable as the trellis system. Conditions where these different systems are in use, however, are not materially different as regards the matter under consideration.

Once the trellis is constructed the work of handling the crop is somewhat varied. In early spring the yard is plowed, the soil being thrown from the "hills" toward the center of the rows. This facilitates the removal of the soil from the top of the roots so that the old wood of the previous year's growth and all the surplus small roots or "suckers" can be cut away. Defective or missing hills

[a] American Journal of Sociology, Vol. XV, July, 1909, p. 83, Miss A. M. McLean, "With the Oregon Hop-Pickers."

[b] Twelfth Census, vol. 6, part 2, p. 594.

are reset at this time. After the pruning is done, the soil is replaced around the roots by the use of ordinary hoes, making "hills." Then follows a period of growth during which the yard is cultivated two or three times with a cultivator. During this period the "stringing" is also done. The latter process varies with different yards, but the most usual method is to stretch three cords tied about 20 inches apart on the wire above the hill, to a wire pin fastened in the soil beside the vine. In May or June, when the new vines have attained a length of about 2 feet, the three hardiest shoots are started up these three cords and all other shoots and the lower branches of the selected vines are removed. This throws the full strength of the vine into the chosen runners. The last step in the care of the vines is the "hilling up," which comes about July 1st. A deep furrow is made on each side of the vines to throw the earth toward the roots. After this the yards require little attention until the harvest. Some work is required to keep the vines properly trained and to fight disease and insect pests by spraying with chemical mixtures. There is also other work which keeps the men engaged until the picking season, as, for example, preparing boxes and hop kilns for the strenuous picking and drying period.*

Hop picking begins in the latter part of August and lasts from three to five weeks in a given locality. When the hops are sufficiently mature for picking, the vines are cut from the overhead wires by means of a knife on a long pole, and also at the bottom 2 or 3 feet above the ground. The vines are then stripped of their clusters by the pickers, who usually work in pairs, one on each side of a vine. As the hops are picked they are taken to the kilns, where they are "cured." The hops are spread over the drying floor to a depth of from 2 to 4 feet. Under this floor is located a furnace which keeps the room at a high temperature. The object of "curing" is to remove the greater part of the moisture in the hops without injuring other properties. This process ordinarily takes about twelve hours. Care is required not to dry the hops too much, for then they are apt to break in the process of baling. The usual custom is to store the hops after "curing" until the whole crop is gathered, when the baling is begun. When the picking is over the old vines are carted off and burned to avoid the perpetuation of diseases. Care is taken to remove all pieces of vines hanging on the wires. In some localities the cords are pulled from the vines and wires and saved for future use.

Few of these processes require any special skill or experience. The only important exception is found in the pruning of the vines, and here careful work is the principal requirement. Nor is any part of the work of such a character as to be especially hard or distasteful as compared to other agricultural employment involving much hand labor. A serious problem, however, is found in the seasonal character of the work and in the large number of laborers required to do the hand work in the yards and to harvest the crop. Incidentally what has already been said shows the seasonal character of the industry. The plowing and cultivation are usually done by farm laborers who are employed throughout the year in caring for the yards, buildings, and stock. This part of the work is mere routine and presents no special problem.

*Cf. Myrle, H., "The Hop." Pp. 105–113.

The hand work involved in pruning, stringing, training, and suckering, on the other hand, requires a larger supply of men than the normal force. Where two men suffice for plowing and cultivating, 50 are needed for this hand work. Some of the hand work can be done by children, especially the training in the early stages before the vines have grown beyond their reach. The bulk of the early work requires adult labor, however. In most cases a labor supply adequate to meet the needs at this time is not available in the immediate neighborhood of the hopyards, and as a result it becomes necessary to induce workmen to come to the community. This situation has led to the employment of immigrants and migratory natives to fill the gap.

The men who prune, train the vines, and do other hand work during the growing season usually assist in the picking. Thus they have employment, somewhat interrupted, for six or seven months, from the opening of the spring to the close of the hop-picking season. But many more laborers are required to harvest the crop, for then several times as many are required as are needed to do the earlier hand work in the yards. How the necessary influx of laborers is induced will later be explained.

The comparatively few laborers required for the drying and packing are regular employees or persons who have worked as pickers and are retained after that work has been done. No particular labor problem is involved.

The problem of obtaining a sufficient number of laborers during certain seasons is made the more difficult because of the extreme localization of the industry. The localities where hops can be successfully grown are small and limited in number, with the result that in these comparatively small localities hops usually constitute the most important crop. On the other hand, the problem is less difficult than it otherwise would be because of the large scale production, which is characteristic of hop growing. In one locality in California, for example, the 1,190 acres are controlled by three companies with 110, 500, and 580 acres, respectively. In another there are eight yards with an aggregate of 305 acres. During the harvest season the three companies in the former locality employ about 2,500 pickers.

It is less difficult for a large company than for a small farmer to secure an adequate supply of labor for seasonal employment. By clever advertising, the use of employment agencies, and personal agents the company is able to draw its employees from more distant places. Moreover, it can provide its employees with better accommodations as well as with a social community life with its amusements and merrymaking. Finally, a large company can make more effective use of immigrants organized under bosses.

Agents of the Commission investigated the hop industry about Independence, Oreg., in the autumn of 1908, and in three localities in California in the autumn in 1909. Most of the data collected relate to the employees engaged in picking at the time of the visits of the agents. The more general data relative to the laborers employed at other seasons of the year were obtained at that time. The races employed and their earnings will be presented first with regard to the districts investigated. Following this certain facts of sociological significance will be presented.

CALIFORNIA.

Hop culture was introduced into California about 1858. By 1870 it had assumed a position of considerable importance, furnishing in that year 625,064 pounds. By 1880 the output reached 1,444,077 pounds, or 5.4 per cent of the total product of the United States. In that year 1,119 acres were utilized in hop growing. The next decade witnessed a phenomenal increase in the industry. In 1890 California produced 6,543,338 pounds of hops, or 16.7 per cent of the total product of the United States. The acreage had more than tripled. This increase continued during the next decade, so that by 1900 California with 6,890 acres produced 10,124,660 pounds, or 20.6 per cent of the total crop of the United States.* By 1907 it is estimated that the yearly output of California hops had reached approximately 18,000,000 pounds.

The hopyards of California are found in certain fairly well-defined localities in the northern half of the State. The most important of these districts are those which lie in the lowlands bordering on the Sacramento and the American rivers. Here the most extensive yards are found. Many hops, however, are grown in Sonoma County in the neighborhood of Santa Rosa, and in several other counties where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable.

Three districts were visited by agents of the Commission and data were gathered from typical hopyards. These districts were first, Wheatland and vicinity, situated near the Sacramento River, about 40 miles north of the city of Sacramento; second, the lowlands of the Sacramento River, south of the city; and, third, the American River district near Perkins. These yards were visited in the early autumn of 1909 at the beginning of the picking season. Since the situation was found to be somewhat different in these three localities it will be well to discuss them separately.

In the vicinity of Wheatland there were three large hopyards which together comprised 1,190 acres. Approximately 2,500 persons were employed as pickers. The work of preparing the soil, plowing, and cultivating was done by regular ranch hands, who found employment throughout the year. The hand work involved in caring for the growing crop—pruning, stringing, training—was done almost entirely by Japanese. It was reported to be next to impossible to secure white labor for this work because of a local antipathy toward it as not being a "white man's job." The feeling referred to can be traced to the history of this particular branch of employment. It seems that this hand work has never been done to any great extent by white laborers. In the early days it was done by the Indians and later by the Chinese. The Chinese have been superseded by the Japanese, who drove them out by underbidding them for the work.

Not only did the Japanese underbid the Chinese for contracts to do the hand work (it is all done under contract); they have maintained their position because their bids have been lower than those occasionally made by white laborers. On one ranch, for example, the Japanese contractor agreed to care for the growing crop for $14 per acre, where the lowest bid made by a native was $18 per acre. This

*Twelfth Census, vol. 6, pt. 2, p. 594, Table 20.

part of the work, as indicated, was done under the contract system, the "boss" making all arrangements with the owners and taking the responsibility for the proper performance of the work. He was the employer of the men, and the owner had no personal dealings with the laborers working on his ranch.

The harvesting of the crop in this district, as elsewhere, presents the most important problem which has to be faced in this industry as regards the labor supply. In the early days Indians were used almost exclusively for picking in the neighborhood of Wheatland. When the Chinese came to California in large numbers and began to enter agricultural pursuits, they became the most numerous race engaged in hop picking. The Indians still worked, but owing to more stringent governmental regulations with regard to the Indian reservations their numbers became more and more limited. In recent years they have almost entirely disappeared from this branch of employment in this district. The Chinese continued to be the chief source of supply from which the hop pickers were drawn for some years after the enactment of the exclusion law. Subsequently the scarcity of American Indian and oriental labor led to the employment of whites from the cities, induced to migrate by means of a campaign of advertising. In recent years the Japanese have entered agricultural pursuits in large numbers. As stated above, in this locality they have practically monopolized the hand work incidental to growing hops. However, they have not found their way in very large numbers into the ranks of the pickers near Wheatland. Those who are employed at the hand work are retained for the picking, and a few of their friends are also employed, but the bulk of the picking is done by white laborers induced to migrate from Sacramento and San Francisco for a few weeks' employment in the yards.

The custom in this district is to advertise in the city newspapers and by posters. Prospective employees make application by mail and are placed on the list at the office. The actual hiring takes place when they apply at the yards. No railroad fare is advanced and no board is furnished to pickers. The only concession made is free land for camping. The pickers usually bring camping outfits and "batch" during the few weeks of the harvest season. Tents are sometimes rented by the company to the pickers at $0.75 per week. Sometimes a restaurant is maintained by the company, furnishing board at reasonable rates.

The racial composition of the picking force, while it, of course, depends in a large measure on the type of floating laborers in the cities, is to a certain extent determined by the preferences of employers. One yard in this district employed more Germans than any other race. The Germans were for the most part old men who had worked in the hopyards of Germany. The management of this ranch was opposed to Japanese labor and only four orientals were found among the pickers. It is significant that the owner of this place was of German descent. On another ranch near Wheatland the greater part of the foreign-born picking force was composed of Greeks, Japanese, and East Indians, the balance being drawn from numerous other races with only a few from each. The great bulk of the pickers, however, were native-born. The proportions in

which these various races were present will later be discussed, with reference to all of the districts investigated, considered together.

In the district south of the city of Sacramento, along the Sacramento River, there are eight hopyards of somewhat smaller size than those found in the vicinity of Wheatland. The yards in this locality comprise only 305 acres in all. Unlike the Wheatland district, this locality has never depended to any extent on Indian labor. In the early days the Chinese were employed in large numbers. About fifteen years ago, however, the Japanese began to displace the Chinese. The ranchers assert that the members of that race were willing to accept almost any wage in order to secure employment. In fact, it is said that where the Chinese were receiving $5 per week the Japanese were willing, to begin with, to work for 35 or 40 cents per day. This competition, together with other conditions tending to attract the Chinese to other fields of employment, has served practically to eliminate Chinese labor from the hopyards in the district. When this investigation was made it was found that the Japanese practically monopolized the hand work and the picking. On some farms they also did the plowing and cultivating. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the hand work and picking was done by the Japanese. Some efforts have been made to secure white pickers, but without success.

The Japanese were employed under the "boss" system for the hand work, but in the picking season they were paid at piece rates directly by the companies and not through the "bosses." In securing this type of labor little advertising is done. When more men are needed, the Japanese "boss" has other of his countrymen ready to come at his call. Little provision is made to care for the Japanese laborers while working in the yards. They are given quarters in any buildings—bunk houses, barns, and granaries—which happen to be available. They board themselves.

On the American River, near Perkins, about 1,100 acres are devoted to hop growing. The distinctive feature of the industry in this locality is the presence of Japanese as lessees. It is estimated that in this district the Japanese are in control of the production of 35 per cent of the total output of hops. As in the two other localities discussed above, they predominate in the hand work, working under the "boss" system. On places leased by the Japanese, and on a few others, the Japanese also do the plowing and cultivating.

During the picking season the situation is similar to that at Wheatland. The larger number of the pickers are obtained from San Francisco by means of advertising. Many things are done to secure and keep an adequate number. For example, one company operating a yard of 400 acres, secured for pickers cheap railroad rates, furnished free transportation from Sacramento to the yards, provided without charge tents, spring beds, straw for bedding, water, wood, pasture for stock, and to provide amusement, erected a dancing pavilion at the camping ground. This same company conducted a restaurant at which good board cost 60 cents per day. Under such conditions it is but natural that the greater part of the pickers so secured were native-born or from the more settled types of immigrants from northern Europe. The situation in these three localities may be taken

as fairly typical of the industry in California. The community of next importance is that in the neighborhood of Santa Rosa in Sonoma County. There the situation is in general analogous to that in the vicinity of Wheatland.

From the California hopyards visited by agents of the Commission, data in regard to wages were reported for a total of 717 persons, of whom 671 were males and 46 were females. The native-born numbered 199, while 518 were foreign-born. Only 10 were reported as being under 18 years of age. Twenty-five races were represented among the foreign-born, but with the exception of the Greeks, Germans, Japanese, and East Indians, insufficient numbers were reported for purposes of comparison. Two racial groups, Scandinavian and English-speaking races, have been formed to facilitate comparison. As noted above, the yards were investigated at the beginning of the picking season. The wage statistics are therefore based on the earnings of the hop pickers who are always paid on a piecework basis. Thus the data can only be an approximation of wages received, and can not show accurately the relative earning capacity of various groups, since the hours of work were far from regular. If some men worked long hours and intensively, they would appear to be more efficient than those of equal efficiency who worked short hours. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that, since these data were obtained at the beginning of the picking season, many of the workers were "raw," having never picked hops before, and hence would be unlikely to earn as much as later in the season when they had gained experience.

The data relative to earnings are presented in table following.

TABLE 50.—*Number of employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by sex and general nativity and race or race group: California.*

MALE.

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	110	1	14	6	25	7	40	14	3	.....	.....
Negro	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Indian	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	114	1	15	6	27	7	40	14	4	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father	55	.....	7	7	20	.....	14	6	1	.....	.....
Total native-born	169	1	22	13	47	7	54	20	5	.....	.....
Foreign-born:											
East Indian	39	.....	31	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English-speaking	30	.....	6	1	7	1	8	7	.....	.....	.....
German	72	.....	7	1	26	5	27	6	.....	.....	.....
Greek	69	.....	3	5	49	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	229	.....	.....	42	4	1	53	36	61	24	18
Scandinavian	18	.....	1	.....	6	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	28	.....	6	4	9	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	495	.....	54	58	104	17	103	56	61	24	18
Grand total	664	1	76	71	151	24	157	76	66	24	18

TABLE 50.—*Number of employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, etc.*—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race of race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.								
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	14	.....	6	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	.....	6	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father	8	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total native-born	23	.....	8	3	7	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born:											
English-speaking	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	20	.....	8	.....	4	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....
Grand total	43	.....	16	3	11	3	6	3	1	.....	.....

Almost one-half of all the adults earned less than $2 per day and half of these earned less than $1.50 per day. Thirty-five per cent of the women and 11 per cent of the men earned less than $1.25 per day. Of those who earned more than $2 per day the majority earned between $2 and $3. In fact, only 5 laborers other than Japanese earned $3 or over per day. The Japanese earned the highest wages paid to any race. Eighty-five of 239 males earned between $3 and $4 per day, while 18 succeeded in earning $4 or over per day. Furthermore, only 47, or one-fifth of the Japanese, were found to be earning less than $2 per day. Much of this apparent superiority of the Japanese is due to their ability and willingness to work intensively for longer hours than do the whites. They are in the hop fields primarily to make money and are not lured from work by the social attractions which appeal to the whites who come from the cities for a money-making vacation. About one-half of the North Europeans, including the English-speaking races, Scandinavians and Germans earned between $2 and $3 per day. One-third earned between $1.50 and $2 per day, and the remainder earned from $1 to $1.50 per day. Eight of the 69 Greeks earned less than $1.50, and three $2 or over per day. Eighty-four per cent of this race earned between $1.50 and $2 per day.

The East Indians were apparently the least efficient workers. Only 8 of the 39 reported earned more than $1.25 per day, and of these 8 none earned more than $1.75. However, none of the East Indians had engaged in this work previous to the season of 1908. Too few women were reported to warrant a comparison of the wages of women of the several races.

The growers assert that the hop industry in California owes its development to immigrant and especially to Asiatic labor. However,

only one of the growers interviewed by the agents of the Commission was of the opinion that the industry was dependent upon Asiatic labor at the present time. For the hand work, two employers preferred native labor, one Chinese, and one Japanese, with a second choice of Chinese, Japanese, and natives, respectively. The same preferences held for pickers. With one exception, the employers were distrustful of the Japanese, considering them excitable and tricky in contractual relations and requiring constant supervision while at work. One employer expressed himself as pleased with the Japanese when they work under the "boss" system. The East Indians are regarded by employers as the least desirable of the immigrants they have employed.

OREGON.

The hop industry was introduced into Oregon at about the same time as in California. During the first thirty years of its production, however, little progress was made. In fact, in 1880 Oregon produced only 244,371 pounds or nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the total crop of the United States. The acreage devoted to hops was only 304. Since 1880, however, there has been a phenomenal growth of the industry. By 1890 the yearly product had mounted to more than 3,500,000 pounds, and in 1900 Oregon ranked first among the Western States as a producer of hops. In that year her yield was 14,675,577 pounds, or 29.8 per cent of the total product of the United States. The acreage had increased to 15,433.[a] It is estimated that the production of hops in this State has doubled since 1900.[b] It is claimed that in 1907 Oregon produced 25,000,000 pounds.

The immigrant has never played so important a part in the hopyards of Oregon as in those of California. In the early stages of the industry's development American Indians were largely depended upon for the harvesting of the crop. Chinese were also very extensively used for pruning the vines and for hop picking. At present few of either race are employed. The Indians have gradually disappeared from the hopyards because of intemperate habits and of stricter regulations governing their leaving the reservations. The Chinese have been drawn into other and more profitable lines of work as their numbers have diminished. With the gradual disappearance of these two races, the industry has become almost entirely dependent upon white labor, chiefly native.

As in California, the hop industry of Oregon is confined to certain definite localities, principally in the Willamette Valley from the vicinity of Albany up to a point some miles north of Salem. In the heart of this hop-growing district is found the town of Independence. It was in the vicinity of this town that the yards investigated by the Commission were located. Data were secured from six yards. Conditions in these yards are, however, believed to be fairly typical of the conditions which prevail elsewhere in this industry save about

[a] Twelfth Census, vol. 6, part 2, p. 594.

[b] Miss A. M. McLean, "With the Oregon hop pickers." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. XV, July, 1909, p. 83.

Salem, where Japanese are employed to some extent and control some of the land devoted to the growing of hops.

Even at the present time, when the hopyards of Oregon have taken on such vast proportions, we find a striking contrast to California in the extent to which immigrants are employed. In the six yards near Independence from which data were gathered, practically all of the plowing, cultivating, and hand work was done by native labor, whereas, as noted in the foregoing discussion, almost all of the hand work in California was done by orientals. The Japanese, however, are beginning to find their way into this work in Oregon also. About 200 Japanese are engaged in training hops in the neighborhood of Salem. However, this is the exception rather than the rule in this State.

In the harvesting, as well as in the preliminary work, the chief source of the labor supply is found in the native population.* For example, in the six yards near Independence data were secured in regard to wages from only 41 foreign-born as opposed to 513 native-born laborers. These data included few persons other than pickers. Similar data from California, it will be remembered, showed 518 foreign-born as opposed to 199 native-born. Hop pickers for this district were secured by advertising in the Portland newspapers and by hiring those who made personal application at the yards. Some effort is made to offer an attractive social life to the workers. On one place, for example, the company operated an "amusement hall," while there was a Y. W. C. A. tent, a barber shop, and a tent where beer could be obtained. As a rule, free camping grounds are provided, and camping outfits are rented to pickers for a nominal price. Where Indians are still employed their camps are segregated from those of the white pickers. Whole families work together in the hop yards of Oregon more frequently than in California. Several instances were cited where family groups earned as much as $20 per day during the whole of the picking season.

A comparison of wage statistics for Oregon and California would lead to the impression that Oregon hop pickers earned much higher wages than those of California. It should be noted, however, that the data with regard to California were gathered at the beginning of the picking season, while those of Oregon were secured near the close of the season. This should be considered in comparing the statistics, for in the former case many of the pickers were inexperienced, while in the latter case all had had some weeks' practice and were consequently more capable, while many of the less competent hands had left the yards. The only accurate basis of comparison is the piece-rate basis of wages, and even in that respect some allowance must be made for slight differences in methods of culture making differences in the conditions under which the work is done. The rates paid in Oregon were somewhat higher than in California. The

* The hop growers about Independence, with few exceptions, were found to favor native labor. On one farm the Indians were regarded as the best type of labor, providing they could be kept sober. In the opinion of the growers, the industry in Oregon owed nothing to immigrant labor and was in no sense dependent upon it. Sufficient white labor was obtainable and the employment of orientals was not desired.

customary rate in Oregon was from $0.90 to $1 per hundred pounds, while in California a rate of $0.80 to $0.90 per hundred pounds prevailed. Yet in some instances the rates paid in California were as high as any found in Oregon. The wage statistics presented in Tables 51 and 52, following, are based on the approximate earnings of pieceworkers. Hours of work are optional with the employees, so that these data do not furnish an accurate test of efficiency. They can be taken only as indicative of the average earnings of hop pickers.

TABLE 51.—*Number of employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by sex and general nativity and race group: Oregon.*

MALE.

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.							
		$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:									
White	217	1	5	1	4	53	71	43	39
Indian	26	.....	6	.....	.....	2	6	4	8
Total	243	1	11	1	4	55	77	47	47
Native-born of foreign father	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	1	5
Total native-born	261	1	11	1	4	59	85	48	52
Foreign-born:									
English-speaking	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1
German	10	.....	1	.....	1	4	3	.....	1
Scandinavian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Miscellaneous	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1
Total foreign-born	29	.....	1	.....	1	8	14	2	3
Grand total	290	1	12	1	5	67	99	50	55

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:									
White	136	.....	.....	.....	4	88	32	9	3
Indian	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	6	4
Total	155	.....	.....	.....	4	90	39	15	7
Native-born of foreign father	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....
Total native-born	162	.....	.....	.....	4	95	40	16	7
Foreign-born:									
English-speaking	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
German	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Scandinavian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total foreign-born	11	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	1	1
Grand total	173	.....	.....	.....	5	99	44	17	8

TABLE 52.—*Number of employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by sex and general nativity and race or race group: Oregon.*

MALE.

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.					
		$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.
Native-born of native father:							
White	28	1	.....	4	13	8	2
Indian	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total	31	1	.....	5	14	8	3
Native-born of foreign father	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Total native-born	35	1	.....	6	15	10	3

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:							
White	37	3	1	8	22	2	1
Indian	10	.....	.....	1	4	2	3
Total	47	3	1	9	26	4	4
Native-born of foreign father	8	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Total native-born	55	4	1	10	32	4	4
Foreign-born	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	56	4	1	11	32	4	4

Table 51 shows the wages earned by adults. It will be noted that the average of earnings was something more than $3 per day. One hundred and thirty, or 28 per cent of all the adults from whom data were secured, earned $3.50 or over per day, while 63 earned $4 or more per day. Only 24 persons earned less than $2.50 per day, while 166, or 35.6 per cent of the total, earned between $2.50 and $3 per day. One hundred and forty-three, or 30.9 per cent, earned between $3 and $3.50 per day. The women earned somewhat less than the men, 60 per cent earning less than $3, while 70 per cent of the males earned $3 or more per day.

So few foreign-born persons are reported in the data from Oregon that a comparison with the native-born in regard to wages would not carry much weight. The tendency, however, seems to be toward more uniform earnings among the foreign-born. Three-fourths of this class earned between $2.50 and $3.50 per day. Less tendency was shown by the foreigners than by native-born toward extremes in the wage scale. This was probably due to the fact that more of them were plodding workers from force of habit. Relatively few of this class were in the hop fields for a "lark" or, at the other extreme, to "make a stake" for future use. It is noteworthy that only 10 of the 45 Indians employed earned less than $3, while 12 earned $4 or over per day. The Indians have always been efficient hop pickers, and their absence from the yards in recent years has been regretted by many employers. Intemperance has been their chief shortcoming.

Table 52 shows the rate of earnings of hop pickers between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Only 91 such persons were reported. Of these all but one were native-born. Seventy of the 91 earned less than $3

per day, but of these the earnings of only 23 fell below $2.50 per day. Thus, it will be noted, the majority of the youths earned approximately as much as the adult females. Twenty-one earned $3 or more, but none earned as much as $4 per day. Only six earned less than $2 per day. These data show that the hopyards offer an unusually profitable field of work for youths. Their earnings compare very favorably with those of the adults.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

The other data secured from the laborers in the California and Oregon yards investigated have been combined.

Table 53, following, shows the period of residence of immigrants in the United States.

TABLE 53.—*Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race or race group.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race or race group.	Male.				Female.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.			Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.		
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
East Indian	39	39						
English-speaking	36	3	3	30	9	1	3	5
German	83	11	7	64	8	1	2	5
Greek	70	61	7	2				
Japanese	240	139	78	23	7	4	3	
Scandinavian	21	3	2	16	1			1
Miscellaneous	38	17	7	14	8	1	3	4
Total	526	273	104	149	33	7	11	15

More than one-half of the males, or 51.9 per cent, had come to the United States within five years of the time of the investigation. The races most largely represented in this group were the Greeks, Japanese, and East Indians. Sixty-one of 70 Greeks had been in the United States less than five years. Of the 240 Japanese reporting data on this point, 139 were in this group of recent arrivals. All of the 39 East Indians are found in this group. In fact 21 of the 39 had been in this country less than three years. Only 2 Greeks and 23 Japanese have been in the United States for as much as ten years. In striking contrast with these orientals and Greeks, the table shows that 110 out of 139 north Europeans, or 70 per cent, had been in this country ten years or over. Only 17 had immigrated within five years.

Of the 33 foreign-born women reporting data with reference to the period of residence in the United States, 18 were from north European countries. Only 2 of these had come to the United States within five years and 11 had been here ten years or over. Of the 7 Japanese women, all had immigrated within ten years and 4 had been in this country less than five years.

Of the 526 foreign-born males concerning whom data are presented in the preceding table, 279 are orientals, and hence ineligible to

American citizenship. Ninety-five of the remaining 247 foreign-born had been here too short a period of time to meet the residence requirements of our naturalization laws. From these facts it is clear that a comparatively small proportion of the foreign-born laborers in the hop industry had had an opportunity to become citizens. Data in regard to political status were reported in regard to 81 of these laborers who had been in the United States five years or more, and who did not belong to the races denied the privilege of naturalization. These data relative to their political condition are presented in the table following.

TABLE 54.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race or race group.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Aliens.	Having first papers.	Having second papers.
English-speaking	15	4	7	4
Germans	43	4	20	19
Greek	4	3	1	
Scandinavian	3	1	2	
Miscellaneous	11	8	1	2
Total	81	20	31	30

One-fourth of those reported in the foregoing table have failed to take any steps toward naturalization, while 31 have taken out their first papers and 30 have become citizens. Sixty-six of the total of 81 came from North European countries. Of these, 9 were still aliens, 29 had their first papers, and 28 had become citizens. Only 2 of the remaining 15 had become citizens. Two others had taken out first papers. Of all the races represented the Germans have shown the strongest desire to become citizens, while the Greeks have shown the greatest indifference.

The following tables show the conjugal condition of the male and female hop pickers and location of wives of foreign-born employees:

TABLE 55.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex and general nativity and race or race group.*

General nativity and race or race group.	Male.				Female.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified conjugal condition.			Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified conjugal condition.		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed or divorced.		Single.	Married.	Widowed or divorced.
Native-born of native father:								
White	348	220	104	14	169	50	101	9
Indian	28	11	16	1	27	8	15	4
Total	376	241	120	15	196	67	116	13
Native-born of foreign father	76	63	9	4	22	12	9	1
Total native-born	452	304	129	19	218	79	125	14

TABLE 55.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex and general nativity and race or race group*—Continued.

General nativity and race or race group.	Male.				Female.			
	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified conjugal condition.			Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified conjugal condition.		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed or divorced.		Single.	Married.	Widowed or divorced.
Foreign-born:								
East Indian	39	13	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
English-speaking	26	27	7	2	8	.....	3	1
German	83	69	7	6	8	.....	7	1
Greek	69	52	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	340	165	73	2	7	.....	7	.....
Scandinavian	71	13	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
Miscellaneous	38	27	10	1	7	.....	5	2
Total foreign-born	525	371	140	14	31	4	23	4
Grand total	977	675	269	33	249	83	148	18

TABLE 56.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
East Indian	24	.....	24
English-speaking	7	7	.....
German	7	7	.....
Greek	17	3	14
Japanese	73	19	54
Scandinavian	2	1	1
Not specified	10	7	3
Total	140	44	96

Table 55 shows that 69.1 per cent of all the male workers reported were single. This condition may be attributed largely to the highly seasonal character of the work and the method used to secure laborers. Such conditions tend to attract young men who are free from home ties and who are on the lookout for a change of work or a money-making vacation. Besides those reported as single, there were 96 foreign-born who were living as single men because their wives were still in their native lands (Table 56). If we include these 96 and the 33 who were widowed or divorced, we find that 82.2 per cent of all the male laborers were free from the limitations of family ties. Of the remaining 173 who were living with their families it is safe to say that the majority had their families at work with them in the hopyards. To these family groups doubtless almost all of the 148 married women belonged.

It is noticeable that very few of the North Europeans were married. Of a total of 139 only 16 were reported as married, and all but one of these had their wives in this country with them. A somewhat larger proportion of Greeks were married. Of a total of 69 of this race 17 were married, but only 3 of these had their wives with them. Seventy-three of the 240 Japanese were married, but only 19 of their wives had come to the United States. More than two-thirds of the

East Indians were married, but not one of that race reported his wife as a resident of this country.

Over one-half of the women were married, and, as noted above, they were for the most part members of family groups engaged in picking hops. About one-third were single. They were in the main recruited from the schools, shops, and factories of the cities. The wages earned were usually not the sole end in view. Frequently their primary aim was to have a vacation and a good time. Eighteen widows were reported as working in the hopyards. Only 31 foreign-born women, of whom 23 were married, are reported in this table. The proportion as thus indicated was larger than that among the native-born, of whom 57.3 per cent were married.

The standard of the laborers of the hopyards in the matter of literacy was, on the whole, high. The table next presented shows that 96.9 per cent of the native-born and 94.4 per cent of the foreign-born males could read and write some language. That is to say, 95.6 per cent of all the males were literate. A slightly larger percentage of the women could read and write—96.4 per cent of the native-born, 93.9 per cent of the foreign-born, and 96.2 per cent of the total number of women. The general literacy of this group of laborers may be traced largely to the fact that the majority of them were city bred and had had the advantages of the more highly developed school systems of the cities. The percentage of literacy would be several points higher were we to consider all except the American Indians and East Indians. Eliminating these two races, 98.9 of the males were literate. With the exception of the East Indians, literacy was as general among the foreign-born as among the native-born.

All but one of the North Europeans, males and females, could read and write some language; 97.4 per cent of the Japanese, 91.4 per cent of the Greeks, and 60.1 per cent of the East Indians were literate. Approximately three-fourths of the American Indians, male and female, were literate.

TABLE 57.—*Number of employees who read and number who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race or race group.*

General nativity and race or race group.	Male.			Female.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:						
White	394	390	389	213	213	213
Negro	1	1	1			
Indian	42	32	32	29	29	29
Total	437	423	422	242	242	242
Native-born of foreign father	79	78	78	28	28	28
Total native-born	516	501	500	270	270	270
Foreign-born:						
East Indian	39	24	24			
English-speaking	36	36	36	9	9	9
German	62	62	62	7	7	7
Greek	70	64	64			
Japanese	226	220	220	7	7	7
Scandinavian	21	20	20	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	38	37	37	6	6	6
Total foreign-born	522	493	493	32	30	30
Grand total	1,038	994	993	313	300	300

Not all of the immigrants of the hopyards who meet the general literacy test can read and write their native language. This fact is shown by the table following, which indicates that of 486 males reporting data on this point 37 were unable to read and write their native language, whereas only 29 of 522 could not read and write some language. This difference is due to the American education of immigrant children who came to this country with their parents when young.

TABLE 58.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read their native language and number who read and write their native language, by sex and race or race group.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race or race group.	Male.			Female.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read native language.	Read and write native language.		Read native language.	Read and write native language.
East Indian	39	24	24			
German	82	78	78	7	7	7
Greek	70	63	63			
Japanese	236	229	229	7	7	7
Scandinavian	21	19	19	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	38	37	36	7	4	4
Total	486	450	449	22	19	19

Slightly more than one-third of the foreign-born laborers employed in the hop industry had learned to read and write English. The table following shows that 193, or 39.2 per cent, of the males and 7, or 33.3 per cent, of the females reported could read and write English. The smallness of the proportion who had mastered our written language is due to the presence of a large number of orientals in the data, who have made little progress in this regard. Only 22.7 per cent of the Japanese and East Indians could both read and write English. Of all races other than these two, taken together, 143, or 63.2 per cent, could read and write English. The North Europeans, taken as a group, had a large percentage, 83.9, of persons possessing this ability. South Europeans, as typified by the Greeks, showed a much lower standard in this regard, only 31.4 per cent being able to read and write English. The explanation of these facts is to be found in the length of residence and racial habits of the people. The north Europeans are older residents, and through the possession of many characteristics similar to those of the natives, they have been able to associate freely with the natives, thus acquiring the language. Those who came to the United States as children have also had the benefit of American schooling. The south Europeans and the orientals, on the other hand, are more recent immigrants and have a decided tendency toward clannishness. This is especially true of the orientals. These men, as pointed out earlier, work in gangs of their own race under the "boss" system, and have little opportunity to associate with English-speaking people.

TABLE 59.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read English and who read and write English, by sex and race or race group.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race or race group.	Male.			Female.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.		Read English.	Read and write English.
East Indian	39	3	3	.....	.....	.....
German	82	70	70	7	4	3
Greek	70	22	22	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	226	54	54	7	.....	.....
Scandinavian	21	20	20	1	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	38	24	24	7	4	4
Total	486	193	193	22	8	7

In spite of the obstacles indicated above, the races of the Orient have shown a marked aptitude for learning our spoken language. The table following, which presents data with regard to the ability of the foreign-born to speak English, shows that of the 137 Japanese men who had entered the United States within five years, 107, or 77.7 per cent, could speak English. Ninety-nine of the men of this race had been in America more than five years, and of these 83, or 85 per cent, could speak English. Although all of the East Indians had come to this country within five years, 79.5 per cent had learned to speak our language. It should be pointed out, however, that most of them had lived in Canada for some time before coming to the United States. All of the immigrant men of North European origin had acquired the ability to speak English. However, almost nine-tenths of this group had been in this country more than five years. The Greeks are nearly all recent immigrants, and only about two-thirds of the males of this race who were reported could speak English.

Too few women were reported to warrant an accurate comparison with the men with regard to their command of our language. They would seem, however, to be somewhat slower than the men in learning to speak our tongue.

TABLE 60.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees, by sex and race or race group.*

MALE.

Race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
East Indian	39	39	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	82	11	11	7	7	64	64
Greek	70	61	39	7	6	2	2
Japanese	226	137	107	77	63	22	20
Scandinavian	21	8	8	2	2	10	10
Miscellaneous	38	17	13	7	7	14	14
Total	486	273	209	100	85	113	110

TABLE 60.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees, by sex and race or race group*—Continued.

FEMALE.

Race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
German	7	1	1	1	1	5	4
Japanese	7	4	1	3	2		
Scandinavian	1					1	1
Miscellaneous	7	1	1	3	2	3	3
Total	22	6	3	7	5	9	8

Chapter IV.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE DECIDUOUS FRUIT INDUSTRY OF THE VACA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

INTRODUCTION.

The Vaca Valley, in Vacaville Township, Solano County, presents perhaps the best opportunity for a study of immigrant labor in the seasonal horticultural industries of California. The agents of the Commission made an investigation of the situation in that locality during July, 1908. Some thirty ranches were visited in different parts of the valley, and data relating to race changes, and wages, and other conditions of employment were collected from nineteen of these. General data also were collected from the shippers and other persons familiar with the deciduous fruit industry of the locality.

The Vaca Valley is some 8 miles long and from 3 to 6 miles wide. At the north it is separated by hills from the "Winters district,"* on the west by a mountain range from the Napa Valley. At the south it spreads out to Suisun and Elmira, while on the east it is somewhat cut off from a grain-growing country by a low range of hills. Its climate is almost ideal for growing deciduous fruits and preparing them for market. Snow seldom falls, and the early spring months are warm, thus permitting of the early ripening of all kinds of deciduous fruit. Very hot weather follows during the months of June and July, which, with the dry weather and the almost entire absence of fogs, makes the valley an ideal one for the drying of fruit. It is too hot and dry for the most successful gardening. Consequently, as the transportation facilities for shipping green fruit have improved and as the markets for California's green and dried fruits have expanded, the fruit industry has developed until to-day the valley is almost entirely devoted to it. The orchards embrace some 15,000 acres. The growth and character of the population of the community have been intimately connected with this development.

This intensive use of the land gives rise to a great demand for labor during the summer months when the cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, and plums ripen. The population of the township is about 5,000. Of these some 1,500 reside in the town of Vacaville. Most of

*The "Winters District" is a somewhat less important locality specializing in the production of deciduous fruits. The labor conditions there are practically the same as about Vacaville.

the others during the busy summer months are engaged in harvesting the fruit and hauling it to market. To these during the months of May, June, and July some 4,000 more are added to assist with the work. The necessity for this and the nature of the labor problem to be solved are indicated by the following table, which shows the number of persons employed on the nineteen ranches from which data were obtained at the time of the investigation, the number of persons employed regularly throughout the year, and the number temporarily and irregularly employed to pick and pack or to cut and dry the fruit.

TABLE 61.—*Number of laborers employed regularly and irregularly on nineteen ranches.*

Ranch.	Number of persons employed.	Number employed regularly throughout the year.	Number employed irregularly.	Period of irregular employment, in weeks.
1	88	8	80	3 to 12
2	65	10	55	4
3	119	10	109	6 to 12
4	131	8	123	8
5	30	1	29	8
6	53	20	33	14
7	49	1	48	3 to 24
8	123	24	109	12
9	111	14	97	3 to 8
10	98	7	91	3 to 12
11	16	3	13	8
12	42	3	39	7
13	33	4	29	3 to 12
14	26	4	22	8
15	55	5	50	4
16	18	2	16	4
17	42	6	36	6
18	11	1	10	1
19	23	3	20	12
Total	1,143	134	1,009	

A certain number of laborers are employed on the fruit ranches throughout the year to do the general work of the ranch, plow and cultivate the orchards, repair the packing boxes and other parts of the equipment, do teaming, etc. With the thinning of the crops more men may be employed. With the ripening of cherries and of apricots in May and June, however, a large force is required to pick and pack the former for shipment, and to pick, cut, and dry the latter. In July the harvesting of the peaches, plums, and pears begins, all of the plums and pears and a part of the peaches being shipped "green." Fewer laborers are required than for the apricot harvest. From August until the last of the "late" peaches are marketed in the autumn a much smaller number of men is required than earlier in the season. As each crop is harvested the trees are pruned and the orchards cleared of waste branches for the coming year.

At a time when the number of persons employed was somewhat smaller than the maximum required to harvest the apricot crop when the yield is large, the ratio of laborers regularly employed to those temporarily employed was as indicated by the table presented above. Taking the 19 farms collectively the ratio was found to be 1 to a little more than 7.5.

RACES EMPLOYED AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

The races employed on the 19 farms from which data were collected are shown in the following table:

TABLE 62.—*Number of employees working regularly and irregularly, by sex and race of individual.*

EMPLOYEES IN ORCHARDS CONDUCTED BY WHITE OWNERS.

Ranch.	Number of races employed.	Number of persons employed.	Miscellaneous whites.				Japanese.			East Indian.	Spanish.	Greek.	Italian.			French.				Chinese.
			Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.
1	3	88	17	38	15	70	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
2	3	65	25	10	10	45	....	....	....	11	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	3	119	55	25	15	95	11	....	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	3	131	27	30	15	72	48	....	48	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
5	4	30	4	9	2	15	8	....	8	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	4	53	13	4	....	17	19	....	19	12	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	4	49	1	2	....	3	34	....	34	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	5	123	42	....	....	42	16	....	16	50	15	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	1
9	5	111	26	25	5	56	30	....	30	4	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7	779	210	143	62	415	166	....	166	114	46	20	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	8

EMPLOYEES IN ORCHARDS LEASED TO JAPANESE.

10	4	98	17	19	5	32	56	....	56	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	2	16	3	3	....	6	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	6	42	8	3	....	11	3	....	3	12	5	....	4	2	6	....	3	2	5	....
13	2	33	9	17	....	26	6	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	10	....
14	3	20	3	3	1	7	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	2	55	2	30	5	37	18	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	2	18	3	5	2	10	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	2	42	25	....	....	25	17	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	2	11	1	....	....	1	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	2	23	4	9	....	13	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6	364	75	80	13	168	149	1	150	18	7	....	4	2	6	3	6	6	15	....

TOTAL.

Grand total	8	1,143	285	223	75	583	315	1	316	132	53	20	14	2	16	3	6	6	15	8

The total number of persons employed was 1,143. Of these 583, or 51 per cent, were of the miscellaneous white races, largely native-born, known as "American" or as "whites." Of the 583, approximately one-half were men, 38 per cent women, and the others children under 16 years of age. Eight were Chinese; 316 (315 men and one woman), or 27.6 per cent of the entire number, were Japanese; 132 (all men), or 11.55 per cent, were East Indians; 53 (all men), or 4.6 per cent, were Spaniards; 16 (14 men and 2 women), or 1.4 per cent, were Italians; 20 (all men), or 1.8 per cent, were Greeks; and finally 15 (3 men, 6 women, and 6 children) were French. As shown by the table, from two to six of these races (considering "Miscellaneous white persons" as one race) were employed on these ranches.

The ranches are grouped into those conducted by the white owners and those leased to Japanese. This grouping brings out two significant facts: (1) That 779, or 68.2 per cent of the total number, were

employed on the nine ranches of the former group, and 364, or 31.8 per cent, on the 10 ranches of the latter group; and (2) that no Chinese were employed on ranches conducted by Japanese, and that the percentage of Japanese there employed was materially larger than on the ranches conducted by the white owners, 41.2 as against 21.3 per cent.

More important than the number of each race employed, however, is their occupational distribution. This is shown in the following table. Of course some of these persons are shifted from one occupation to another, say from picking to packing or to cutting. This makes it impossible to classify the occupations more definitely than has been done.

TABLE 63.—*Number of employees within each specified occupation, by sex and race.*

MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified occupation.							
		Teamster.	Farm laborer.	Picker and packer.	Picker.	Packer.	Cutter.	Picker and cutter.	Picker, packer, and cutter.
Chinese	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indian	126	.....	.....	13	77	.....	23	7	6
French	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Greek	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Italian	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Japanese	312	.....	76	15	111	2	.....	55	53
Spanish	53	.....	9	12	20	.....	5	5	2
Miscellaneous white	285	36	14	29	.....	38	168	.....	.....
Total	821	46	107	69	208	40	223	67	61

FEMALE.

French	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Italian	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Japanese	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous white	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	208	.....	.....
Total	232	.....	1	.....	.....	15	216	.....	.....

CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

French	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Miscellaneous white	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Total	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Grand total	1,134	46	108	69	208	55	520	67	61

The teamsters and a large percentage of the laborers are regular employees; the others are employed during the harvest season only.

A few of the large ranchers employ "teamsters." These are invariably white men, including a few Italians. On the other ranches the owner or tenant does this work. Where the land is leased to Japanese the owner or his white employees frequently do all of the hauling, plowing, and other work with teams. In other instances,

however, this is usually done by the Japanese tenant or tenants. Yet even here the tenant sometimes employs white men to do all of the work with teams. A large percentage of the ranchers employ "laborers" throughout the year. These men frequently do teaming along with other farm work. On the ranches leased by Japanese, the laborers of this class, i. e., those regularly employed, are of that race. They do not usually hire persons of other races, though, as just stated, in many instances, all work with teams is done by the landowners or their white hands. The white ranchers conducting their own farms, on the other hand, employ laborers of several races. Of the 9 from whom accurate data were obtained, 4 employed Japanese; 1, white men and Japanese; 1, Chinese and Japanese; 1, Chinese; and 1, Spaniards (temporarily in this last case). This indicates fairly accurately the situation which obtains throughout the community. The Japanese are the most numerous of the laborers regularly employed on ranches specializing in the growing of fruit.

For the work of harvesting the ranchers employ "whoever they can get," and the various members of their families work more or less regularly in the cutting and packing sheds. Other white persons, chiefly women and children, of the community take employment during the busy summer months. Some 2,000 more "miscellaneous white" persons come from other localities. The majority of these are from Oakland and San Francisco, four hours by train from Vacaville. Some of them come in family groups year after year for a money-making vacation, but the majority, during the season of 1908, were sent out by the employment agents of the two cities mentioned. Usually no contract is entered into in advance; the majority come with the employment agent's assurance that help is greatly needed and depend upon finding work when they arrive at Vacaville. Those who are in need of this unorganized labor meet the trains when they arrive, make their bargains and haul the laborers they obtain to the ranches.

Naturally the white men and women thus obtained are of the casual labor supply. Most of them are women and children and men who are not capable of retaining employment as common laborers. During the year 1908, however, many bookkeepers and others of that type, of somewhat less than the usual efficiency, were out of work and found a place among those who sought employment at Vacaville.

With the miscellaneous white persons thus attracted to the community, there were in 1908 a few Greeks and some 300 Spaniards. The latter had recently arrived at San Francisco and were in straitened circumstances. Both races sought work at Vacaville for the first time.

Some 300 East Indians also came to the community for the first time. They were induced to come by a large shipper and fruit grower and wandered about the community in small groups in search of employment.

Finally some 1,500 Japanese came to Vacaville for the harvest season. They were soon distributed among the ranches of the valley. As a rule the ranches employing Japanese—and nine in ten do—commission a laborer of that race to serve as a "boss," paying him somewhat higher wages than the others. This "boss" usually has the privilege of boarding the Japanese employed, and realizes a small profit from the 25 cents, or thereabouts, per day which each man

pays for his meals. These "bosses" ordinarily obtain the number of men required from the lodging houses (four) and through the Japanese supply stores in Vacaville. If the number of laborers available in this way is inadequate more are induced to come from other localities.

Each rancher makes the best use of such laborers as he obtains. Naturally most of the women and children are employed in the cutting sheds to prepare the fruit to be dried. The white ranchers employ the more efficient women and men to pack fruit. When any is prepared for "green" shipment, the Japanese tenants usually do their own packing; on other ranches white men and women, a few Japanese, and Chinese are employed. The Japanese and East Indians are averse to working by the piece. They are slow cutters and can not make as much as when working by the day. Hence white ranchers usually employ them by the day and set them to picking and assign the other races to the cutting tables, where the work is usually done on a piece basis. This piece basis, so well-nigh universal when the fruit is not such as to require unusual care, has developed from the fact that the efficiency of the persons employed varies greatly, that on day wage the temptation to talk and loiter is strong, and the work of overseeing difficult to perform. The Japanese tenants, however, ordinarily employ as many of their countrymen as they can secure and pay such as are not needed for picking and packing the usual day wage and set them at work at the cutting tables.

The foregoing remarks explain the details presented in Table 63. Most of the picking was done by Japanese and East Indians; most of the cutting and packing on ranches conducted by white men by the members of the various white races. On the ranches leased by Japanese, however, the work in the cutting and packing sheds was more nearly equally divided between the Japanese men, and the men, women, and children of the various white races.

WAGES AND HOURS.

More than one-half of the employees on the 19 ranches from which data were obtained were paid piece rates and it was impossible to secure accurate data relating to their earnings. Hence, only the wages of those paid on a time basis have been regularly tabulated. The earnings of such as are paid by the day are presented in four tables. The first three of these tables show the earnings of teamsters and laborers, the fourth the earnings of those employed in picking, cutting, and packing fruit.

TABLE 64.—*Number of male employees earning each specified amount per day with board, by occupation and race.*

Occupation and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.		
		$1.	$1.15.	$1.25.
Teamster:				
Italian	10			10
Miscellaneous white	18	1	2	15
Total	28	1	2	25

TABLE 65.—*Number of male employees earning each specified amount per day without board, by occupation and race.*

Occupation and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.				
		$1.35.	$1.50.	$1.60.	$1.75.	$2.
Ranch laborer:						
Chinese	2		2			
Japanese	70	24	46			
Spanish	9		9			
Miscellaneous white	5		1	2	1	1
Teamster, miscellaneous white	20		18		1	1
Total	106	24	76	2	2	2

The "white" and Italian teamsters were paid $1.50, $1.75, or $2 per day without board, and $1, $1.15, or $1.25 per day with board, the amount offset for board being about 50 cents per day. Italian and other white teamsters on the same ranches were paid the same wages.

The white ranch laborers represented in the foregoing table are too few to serve as a basis for generalization. Such laborers do, however, receive from $1.50 to $2 per day without board. More frequently they receive $1.50 or $1.60, however, than any higher wage. The Japanese are paid somewhat less. They are paid $1.35 or $1.50 per day, and in very exceptional cases $1.60. The Chinese and the very few Spaniards employed as farm laborers were paid about the same as the Japanese. These are the wages paid during the summer months for an eleven or, in exceptional cases, twelve hour day. In winter, when the workday is about ten hours, the wages are from 15 to 35 cents per day less. This is shown for the Japanese in the following table:

TABLE 66.—*Rate per day paid by Japanese laborers in winter and in summer.*

Ranches.	Rate per day paid to Japanese laborers.		Ranches.	Rate per day paid to Japanese laborers.	
	In winter.	In summer.		In winter.	In summer.
1	$1.25	$1.50	9	1.25	1.50
2	1.25	1.50	10	1.25	1.50
3	1.35	1.50	11	1.15	1.50
4	1.25	1.50	12	1.15	1.35
5	1.15	1.35	13	1.15	1.35
6	1.35	1.50	14	1.25	1.50
7	1.25	1.50	15	1.25	1.50
8	1.25	1.50	16	1.00	1.35

The wages of persons employed on time wage in picking, cutting, and packing fruit are shown in the following table:

TABLE 67.—*Number of employees engaged in picking, cutting, and packing, earning each specified amount per day, by sex and race.*

MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.			
		$1.25.	$1.35.	$1.50.	$1.60.
East Indian	103	86		17	
Japanese	236		11	221	4
Spanish	39	5		34	
Miscellaneous white	70			70	
Total	448	91	11	342	4

FEMALE.

Miscellaneous white	5		1	4	

TOTAL.

Grand total	453	91	12	346	4

It will be noted, first of all, that the 70 miscellaneous white men were all paid $1.50 per day for eleven or twelve hours. So were 221 of 236 Japanese. Of the remaining 15, 11 received $1.35 and 4 $1.60. Of 103 East Indians, 86 were paid $1.25; 17, $1.50 per day. Of 39 Spaniards, 5 were paid $1.25; 34, $1.50 per day.

As indicated by the foregoing, the scale of wages of Japanese laborers is somewhat lower than that of white laborers, but in the harvest work there is practically no difference. The larger number of the East Indians, on the other hand, receive about 25 cents per day less than the Japanese and "white" men. Finally, the Spaniards are usually paid the "white" man's wage.

On 16 of the 19 ranches most, if not all, of the cutting of fruit and some of the packing were paid for at piece rates of so much per box. From 14 of these ranches the agents of the Commission were able to obtain the piece rates, the minimum and maximum, and average number of boxes of fruit cut during a full work day of eleven or, more frequently, twelve hours, adults and children being segregated. With these data as a basis (taking figures from pay rolls and by races was impossible) the earnings of adults and children have been reckoned. Adult white persons of various races earned on the average from $1 on one ranch as a minimum to $1.50 on another as a maximum. The weighted average of the earnings of adult whites was $1.12 per day. The six East Indians working by the piece were earning on an average 90 cents per day. The children cutting fruit on eight ranches averaged on one as a minimum, 30, on another as a maximum, 60 cents per day. The weighted average was 48.5 cents per day.

These are the earnings for a full day in picking and packing fruit. Though on some ranches work is done on Sundays, there is much lost time. The fruit ripens irregularly as the weather changes. Moreover, on a given ranch time is lost while waiting for the different kinds of fruit to ripen. Finally, the time lost is made the greater by the policy pursued by some to secure and retain as many persons as would be required under the circumstances which call for the greatest haste in harvesting the crop. The work is frequently divided up among such a large number that full time employment can not be obtained. This was found to be especially true of those who were cutting fruit in 1908, for their numbers in some cases were redundant. In some instances the Japanese were favored in the division of the work, these men being found at work when others were waiting for fruit. The explanation was found partly in the greater facility with which the Japanese could move from the ranch and in the leasing of some of the orchards by Japanese, partly in giving full employment for the day to those paid by the day. Even the Japanese lost much time, and a few white men and families were found who had secured work for little more than half of the time they had been in the community. It is evident, therefore, that the actual earnings are much smaller than in industries where the same rate per day is earned and the work is regular.

OTHER CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Provision is usually made by white ranchers for lodging and boarding white teamsters and regularly employed white laborers and for lodging the Asiatics regularly employed. In some instances the "white teamsters and laborers" (regularly employed) are provided with board at the employer's table, while in a few cases a boarding house is conducted for them. Cottages are sometimes provided for married men and their families. In still other cases the laborers employed live at their own homes in the neighborhood and come to the ranch each day to work.

While the Chinese and Japanese laborers are always provided with lodging in the Chinese bunk houses (almost all of which in this community are old and ramshackle structures), they provide their own board (unless working as domestic servants). In some cases they live on a cooperative plan, sharing equally the expenses, while in others, among the Japanese, the "boss" has the privilege of boarding his fellows. This ability and willingness to provide their own board has been one reason for the ranchers' effective preference for laborers of these races for such work as they are fitted to do.

The Japanese tenants conducting farms provide board and lodging for their countrymen who are employed for regular work not done by the white ranch owner or his regular white help.

Little provision is made for the shelter, subsistence, or comfort of the large numbers employed during the harvest season. The Japanese at that time share the accommodations provided for those regularly employed. For the East Indians and the members of the various white races who come to the community, however, seldom is pro-

vision of any kind made save to haul from the town such things as they may purchase and desire at the ranch where employed. Shelters are not provided nor is any arrangement made for subsisting these laborers. The East Indians, without exception, were found "camping" without shelter and sleeping in the sand of the dry creek beds or on the grass under the trees. Some of the single white laborers were living in the same way, while others found a place to sleep in unused barns or other buildings. The married men and the women with children usually provide themselves with small tents in which to dress (and to sleep if they so desire) and with cots on which to sleep. These are purchased or rented in Vacaville.* Frequently to save expense the people form themselves into groups and rent the small tent which is made to suffice. These tents or cots are usually set up in the orchards on the plowed ground. All cooking is done in camp, each individual or family or cooperative group doing the necessary cooking on open fires, on improvised stoves, or on stoves rented or brought with them from their homes. The conditions are not physically uncomfortable as they might be elsewhere, for here it does not rain during the harvest season and the weather is ideal for sleeping out of doors. Yet the conditions are by no means ideal, especially from the point of view of those who like a degree of privacy and quiet.

CHANGES IN RACES AND IN WAGES.

Of more importance than the races now employed, their occupations, earnings, and conditions of employment, are the changes incidental to the development of the situation above described.

Until recently the races employed on the fruit ranches of the Vaca Valley were Chinese, Japanese, and the "miscellaneous whites," largely native-born. The Chinese migrated in large numbers to this community twenty-five years ago when commercial fruit growing assumed important proportions. During the latter part of the decade 1880–1890, it is estimated that they numbered about 1,000, the majority then residing in the locality throughout the year. At that time they were paid $1 per day in summer while white laborers were paid $1.25. Most of the fruit growers employed Chinese as general laborers, as pruners, and as pickers and packers of fruit. They did hand work of the kind specified only at that time and some of this, it is impossible to say just what proportion, was done by white men working for wages. The work in the cutting sheds and most of the packing was done by white people of the community and from other localities. During the nineties, however, the Chinese began to become scarce as a result of the exclusion laws enacted some years before and of the tendency of the members of this race to engage in gardening and to move to the towns and cities. Moreover, the decrease in their numbers was very materially hastened by the competition of the Japanese. At present it is estimated that the Chinese population of the valley is less than 300 all told, and almost one-half of these are living in Vacaville and not engaged in ranch work.

* The rental for a tent was $2, for a cot $1, per month.

The first Japanese came to Vacaville more than twenty years ago. In the winter of 1887–1888, four took up their residence in the town. From that time to about 1906 their numbers were added to each year, the increase being much more rapid for six years after 1900, when the influx of new immigrants of this race to the United States was greatest.*

The Japanese became competitors of the Chinese chiefly, for they were fitted for and willing to do the same kinds of work. To begin with they greatly underbid the Chinese. Much of the orchard work was and continued to be done by contract. The contract prices of the earlier Japanese were commonly estimated at 45 cents per day as against the Chinese $1. The time wage was also less. Indeed, until the end of the nineties, when working by the day the Japanese were paid from 75 to 90 cents, the Chinaman $1. At the same time they frequently underbid the Chinese by working more rapidly and accomplishing more. Several ranchers stated that when they employed both races the Japanese accomplished so much more that they discharged the Chinese and employed more of their competitors. As a result of all the cooperating causes indicated, the Chinese employed on fruit ranches are comparatively few, and most of these are employed on a few ranches, for they like to work and live in large groups.

In the meantime, however, the Japanese had become more skillful workmen and better known in the community. These facts, the diminishing number of Chinese, and the increased demand for labor owing to the expanding industries, caused their wages to rise. They continued to rise, for one reason, because of the gradual disappearance of the white laborers from the community.

The testimony of fruit growers is unanimous that the number of white laborers of a desirable class is smaller than formerly. They have been attracted elsewhere by higher wages and more attractive conditions of employment. Though their wages had increased from about $1.25 in 1890 to about $1.50 in 1900, there has been practically no change in this community in more recent years. The ranchers did not offer higher wages because of the availability and cheapness of the Japanese. They came in comparatively large numbers, were easily secured in the desired number through bosses, were easily provided for, and were found to be more satisfactory for hand work. Indeed, they were found to be more satisfactory than the transient white men seeking agricultural employment since 1900.

In this way the Japanese became firmly established in the fruit-growing industry, and their wages have increased as is evidenced by the figures for the wages paid for summer work when first employed and in 1908 on the 15 ranches for which entries are made in the table next submitted.

* According to a Japanese account the first man of that race to obtain work in California agriculture went to Vacaville in 1883. Others followed in subsequent years, but the number was not large until 1889, when 60 received contracts to pick fruit on nearby ranches.

TABLE 68.—*Rate per day paid to Japanese when first employed and in 1908.*

Ranch.	Years since first employment of Japanese as pickers.	Wages per day paid Japanese as pickers when first employed.	Wages per day paid Japanese in 1908.
1	3	$1.00	$1.25
2	12	1.00	1.25
3	10	1.00	1.25
4	8	1.00	1.25
5	10	1.00	1.25
6	6	1.00	1.25
7	13	.75	1.25
8	10	1.00	1.25
9	10	1.00	1.25
10	5	1.00–1.25	1.25
11	8	1.00	1.25
12	8	.90	1.25
13	8	1.00	1.25
14	12	1.00	1.25
15	10	1.00	1.25

At the same time the Japanese have engaged in a wide range of occupations, and many of them have become permanent residents of the community. At first, with few exceptions, they found employment only during the harvest season as pickers of fruit. When the harvest ended they migrated elsewhere to engage in the same kind of work. As time passed, however, more and more of them found employment, after the harvest ended, in pruning trees, while in recent years 600 or more find work in the locality throughout the year. This has resulted largely from the leasing of orchards by many members of that race.

In this way the Chinese and white laborers diminished in numbers and the Japanese gained effective control of the work in the orchards of the valley. No sooner had this control become an established fact, however, than it became unsatisfactory to the ranchers. In the first place, the wages of the Japanese have risen. Some of the reasons for this rise have already been noted. In addition to these, it has been materially hastened by the well-ordered demands of the Japanese. Though, so far as known, no union has been organized by them, concerted effort, occasional strikes, and regard for one another's "jobs" have become almost as characteristic of the Japanese laborers as of a trade union. Their tendency for several years has been to increase rather than to lower wages. They are never paid less than the Chinese, and they are usually paid as much as the white laborers employed on the same ranches.

Not only is the Japanese labor no longer cheap, but because of strikes and occasional boycotts or threatened boycotts the ranchers regard it as most uncertain. Moreover, most of the ranchers have come to feel that the Japanese are no longer doing satisfactory work. Because of a change in the attitude of the laborers or of a change in the attitude of the employers almost all of the ranchers find cause for complaint. It is said that the Japanese will not do as much work as formerly; in fact, will shirk and loaf when paid by the day; that much supervision is required to have work done properly; that the

Japanese are arrogant and intractable; that they are dishonest. Whatever the truth of these matters may be, it is true that the Japanese are ambitious, and being naturally shrewd as to methods to employ have made the most of the situation, with the result that the ranchers have come to feel that they are oppressed. And, finally, the situation has been made worse from the ranchers' point of view by the leasing of much land by the Japanese, for the rancher conducting his own farm now competes for laborers with these tenants.

Under these circumstances almost any new race appearing in the community has been welcomed by the orchardists. Indeed, the 300 East Indians who came in 1908 were encouraged to do so by one of the largest growers and shippers of fruit. They served as a check upon the Japanese, yet many ranchers would not employ them at all because of their strange and dirty appearance, and of those who did employ them only one regarded them as being acceptable laborers. They were inexperienced, slow to learn, and slow in their movements. They were regarded as dear at the lowest wages they were paid. Most of them were unemployed much of the time and frequently went from house to house offering to work for much less than the $1.25 they were usually paid when employed.

The 300 Spaniards who came to the community in 1908 were far more satisfactory. In fact, they were regarded as fairly good laborers individually as well as a valuable check upon the Japanese collectively.

In this account of race changes nothing has been said concerning the Italians, but they have had no important place in the history of labor in the fruit industry. They number some 225 men, women, and children, for they have nearly all immigrated as families. Most of them settled in this locality between ten and fifteen years ago on little farms on the barren hills at the northern end of the valley. They have been employed only on the ranches near by while developing orchards and gardens of their own.

While desiring the competition of other races, the growers regard the Chinese or the Japanese as essential to the success and profit of the fruit-growing industry. These races are organized under the "boss" system, and if present in the community in sufficient numbers, strikes and boycotts by the Japanese aside, the rancher is assured of a supply of labor at the time wanted and without inconvenience to himself. With white laborers only this is not true, for it has been the experience of ranches in this community that men of this race will not, under the conditions which have obtained, remain at one place and engage in hand work. For example, one large rancher at the time of Brown's march through this valley to join "Coxey's Army," feeling the sting of public criticism, discharged his numerous Chinese and employed white men only. The men employed usually worked only a day or two and then went elsewhere. Their employment involved much bookkeeping, frequent wage payments, trouble in searching for an adequate number of men, and uncertainty as to whether the work at hand would be done. The substitution was unsatisfactory, with the result that Chinese were again employed for all hand work save the cutting and packing of fruit, and more recently they have been replaced by Japanese. Possibly had the experiment been tried under different circumstances and not under conditions

largely determined by the previous employment of Chinese it would not have failed. However this may be, the ranchers generally believe the Asiatics are required for profitable fruit growing, and the vast majority distinctly prefer the Chinese to the Japanese. They are more careful workmen and more reliable in contractual relations.

LEASING OF ORCHARDS BY ASIATICS.

An account of the leasing of land by Asiatics is necessary to present the situation as it has developed and exists in the Vaca Valley.

The Chinese at one time purchased much of the fruit on the trees at thinning time or harvested it for a share of the crop. They also leased a large number of ranches, doing the hand work only for a share of the crop. As they diminished in number there was neither inducement for them to lease nor for the owner to lease to them, for they could no longer obtain the necessary number of men to work for them during the harvest season. For several years, however, the Chinese tenants have been few. The Japanese, after becoming predominant in the labor supply, took their places as tenants, and have gradually extended the tenant system of farming to much larger proportions than it had assumed at any earlier time. In 1908, according to the most reliable authorities, they leased not far from 75 per cent of the orchards of the valley, which amounts to some 15,000 acres all told. However, some of the largest and more productive orchards were not leased by the Japanese, so that the percentage of fruit marketed from leased ranches was less, possibly some 60 to 65 per cent of the whole.

Japanese leasing on the "share plan" dates back to the year 1900. As a rule, the owner furnished everything in the way of permanent equipment and feed and the receipts from sales were shared equally between him and his tenants. From a small beginning the system spread very rapidly. However, beginning, or at any rate becoming noticeable, about 1904 "cash rent" was substituted in many cases for a share of the crop and this substitution has gone so far that now comparatively few, perhaps about one-fourth, of the ranches are leased on the share plan.

The landowners have frequently been glad to lease their lands in order to insure a supply of labor and to rid themselves of a part of the risk connected with uncertain crops and uncertain prices. Nor has this been all. As the number of leases increased it became more difficult for white employers to secure desirable Japanese laborers, for the tenants culled out the best among their friends and sometimes paid higher wages than their land-owning competitors. Again, the rental offered by the Japanese was high, considering the value of the land and the profits to be had year after year from fruit growing. And, finally, some coercion has been exercised by prospective tenants. The number of Japanese desirous of leasing has been large. In their anxiety to obtain possession of land they not only have bid high for it, but in several authenticated cases have made threats that if the land was not leased as desired no Japanese labor would be had when wanted. But why should the Japanese wish so strongly to lease land rather than to work for wages?

In the first place, the Japanese seem to take a great deal of pride in controlling the land on which they work. At home the wage system is young. In fact, it is scarcely known in the rural provinces, from which nearly all the Japanese have come. There they controlled the land and worked for themselves; here they have wished to do the same.

In the second place, the fruit-growing industry and the conditions surrounding it are new to the Japanese, and they have had exaggerated ideas as to the profit which may be made. They seem to have failed to reckon costs in their entirety and to make allowance for the element of risk, which, in its various forms, is very great.

In the third place, the Japanese in this country are speculative in their instincts. A large winning outweighs all losses. As a matter of fact, the losses sustained by the Japanese have been great, but it is a notorious fact that a disastrous year has not materially diminished the number who wanted to lease land. Possibly the fact that most of the Japanese in this community are from two provinces and the life and industries in one of them have always been hazardous has something to do with this.

In the fourth place, the Japanese are ambitious and, like other ambitious men, want the fullest opportunity to make money. When working for wages they receive stipulated sums and work for a certain number of hours. When they lease land they can work for long hours—do three men's work—and at the same time they can get more work out of their countrymen than their white competitors can, and, in a way, get a part of their earnings.

In the fifth place and finally, for reasons indicated below, the Japanese tenants have frequently risked little if they were not successful and have been provided with the necessary capital to carry on their farming.

At the present time practically every lease where cash rent is paid takes the form of the copy reproduced below. Of course minor details vary, but the essentials are the same in all of the many leases inquired into.

This indenture, made the first day of November, nineteen hundred and six (1906),

Between _____ of the town of Vacaville, county of Solano, State of California, the party of the first part, and _____ _____, the parties of the second part.

Witnesseth: That the said party of the first part does by these presents lease and demise unto the said parties of the second part all of the fruit land embraced in that certain lot of land in the county of Solano, State of California, lying _____ miles northwest of the town of Vacaville, being the ranch generally known as the _____ ranch, containing sixty-five acres of land, more or less, also

The _____ ranch, subsequently belonging to _____ and now the property of party of the first part, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, and adjoining the first parcel of land embraced in this lease, with appurtenances, for the term of one year from the first day of November, 1906 (nineteen hundred and six), at the annual rental or sum of four thousand dollars, payable from the first proceeds of sales of products of said ranch. All products of said ranch to be shipped in the name and for the account of the party of the first part, and as he may direct, all returns to be received by said party and then the statements shall be turned over by him to the parties of the second part.

The said party of the first part also leases to the party of the second part the vegetable land consisting of about four acres for the following consideration: The parties of the second part are to clean, plow, cultivate, and hoe the orchard

or vineyard on this ground, and may plant same to vegetables in accordance with the wishes and instructions of the party of the first part.

The party of the first part reserves the right to dig up any Tokay vines and to graft over such trees as he may see fit.

The party of the first part agrees to furnish all hay and grain, horses or mules, wagons, implements, etc., necessary to run leased premises, excepting that he will furnish no pruning shears or picking baskets.

The party of the first part reserves for himself the dwelling houses on said ranches, also the apples and walnuts grown on the premises.

The party of the first part reserves the right to place a competent man on said premises to look after his interests there, and who shall have full charge and authority to direct and control the business of said ranches in the absence of the said first party, and at the expense of the parties of the second part.

The parties of the second part agree that they will furnish at their own cost all labor necessary to care for said premises and the crops on same, and that all work of every description shall be performed to the full satisfaction of the party of the first part and as he shall direct; that they will keep said premises free from weeds; that they will not allow same to go to seed before removal; that they will remove all suckers from around trees and vines; that they will cut all vegetable vines as soon as crops from them have been harvested; that they will cut out all blight from pear trees as soon as it may appear, and will keep it cut out.

The parties of the second part agree that they will spray any and all trees on said premises when directed by the party of the first part at their own expense; that they will pay all blacksmith bills and keep all tools and wagons, etc., in a good state of repair; that they will be responsible for the straying, death, or injury of any of the work animals on said premises, when caused by their negligence or carelessness, at the rate of $75 for each animal, with the exception of the horse named ------ for which one hundred and twenty-five dollars shall be paid.

The parties of the second part agree to pay for all boxes, crates, paper, nails, and all other supplies used in marketing and harvesting the products of said premises.

The parties of the second part agree that they will use economy in feeding the hay and grain to the stock, and will utilize the pasture when stock is not used.

All moneys advanced or credits given by the party of the first part to the parties of the second part shall be a charge upon the second parties' part of the crop, and shall be deducted from the first returns in advance of the payment of rent.

Should the parties of the second part be unable to expedite the work, or neglect to furnish the required labor, it is expressly understood and agreed that the party of the first part shall have the right to furnish same at the expense of the parties of the second part, deducting payment therefor from any moneys that may be due said second parties.

It is understood and agreed that the party of the first part is to make no advances to the party of the second part until the apricot crop shall have been harvested and cut, when party of first part will advance sufficient money to pay extra help used in cutting.

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if any default shall be made in any of the covenants herein contained, that it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part to reenter the said premises and remove all persons therefrom.

And the said parties of the second part do hereby covenant, promise, and agree that they will pay the rent in the manner herein specified, and will not let or sublet the whole, or any part, of the said premises without the written consent of the party of the first part.

The second parties also agree that they will cut all orchard wood for stove use, one-half of such wood to belong to each of the parties hereto.

The parties of the second part shall not be permitted to keep chickens on said premises.

At the expiration of said term the parties of the second part will quit and surrender the said premises in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereof will permit, damage by the elements excepted, and will carefully store away all boxes, trays, etc., in the same place as same are now stored, and in as good order as when they took the place.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

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The essentials of this lease are:

(1) The owner leases for the period of one year 90 acres of land, of which 86 is set in trees and vines, and 4 is for gardening, and agrees to supply all permanent equipment and all feed for live stock, for the sum of $4,000 payable out of the first proceeds from crops sold.

(2) The tenants, several in number, agree to provide all labor required to keep the permanent equipment in as good state as it is found upon entering upon the lease and to care for the fruit trees, harvest the crop, market it, etc., and to provide the baskets and boxes necessary for marketing fruit.

(3) To enable them to hire the necessary labor, the owner agrees to advance money when the apricots are cut sufficient to pay wages then due.

(4) The employer may place a superintendent on the land to direct how the work shall be done, and, if such superintendent is employed, his wages are to be paid by the tenants. In any case, the employer or his agent has as complete control over all parts of the work as he would have were the tenants wageworkers.

(5) If the work is not done or is not done properly, the employer may remove the tenants from the land or he may employ men to do the work, the expense being borne by the delinquent tenants.

(6) All business is transacted in the name of the owner, who collects all moneys due for crops sold and has first lien on them for rent and for advances made.

With this summary of the provisions of the lease as a guide, necessary explanation and comparative materials may be combined.

Nearly all the ranches are leased for one-year periods, but a few are rented for three or five years. In spite of the emphasis thus placed on making the most of the orchard for the time being, this seems to satisfy both parties. The short period is used, the landowners state, in order that they may have more thorough control over the land and business.

If the $4,000 rental were paid, as it is not, for the land improved alone, it would be $44.44 per acre. Taking the instances of cash rental found on pp. 194 to 196, the rents vary from $14.29 to $67.50 per acre per year and average $27.30 per acre. But no conclusions can be arrived at along this line as to whether the rent paid is high or low, for the payments cover feed, the landowner's time as supervisor, and a replacement fund for the equipment as it naturally decays or deteriorates. It is a matter of common testimony that the rentals paid give a better return than the owners can make by "working" their lands, and an unusually good income on the capital invested.

Usually the ranch is leased to a group of three or four Japanese, and not infrequently this group will lease two or more ranches at the same time. There are good reasons why the landowners should insist on this group arrangement. In the first place, it increases the number of men who are personally interested in the work to be done,

and they will be able to associate more good men with themselves than one tenant would be. In other words, it holds forth a better promise of an efficient and adequate supply of labor. In the second place, the Japanese tenant risks little save his labor. If there are several tenants the amount of labor risked is greater, thus giving the owner a larger margin to insure the payment of rent and money advanced and places him in a better position to enforce all of the terms of the contract. No contracts have been broken when conditions became unsatisfactory to the Japanese tenants, and in some cases this is explained by the amount of wages which would be forfeited by the several tenants.

In all cases boxes, paper, etc., required for shipping fruit are provided by the tenants. However, these are almost always advanced by the firm shipping the fruit, which protects itself by a mortgage on the crop and collects by withholding the amount owing from the proceeds from fruit sold.

Not only do the shippers advance the boxes, paper, etc, they, as a rule, advance some money on crops as well. One of the largest shippers in Vacaville stated that this was done in nine-tenths of the cases. In this way the shipper secures control of the fruit grown.

Then, too (as is provided in the lease given above), the owner of the land frequently advances money to pay wages or (and this was found in many cases) pays the "help" himself and withholds the amount from the money collected for fruit sold.

The Japanese tenants may receive other advances also. They almost always board their Japanese employees at so much per day. Practically all of the supplies required are advanced by Japanese storekeepers. Meat and grocery bills are occasionally guaranteed by the owner of the ranch. Little cash is paid for supplies. Bills are paid October 1, the close of the "season."

Thus it becomes clear that the Japanese tenant farmers are doing business with other people's capital. In most instances they have little capital of their own and risk little save their labor. And it must be added that in a few instances where their labor would be lost, the owners have reduced the rent called for in their contracts.

The work is done under the immediate supervision of the ranch owner, or of a superintendent chosen by him but almost invariably paid by the tenants. Every detail of the work—pruning, thinning, weeding, picking, cutting, packing, and shipping—is done when and as the owner or his superintendent directs. This is deemed necessary to protect the interests of the rancher. Otherwise the trees may be permitted to "overbear," few pickings may be made with the result that bad fruit is shipped, and the packing poorly done, all of which brings loss to the ranch owner. Experience has shown this control to be necessary, and even with it there is much complaint that the orchards and fruit are deteriorating and that the marketing is unsatisfactory. However, such complaints have little basis in fact, for the short time interests of the tenants are usually not permitted to prevail.

Seldom has the right (always retained) to remove the tenants from the land been exercised. Whether this is due to the fact that the work is so done that this is not necessary or that the owner dares not lest he be unable to hire Japanese laborers, there is a difference of

opinion. In several instances the tenants have been unable to fulfill their agreement to provide enough laborers and the owner has been compelled to search for them and to set them at work.

As in the case covered by the lease given, all business is done in the name of the owner and all moneys are paid to him and he, in turn, pays them to the tenants, after deducting the rent and other sums due him. As a rule, the owner transacts all business connected with the marketing of the crops.

Where the share system obtains, the same provisions are found. The only difference is that here the employer does not rid himself of of the risk involved in poor crops and low prices as he does where cash rent is paid, and the tenants have less opportunity to make large gains and do not lose so much when business is done at a loss.

From all of this, it is seen that the lease is primarily a labor contract, and that the tenants are little more than "labor bosses." However, there is a division of the risk connected with the business or it is transferred from the owner to the tenants.

Finally, in order to complete the descriptive account of the leasing system, something must be said of the character of the Japanese who lease and the place as agents occupied by the shippers of "green fruit."

In several instances land has been leased to Japanese who have been working as "bosses," or in some other capacity, on the ranch, and have commended themselves to the owner. In many instances, however, the shipping firms serve as agents and select tenants for ranchers (sometimes nonresident) or find ranches for would-be tenants. Many of the ranches are in the hands of these firms as agents, and their activity has had much to do with "standardizing" leases, and with extending the tenant system itself.

Most of the tenants are men who have been fairly successful "bosses," and have been in the United States for several years. Some of them, however, do not have those qualifications. In fact, a few tenants were found who had been in this country only a year or so. Few of them have any particular capital, say, more than $300.

The leasing system, it is believed, will endure for many years to come. However, it may not be expected to extend much beyond its present proportions in the Vaca Valley. On the contrary, there are good reasons for expecting it to become less general.

In the first place, it will not commend itself to many of those who have not already leased their lands. In the second place, some of those who have been leasing their lands will not continue to do so. A few are not satisfied with the results. With the less prosperous condition of industry and the coming in of Spaniards and Hindus for the summer months, others find themselves in position to get an adequate labor supply. Many of the ranchers comment on the recent "setback" of the Japanese resulting from these two circumstances, and are more confident of meeting the "labor situation" without leasing their lands.

Again, in all probability the anxiety of the Japanese to lease will become less intense, and the terms they will offer will be less attractive. The personal history of the Japanese tenants as gathered shows clearly that few of them have been able, taking some years together, with the hardest work to make what would be regarded as good

wages. Men are found who have leased, but because of losses are now working for wages. With a longer experience and consequent ability to reckon costs and to allow for risks, their attitude will doubtless change.

Finally, as more families are reunited on this side and as savings increase, more Japanese will purchase land and become independent orchardists. As yet there are few Japanese families in the valley, but many are married men who expect to settle permanently with their families if they are successful. Many of the Japanese look upon working for wages and leasing as a transitional step. They expect "to buy land and settle down."

The following typical instances of leased ranches are presented:

(1) This ranch of 34 acres, all in bearing trees, has been leased annually for four years. There has been no change of tenants. The ranch is rented for the half share. The cost of feed is shared equally by owner and tenant. Owner controls all work, marketing, etc., and does the plowing and teaming at so much per day. He advances the money necessary to pay wages. Japanese are employed for all "nonteaming" work, save the cutting of fruit, which is done partly by "whites." The Japanese tenant is making money this year.

(2) This ranch of 24 acres has been leased for three successive years to one tenant on the same terms as above, and the labor force has been of the same character. Tenant has "made wages."

(3) This ranch of 20 acres has been leased annually for five years to a different Japanese each year. "Half-share lease," the owner bearing the expense of feed. Owner advances money to pay all wages; also does plowing and teaming for wages ($1.50 per day). All other employees are Japanese (little fruit cutting to be done). Last year tenant had $250 for his labor; this year the new tenant will lose as much and his labor, or else the storekeeper who has advanced supplies will share his loss.

(4) This ranch of 112 acres has been leased annually for eight years, the object being to "solve the labor problem." Now leased for the fourth year to three Japanese; before that leased to a different group of Japanese each year. Cash rent, with a variable payment depending on crops and prices, a minimum payment of $1,450 being stipulated (only case of variable rental found); 60 acres in fruit, 50 may be used for vegetable gardening. Trees old. Shippers advance money to pay wages, and owner guarantees bills at "white" provision store to the amount of $300. Owner and his family work for wages on the ranch, as do some other whites employed temporarily for fruit cutting. All other work is done by Japanese. Tenants have not made much money, taking the eight years together.

(5) This orchard, containing 40 acres, has been leased annually for two years "on the half share," the owner furnishing feed. Owner advances money for wages, and himself pays wages of whites, of whom he regularly does the hiring. Owner plows and hauls for wages. The only other white labor used is to cut a part of the apricot crop. One tenant has leased the ranch for both years, and was the Japanese "boss" before he leased. He is making little or no money because of low prices this year.

(6) The owner has leased the orchards on two ranches, aggregating 75¼ acres, annually for seven years. Rent now $2,500, the owner furnishing feed. Owner (and white employees) plows and hauls for wages. All other work except a part of the fruit cutting is done by Japanese. Owner and shippers advance money for wages and a Japanese storekeeper advances supplies. For three years ranch leased to different Japanese, then leased for three years to one group of three. This year leased to two Japanese, one of whom had worked on the ranch. This year tenants are losing more than their labor, but usually they have "made good money." Last year the tenants (for three years) returned to Japan after saving $2,000 each.

(7) This fruit ranch of 20¾ acres is this year rented for the first time to three Japanese, who also lease two other ranches in the neighborhood, the rental being $500, the tenants supplying feed. Shipper advances boxes, etc., the owner advances money for wages and guarantees the meat bill at the "white" shop. Other supplies advanced by Japanese storekeeper. "White" women (including owner) assist with the cutting and packing; all other work save plowing is done by Japanese men. The three tenants hire two white men to do most of the plowing and teaming on the three ranches now leased by them.

(8) A group of four Japanese are now leasing three ranches. For an excellent ranch of 45 acres, leased annually for three years, they pay a cash rental of $2,000 per year, the owner furnishing the feed. Advances made by shipper. Last year, after expenses were paid, the tenants had $2,500 for their labor. This year they are losing money because of low prices. At time of visit only Japanese employed. Ranch in perfect condition.

Last year the ranch of 75 acres (in "run down condition") was rented on a three-year lease for $3,500 per year. Other things same as above save that tenants furnish feed.

This year the ranch of 45 acres has been rented on a three-year lease for $1,500 per year, tenants furnishing feed.

(9) The ranch of 54 acres has been leased annually for seven years to a Japanese contractor. Rental now $1,600 per year, the owner furnishing feed. Whites are employed to assist in fruit cutting; Japanese do all other work. The same condition prevails on the two other ranches now leased by this tenant, one of 20 acres for $1,350, the other a much larger ranch, for $3,350 per year. This year the tenant expects to lose about $1,600.

(10) The ranch of 20 acres has been leased annually, through a shipping firm, to a group of four Japanese for two years. Rent $575 per year, the tenants furnishing teams and all equipment and feed. Two white teamsters employed and some cutting done by whites; Japanese do all other work. Shipper advances money and Japanese stores advance supplies. The same conditions obtained on two other ranches leased in the same way. One of these is a ranch of 30 acres, leased annually for three years for $500 per year. The other is a ranch leased for this year for $600. Tenants have made little money and will lose money this year.

(11) This ranch has this year been rented for one year for the first time. Rental for the 30 acres is $700, owner furnishing feed. All work is done by the Japanese.

(12) For four years the —— and —— ranches, 96 acres, have been leased annually to four Japanese. Rental is $1,950, owner furnishing feed. Shipper advances wages and materials, while Japanese storekeepers advance supplies. Whites employed to cut fruit only; all other work done by Japanese. Tenants have made little money and will lose some this year. The head partner will now sever his connection with one shipping firm which has "carried him" and lease other land and become a "manager" for a rival firm.

(13) This ranch of 36 acres was leased for one year for the first time to three Japanese. "Half-share" plan, owner furnishing feed. All work with teams and a part of fruit cutting done by whites; all other work done by Japanese. Japanese store furnishes provisions on credit. The tenants are losing money.

THE PURCHASE OF LAND BY JAPANESE.

The reports concerning the extent to which the Japanese have purchased land in the Vaca Valley have been very much exaggerated. The situation as it stands (August, 1908), when four ranches have been purchased, may be shown in tabular form.

TABLE 69.—*Purchase of land by Japanese in the Vaca Valley.*

Date of purchase.	Number of purchasers (partners).	Number of acres.	Price paid.	Cash paid.	Installment payments.	Present indebtedness.
1904	2	40	$2,000	$1,000	$250	$250
1906	3	35	10,000	5,000	1,000	3,000
1907	1	100	4,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
1908	1	115	4,800	2,000	500	2,800
Total	7	290	20,800	10,000	2,750	7,750

The table requires no comment. In all cases the land is being rapidly improved and up-to-date methods are being employed.

ASIATICS IN BUSINESS IN VACAVILLE.

Of the immigrant races known locally as "foreigners" only the Chinese and Japanese engage in business in the town of Vacaville. The Italians are farmers and farm laborers, while the Spaniards and Hindus have been engaged as farm laborers during the present summer (of 1908) only.

The Chinese and Japanese living in Vacaville are located on two streets which come together at a right angle and are of such length as to constitute a "T square." The Chinese are located on the short street, the Japanese on the longer street, which is one of the main thoroughfares of the town. The Japanese residing there are of two classes—those engaged in business and transient laborers who for the time being have no place to work. The Chinese are all permanent residents of the town. Some are domestics, but most are connected with some business—most of it "illegitimate."

In Vacaville the Chinese conduct 1 small laundry, 14 gambling houses patronized almost exclusively by the Japanese laborers, and several houses of prostitution. Gambling and prostitution are carried on rather openly, and the town ordinances are not enforced. The evil effect is largely, though not entirely, limited to the Asiatics, and the majority of the residents of the town do not care whether or not the ordinances are enforced in the oriental quarter.

The Japanese conduct 4 provision and supply stores employing 20 clerks, 3 billiard parlors, 1 steam laundry, 2 restaurants (one serving American and the other Japanese meals), a barber shop, 4 lodging houses (2 with 15-cent bunks and 2 with good private rooms), 4 confectionery stores and ice-cream parlors, 3 transfer companies, and a bank. With the exception of the laundry, none of these establishments is patronized to any great extent by white people. They are designed for the Japanese who are not welcomed at barber shops, lodging houses, and other places supplying personal service conducted by white men. The Japanese purchase meat, some groceries, and the clothes "for dress" at American stores, the food supplies not infrequently being guaranteed by the white farmers leasing their orchards to Japanese tenants. However, most of the provisions and clothes purchased by the Japanese of the community are bought at the Japanese stores, and most of the provisions are of foreign production. Orders are taken and goods delivered at ranches throughout the valley. Most of the purchases are made on credit, and the prices charged are reported to be 10 per cent higher on account of this fact. Bills are paid October 1, at the close of the fruit season. Many of the Japanese save nothing because of the widespread gambling. Many are investing in equipment for tenant farming, and a small percentage send their money abroad for the use of wife and children or parents, or for investment. The local Japanese bank does a large and profitable business, though many of the men send their deposits to the Yokohama Specie Bank or the Japanese American Bank in San Francisco. Both of these institutions send out agents to collect the savings of the Japanese.

As already stated, very few of the patrons of the Japanese places of business are white persons. Any effect wrought upon the business conducted by white men has been indirect and due to the influence of the Japanese laborers upon the number of white persons in the community. There can be no doubt that the number of white laborers in the community is smaller than it was ten years ago. Moreover, a considerable number of ranch houses formerly occupied by the families of the white landowners are now vacant. This is explained, however, by the fact that the ranch owners have leased their ranches to the Japanese and moved to the town of Vacaville, rather than from the community.

INSTITUTIONAL LIFE AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RACES.

Save in the matter of schools, the Japanese and Chinese must supply their own social needs. There are only 2 Chinese and 12 Japanese children of school age. They attend the public schools and are regarded as good pupils from every point of view.

An evening school for teaching English to adult Japanese was formerly maintained (in connection with the Mission Church) in Vacaville, but it was discontinued a few years ago. At present plans have been made for establishing an elementary school where the children may be educated in the Japanese language and literature.

None of the Chinese and few of the Japanese are connected with any local religious organization. In Vacaville there is a small Japanese Methodist mission, which at one time had 50 members, but since the destruction of its building by fire three years ago its membership has decreased and now numbers only 15.

The Japanese also provide a small hospital for the care of those who are sick or injured. This is the only hospital in the community.

These Asiatic races do not have membership in any American fraternal organization. Nor, in so far as known, do the Chinese have any organization of their own. The Japanese have a local branch of the Japanese Association of America, but its membership at the present time is only 42. No other organization is found among the members of this race.

There is practically no association between the Chinese and Japanese (this is true of the East Indians also) and the white population of the community save that incidental to the conduct of business. There is, however, no prejudice against the Chinese save that due to difference of race. Against the Japanese, on the other hand, there is a very strong prejudice. It is partly due to racial differences, but more to the progress made by the Japanese, their position as laborers and tenants, and other matters commented on earlier in this report. The extent of this prejudice is shown by the fact that three years ago the Japanese mission was burned to the ground, and the act was, in a way, approved by a great many of the natives. For the past year (previous to August, 1908), the Japanese have tried in vain to get a permit to erect a modern brick church building, which would not only comply with all ordinances of the town of Vacaville, but would be superior to practically all of the buildings in the community.

The East Indians are regarded as the least desirable of all races. There is a strong local prejudice against them because of their dress, color, filthy habits, taboo of articles of food not prepared by themselves, and their primitive method of living.

CHAPTER V.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE GARDEN-SEED AND DECIDUOUS-FRUIT INDUSTRIES OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CAL.

INTRODUCTION.

Most of the agriculture of Santa Clara County is intensive. Of farm and dairy products as reported for 1908, aggregating $8,389,680, the value of deciduous fruit, "green," dried, and canned, was $5,175,010; of vegetables, $1,043,670; of berries, $116,000; of garden seeds, $1,000,000; of cereals, hay, dairy, and miscellaneous farm products, $1,055,000.[a] The gardens, berry patches, orchards, and seed farms require many seasonal laborers and involve much hand work. The labor employed on the seed farms was investigated by an agent of the Commission in 1908, in the deciduous fruit orchards in 1908 and 1909.

IMMIGRANT LABOR ON THE SEED FARMS.

The several large seed farms require a considerable number of laborers throughout the year, and a much larger number during the busy season from March to November. On the several small ranches, on the other hand, very few men are employed except during the spring and summer months.

In the production of garden seed two kinds of labor are required—that with teams and that for hand work. The work with teams—plowing, cultivating, and hauling—is, with rare exceptions, done by members of the various white races. With somewhat more numerous exceptions the hand work is done by Chinese and Japanese. The Asiatics find little place in the one kind of work, because they are not good with teams and because white men can usually be obtained in sufficient numbers for work of that kind. They do most of the hand work, on the other hand, because white men are not, as a rule, available for it, and because the Asiatics have been both better and cheaper.

The white men employed on the seed farms from which detailed data were obtained belong to various races. Of 26, 2 were native-born, 8 were French, 5 were German, 6 were Portuguese, 2 were Swiss-Italian, 2 were Spanish, and 1 was English. All these races have long been represented in this country, and there has been no particular choice among the white races employed as teamsters on the oldest of these farms. The teamsters are almost invariably hired by the month and are paid $35 with board and lodging, or in the

[a] Report of the California State Agricultural Society for the year 1908, pp. 166–168.

few cases where they are married, $12 or $15 more per month in lieu of board. Those employed in supervisory capacities are paid from $50 to $65 per month, and in a very few cases, on the larger ranches, even more.

All of the hand work on the three seed farms investigated was being done by Chinese and Japanese. In this respect these ranches are typical of all of importance in the county. A few ranchers who have been engaged in the business of growing seeds for twenty years or more have been able to obtain a sufficient number of Chinese, and employ no Japanese; a somewhat larger number have found it necessary, as the Chinese have become scarce, to employ Japanese to complete their labor forces, while most of those who have only recently engaged in this branch of farming employ Japanese only in the hand work.

The Chinese, as is suggested above, were formerly employed by those who entered the industry of growing garden seed twenty-five or thirty years ago. The laborers were obtained in the numbers desired through the Chinese boss employed on each ranch. The members of this race were very satisfactory. They boarded themselves as a group, worked for 80 cents and 90 cents per day, and were efficient laborers. This hand work requires much skill and care. The plants must be carefully selected and all "sports" removed, the plants well irrigated and carefully cultivated, and the seeds carefully harvested. The Chinese have been regarded as the best of all races thus far employed, because they are skillful and give the close attention and care required to obtain the best product.

With the decreasing number of Chinese engaged in agricultural work and the expansion of seed growing, however, it became necessary, before the close of the decade 1890–1900, to employ other races. Some white men, chiefly Portuguese and Italians, were employed. It was more inconvenient to obtain them than it had been to obtain the Chinese, because they were not organized into groups, did not remain on the ranch year after year as the typical Chinese had done, and were not so skillful in their work. In one instance, it is stated, Chinese were employed to follow the Portuguese to do the parts of the work not satisfactorily done. Under these circumstances the Japanese have readily found employment since they appeared in this community in considerable numbers about ten years ago and have practically displaced the white men doing hand work and made good the diminishing number of Chinese. Like the Chinese, they have been secured and paid on each ranch where they are employed through one of their countrymen serving as "boss." They have proved to be more satisfactory than the white men who have been employed, but, on the whole, much less so than the Chinese with whom they are invariably compared. They do not remain on the same ranches year after year and master all of the details of the work as do the Chinese, so that they are less skillful. They are easily attracted by more remunerative work elsewhere, with the result that if their demands are not satisfactorily met the labor force becomes depleted. Moreover, they are less attentive and less careful in their work, do not look to the employer's interests as do the Chinese, and require more supervision.

On the ranches from which detailed data were obtained 80 Chinese and 30 Japanese were employed. Taking all of the seed farms, however, the number of the Japanese exceeds that of the Chinese. Moreover, most of the laborers added during the busiest months are members of the former race. The wages paid during the busiest months are frequently changed according to the demand for labor. For Chinese and Japanese they are, however, most frequently $1.65 or $1.75 per day with lodging, but without board. During the winter months they are paid $1.25 or $1.40 per day.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE GROWING AND HARVESTING OF DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

Cherries, apricots, peaches, and prunes are the most important of the many kinds of deciduous fruits grown in Santa Clara County. Most of the cherries and peaches are packed and shipped "green," while the prunes and most of the apricots are dried and then packed and shipped. All kinds of fruits are canned to some extent, and especially those which do not find a ready market at profitable prices. The labor involved in the industry is, therefore, that required for growing and harvesting the crops and that required in packing houses and canneries. Some of the packing, especially of cherries, however, is done on the ranches and not in the packing houses in town.

Most of the ranches devoted to fruit growing are comparatively small. Some contain only a few acres; one of 50 acres is an unusually large ranch. The owner of a small ranch usually takes care of it without aid of hired hands except for pruning and for harvesting the crop. On the larger ranches one or two men are hired throughout the year, the wages varying from $40 to $50 per month, without board, but with lodging, a house being furnished by the ranch owner, or from $30 to $35 per month, with board and lodging. On some of the medium-sized ranches hands are hired from time to time as needed, to assist with the plowing and similar work, the usual wage under such circumstances being either $1.50 or $1.75 per day without board.

The general laborers employed are usually white men and, as a rule, of the same race as the ranch owner. Though there are large numbers of Asiatics, South Italians, Portuguese, and Swedes in this county, the vast majority of the ranchers are native-born. Chinese and Japanese, it is true, have leased several orchards, but these cases are, after all, comparatively few. With a single exception, in all of these cases investigated, the Chinese or Japanese tenant hired as regular help persons of his own race. In the one exceptional case, a Japanese tenant and purchaser of fruit on the trees, employed white men as teamsters because they are more proficient than the members of his own race. The Italians who own or lease land are chiefly vegetable gardeners, not orchardists; the same is true of the Portuguese. On the other hand, the Swedes among the fruit growers are rather numerous. They employ few ranch hands, however. The native ranchers almost invariably employ what is known as "American labor"; i. e., white men other than Portuguese and Italians. Now and then, however, Japanese, and, less frequently, Chinese are em-

ployed as gardeners or as laborers. In this latter case the object generally in view is to have an Asiatic available to serve as a boss and as agent in securing his countrymen for the harvest season. In harvesting the fruit crops, the classes of laborers employed vary from locality to locality. This is especially true as between the vicinity of San Jose, where there is a large number of South Italians, and Sunnyvale and Mountain View, which are small towns, 8 and 14 miles, respectively, from San Jose.

Within a few miles of San Jose there are many cherry orchards. The races employed during the harvest season were investigated by an agent of the Commission in May and June, 1909. Two methods are employed by the ranchers of this locality in harvesting cherries. In one of these the grower hires his pickers and packers directly, and markets the crop through commission men or fruit-shipping firms. The other method is to sell the fruit on the trees. It is estimated that more than one-half of the cherry crop about San Jose is disposed of in the latter way. This method is seldom employed in other localities, though occasionally fruit is sold in this way to Chinese or Japanese labor contractors.

Those who purchase the cherry crop while it is on the trees are Italians. Many of them are without any means whatever to begin with, but in time are able to accumulate a small sum of money. They are enabled to engage in this business by advances made by the fruit companies shipping from San Jose. These companies, in competing for business, make loans to the fruit buyers at the ordinary rate of interest. The buyers purchase their boxes and other supplies from the companies, and make their prices through them, paying, of course, the usual commission.

The Italian fruit buyer is usually a married man with children. He sets the members of his family at work, the boys aiding in the picking, the girls and the wife in the packing. If necessary other Italian men and women are hired to do a part of the work. In no instance where the crop had been purchased on the trees by an Italian fruit buyer were any employees other than Italians found at work. The Italian pickers are paid the current rate of wages, $1.50 per day. The women packers are almost always paid $1. On ranches where the fruit is not sold to one of these buyers, the packing is on a piece basis, and the packers are able to earn more than this wage.

The purchases referred to above are chiefly of the fruit on the smaller ranches. The owners of most of the larger ranches hire their employees and ship their fruit through the fruit-shipping firms. Most of the pickers and packers employed by them are white men and women, including a large percentage of young persons who go to the orchards each day from their homes—chiefly in San Jose. Of 31 cherry pickers on 4 of these large ranches, 16 are native born of native father, 10 South Italians, 1 Irish, 1 English, 1 Swede, 1 German-American, and 1 Irish-American. Of 40 women packing, 18 were native-born of native father, 3 German-Americans, 13 South Italians, 5 South Italian-Americans, and 1 English.

The changes of race during the last twenty years have been unimportant. A few Chinese were formerly employed and a few Japanese are found working as pickers or packers near San Jose, but these are exceptional cases. The Italians and the members of other

white races have usually been sufficiently numerous to meet the demand for labor, and have been satisfactory to the ranchers. There was little demand for Chinese in earlier years, and there has been little demand for Japanese in recent years. Moreover, the Chinese are slow workers, while the Japanese are short-limbed and are somewhat handicapped in picking cherries. Then, too, the system pursued by the South Italians in buying the crop on the trees has had much to do in preventing the Asiatic laborers in large numbers from seeking work in this locality and dominating the industry. In other localities the situation is different. There is not a large supply of seasonal labor at hand, and it has been difficult to obtain enough white men and women to migrate there for seasonal work. The result has been that while a minority of the orchardists have never employed Asiatics, the vast majority have done so. Sunnyvale and Mountain View are fairly typical of such localities.

An agent of the Commission investigated the ranches of 13 fruit growers during the harvest of apricots and early peaches in June and July, 1908. The number of persons employed on these ranches at that time was 351. Of these, 46 were white men, 66 white women, and 47 white children, the vast majority of whom were native-born. Of the remaining 192, 187 were Japanese men and 5 were Japanese women. Of these ranches 3 were leased by Japanese while 10 were conducted by their American owners. Two of the Japanese tenants employed members of their own race exclusive of all other as laborers. The other tenant and 2 of the American owners employed some white men and some Japanese, while 4 white owners employed white men only for general work. The picking of fruit was done entirely by Japanese on 9 of the 13 ranches (including the 3 leased by Japanese), by Japanese and white men on 2, and by white men alone on the remaining 2. The cutting and packing of fruit was done by white women and children on 4 ranches, by these classes and white men on 2 others, by Japanese on 2 (1 of which was conducted by a tenant of that race), and by white men, women, and children and Japanese on the remaining 4 of the 12 where such work was being done. The total number of white laborers was 20; of Japanese, 11; of white pickers, 11; of Japanese, 136; of white adult male cutters, 15; of white women, 36; of white children, 44; of Japanese men, 34; of Japanese women, 4; of white women packers, 30; of white children, 3; of Japanese men, 7; of Japanese women, 1.

These ranches would be fairly typical of the community about Sunnyvale and also about Mountain View, if a small percentage of Chinese were present. Japanese are employed on almost all of the fruit ranches. They do nearly all of the picking of fruit where they are employed, a small part of the general farmwork, and in considerable numbers share the cutting and packing of fruit with perhaps three times as many white persons, between 85 and 90 per cent of whom are women and children under 16 years of age.

About Sunnyvale the white farm laborers are paid 25 cents or more per day more than the Japanese. Of 20 white men, 5 were foremen. Of the remaining 15, 9 were paid $1.75 per day, and 1, $45 per month without board; 3, $1.50 per day; 1, $1.25 per day; and 1, $35 per month with board. Of the 11 Japanese 9 were paid $1.50 per day; 1, $40 per month; and 1 (a Japanese boss), $1.75 per day without

board. Thus, the general rule is that white men are paid as farm laborers $1.75, the Japanese $1.50 per day without board. On the other hand, the difference between the wages of the two classes when engaged in picking fruit is not great. Of the 11 white men, 9 were paid $1.50; 2, $1.75 without board. Of 106 Japanese paid by the day, 103 received $1.50; 3, $1.60 per day. The other 80 were working under contracts at so much per ton of fruit picked, and by working longer hours and more intensively were making as much as $2.25 and $2.50 per day. All of the cutters and packers, save a few Japanese and 6 white women, were paid for their work at piece rates, which were uniform for the members of all races employed on a given ranch. The Japanese engaged in cutting by the day were paid $1.50, the white women $1.25.

The race changes of importance in this community are the gradual disappearance of the Chinese earlier employed, the employment of Japanese in comparatively recent years, and the withdrawal from the orchards of a part of the white laborers formerly employed. Almost all of the older fruit growers employed Chinese to pick fruit. The Chinese did some of the packing and some of the pruning of the trees also. The cutting and packing of fruit, on the other hand, was nearly all done by white persons, chiefly women and children. The Chinese, it is evident, then occupied about the same place in the industry as do the Japanese at present. Following upon the enactment of the Chinese exclusion act, however, the number of Chinese available for seasonal orchard work rapidly diminished. The ranchers were forced to substitute other races for Chinese. Few Chinese have been employed in the seasonal orchard work within the last ten years.

The first Japanese were employed to pick fruit in this locality ten years ago. They were not employed on the majority of the ranches where they now work, however, previous to 1903, 1904, 1905, or 1906. In other words, at the time of the investigation, the Japanese had been employed on most of the ranches for from two to six years (or "seasons"). In very few instances were they substituted immediately for the Chinese who had been employed. On the contrary, most of the ranchers found white men and women and children to remove the deficiency in the labor supply due to the disappearance of the Chinese.

The reason assigned by the orchardists for the employment of the Japanese as pickers is the inadequate supply of labor with which they have been confronted with the development of new orchards and the expansion of the industry. The number of white persons available for work has not been sufficient during the harvest season. Moreover, the Japanese were cheaper than the white laborers, because they worked for somewhat less than the white men. Furthermore, it was more convenient to secure them, for they were obtained through a Japanese from boarding houses in San Jose or in Sunnyvale and more recently through a large contractor, who has brought men from San Jose and San Francisco as they have been needed. Finally, most of the ranchers who employed Japanese regarded them as much better fruit pickers than the majority of the white men who sought work in the orchards. In recent years new forces have caused the Japanese to assume a still larger place in the industry

than they had previously occupied. Before 1906 they had engaged in picking fruit and in doing a part of the pruning of orchards under contract. The fire in San Francisco following the earthquake of that year caused fewer white men to apply for work than formerly. Moreover, a large industrial plant was then located in Sunnyvale. Two canneries, employing several hundred persons, have also been placed in operation in that town. Many who formerly worked in the orchards have preferred to be employed in these canneries, largely because they are more accessible. These forces, together with the large number of new orchards, have caused a serious deficiency in the supply of labor and especially that for the cutting and packing of fruit.

Some white persons, with many children and some immigrants among them, have been brought or have come by train or in wagons from San Jose (and for work about Mountain View from Mayfield and other towns in the other direction) for work in the canneries and in the orchards, chiefly as cutters and packers of fruit. At the same time, some of the orchardists have employed Japanese exclusively or in part to do the work of the kind heretofore done largely by white women and children. Yet the number of Japanese engaged in cutting and packing is much smaller than the number engaged in picking. They have usually been paid by the piece for the former work and at the same rates as those paid to white persons. The Japanese are slow cutters, however, doing about two-thirds as much work as women in the same number of hours, and prefer to pick fruit at $1.50 per day or to work at the cutting tables at the same wage. This wage the orchardists have not been willing to pay for cutting if it was possible to get a sufficient number of piece workers. One fact of importance fairly offsetting this, however, is that the Japanese are willing to work longer hours than the white persons, and on Sunday. On two ranches where Japanese were cutting fruit on a piece basis they worked from daylight till dark, with little time off. In this way they were occupied for twelve hours or more per day, seven days per week. In some instances they were employed at the cutting tables on Sunday only. White laborers were not available for work on that day, and the ranchers wanted the ripe fruit prepared for drying before it deteriorated.

The wages of white laborers other than those doing general farm work have not materially changed since Japanese have been employed in any considerable number. Though most of the ranchers are paying their Japanese pickers the same wages they did when they were first employed a few years ago, their wage has increased since they first found work in the community. When they first came to the locality, the Japanese were paid the same as the Chinese, which was about 25 cents per day less than the wage paid to white men for the same kind of work. Since then their wage has increased as it has risen in other localities, until this difference has practically disappeared in so far as harvest labor is concerned.

The wages per day of persons employed on the fruit ranches investigated about San Jose and Sunnyvale are presented in the following tables. The first of these shows the race and earnings of persons engaged in picking, packing, and cutting fruit, the second of foremen and general laborers.

TABLE 70.—*Number of employees engaged in picking, packing, and cutting fruit earning each specified amount per day of ten hours, by sex and general nativity and race.*

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.				
		$1	$1.25	$1.50	$1.60	$1.75
Native-born of native father, White	16			7		9
Native-born of foreign father:						
German	3			3		
Italian, South	4	3		1		
Total native-born	23	3		11		9
Foreign-born:						
Canadian, French	1			1		
English	1					1
Irish	1					1
Italian, South	9	9				
Japanese	111			108	3	
Slovenian	5			5		
Swedish	1			1		
Total foreign-born	129	9		115	3	2
Grand total	152	12		126	3	11

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White	6		6			

TABLE 71.—*Number of male employees earning each specified amount per day of ten hours, by occupation and general nativity and race.* [a]

WITH BOARD.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.[a]					
		$1.25	$1.50	$1.75	$2	$2.50	$3
FOREMAN.							
Native-born of native father, White	1					1	
TEAMSTER.							
Native-born of native father, White	1		1				
RANCH LABORER.							
Native-born of native father, White	3	1	2				
Total	5	1	3			1	

WITHOUT BOARD.

FOREMAN.							
Native-born of native father, White	3		1		1		1
Foreign-born:							
German	2		1	1			
Italian, South	1						1
TEAMSTER.							
Native-born of native father, White	6			6			

[a] Wages per month have been reduced to approximate wage per day.

TABLE 71.—*Number of male employees earning each specified amount per day of ten hours, by occupation and general nativity and race*—Continued.

WITHOUT BOARD—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.					
		$1.35	$1.50	$1.75	$2	$2.50	$3
RANCH LABORER.							
Native-born of native father, White	4			4			
Native-born of foreign father, Irish	1		1				
Foreign-born:							
Italian, South	2		2				
Japanese	11		10	1			
Total	30		15	12	1		2

The data presented in the above tables have been made clear by the facts already stated. Piece earnings have not been tabulated, for they vary greatly and accurate data can not be obtained. Moreover, the hours of work vary greatly. Most of the male Japanese pieceworkers were employed on two ranches, and by working extremely long hours earned from $2 to $2.50 per day. The other pieceworkers of the same race, also working longer than ten hours per day, earned from $1.50 to $1.70. Of 135 white men and women, 38, or about 28 per cent, had average earnings of more than $1.50 per day. As against this showing, 40 had average earnings less than $1, 34 about $1, 13 about $1.25, and 10 about $1.40 per day. The South Italian women, by working harder and more regular hours, earned somewhat more than the other white women, practically all of whom were native-born.

The agents of the Commission made no investigation of the gathering of prunes in the foothills, where most of them are grown. These are usually picked from the ground at so much per ton. From the general data collected it would appear that the greater part of the picking on the larger ranches, where it is necessary to hire help, is now done by Japanese.

IMMIGRANT LABORERS IN THE PACKING HOUSES.

The dried fruit, chiefly apricots, peaches, and prunes, and some of the green fruit are prepared for the market in packing houses in the towns, the principal establishments of that sort in the county being in San Jose. An agent of the Commission investigated four. One packed green fruit, three dried fruit, of various kinds. The former is located in Santa Clara, the other three in San Jose. The four employed 163 persons other than foremen and clerical help.

With the exception of the one large packing house in Santa Clara devoted to packing green fruit, these establishments have always had miscellaneous white men and women as their employees. No Asiatics have been employed. The races employed have not changed materially during the years they have been in operation. Women have been employed as packers of fruit, men as weighers, graders, processers, and laborers. About one-half of the women are native-born of native father or of foreign father (exclusive of the Italian

or Portuguese races). The next most important element is the Italians, of whom there is a large colony in San Jose and who are particularly desirous of obtaining employment, saving money, and buying property. The other races, chiefly North European, are represented by comparatively few persons. In these three establishments the racial distribution is about the same—a comparatively large number of native whites, a smaller number of Italians, and a still smaller number of other foreign-born white races.

In the exceptional establishment to which reference has been made, 25 of the packers of green fruit are Chinese. The members of that race have been employed in this establishment for thirty years, and until about 1903 did all of the packing. They then became so few that it was necessary to employ white women, of whom there were at the time of the investigation 11 working in a room separate from that occupied by the Chinese. The wages of the white women vary from about $1.65 to $2 and average $1.82 per day for a ten-hour day. The Chinese are paid $1.75 per day for an eleven-hour day—the workday for all men employed being an hour longer than that of the women. Fifteen years ago, when 125 Chinese were employed, and a much smaller number of white men as laborers, the wages of the former were only $1 per day. The Chinese have always been regarded as the best packers, and in order to retain as many of them as possible in employment their wages have been raised from time to time, until now they are not much less than those paid to white women working as packers and the white men working as laborers. The last mentioned, it may be said, are Portuguese and Irish and are paid from $2 to $2.50 per day of eleven hours.

"Green fruit" is packed as it is harvested from the last of May until the end of August. The work is irregular, for the amount of fruit delivered varies greatly during the season. The packing of dried fruit begins in July and continues less irregularly until the end of December. The wages paid in the four packing establishments investigated are shown in the table below. The number of hours is usually ten per day and sixty per week, except in the one establishment already noted, where the men employed worked eleven hours per day; but a few days per week is sometimes followed by long hours for seven days per week when the deliveries of fruit are large. With the exception of the Chinese noted above, there is no discrimination in the wages paid to men or women of equal efficiency, but of different races, doing the same kind of work.

TABLE 72.—*Number of male employees earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.						
		$1.50	$1.75	$2	$2.25	$2.50	$2.75	$3
Native-born, White	24	2		10	7	3	1	1
Foreign-born:								
[illegible]	25		25					
[illegible]	3			3				
[illegible]	2			2				
[illegible]	1			1				
[illegible]	10		5	4	1			
[illegible]	7			6		1		
[illegible]	2	1						1
Total	74	3	30	26	8	4	1	2

TABLE 73.—*Number of women packers earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.							
		Less than $1.	$1	$1.20	$1.25	$1.50	$1.75	$2	$2.25
Native-born, White	40		6	3	12	9	6	3	1
Foreign-born:									
English	2				1	1			
German	6	2			1	1	1	1	
Irish	5		1		1		3		
Italian	27	1	1		15	3	3	4	
Portuguese	3		1				1		
Scandinavian	4	1	1		1		1		
Scotch	2				2				
Spanish	1					1			
Total	90	4	10	3	32	15	15	8	1

It will be noted that the earnings of the women on a piece basis vary greatly, from less than $1 per day in four cases to $2 or more in nine cases. The median wage is $1.25 per day. The average for the two comparatively large groups, viz, the natives and the Italians, is practically the same, approximately $1.42 per day. The wages of the men employed other than those who occupy positions as clerical help or foremen vary from $1.50 to $3 per day. The median wage is $2. The natives occupy most of the remunerative positions, as is shown by the fact that their average wage is $2.17 per day, as against an average wage of $2 paid to the other white laborers covered by the table.

Chapter VI.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE ORCHARDS ABOUT SUISUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

The tillable land of the Suisun Valley lies in Solano County to the northeast, north, and northwest of the city of Suisun and within a radius of about 8 miles of that place. On the south are the swamps of the Sacramento River.

In the lowlands hay is raised in large quantities, while on the higher lands and closer to the foot of the mountains are found the fruit orchards covering about 5,000 acres. The principal fruits grown in this valley are pears, prunes, plums, peaches, apricots, and cherries. The amount of these products shipped through the dried-fruit houses was estimated as follows in 1908: Apricots, 1,000 tons; peaches, 1,000 tons; prunes, 600 tons; pears, 600 tons; and almonds, 500 tons. Practically all of the apricots, peaches, and prunes are dried. The amount of fresh fruit shipped through the green-fruit packing houses was given in 1908 as 400 cars of pears, 100 cars of plums, and 50 cars of cherries.

The growing and especially the harvesting of this fruit, as has been shown in the reports on the other fruit-growing districts, require a large number of laborers. The regular ranch work requiring teams is usually performed by white men, except on the ranches leased to Asiatics, where the lessee employs his countrymen. The pruning and irrigating of these orchards is nearly all done by Chinese, although on some ranches white men do this work. The picking and packing of the fruit begins with cherries in May and extends until the fall. It is in the picking and packing that a large number of laborers are required, and many races are drawn upon to supply this demand. In the picking, Japanese are the most numerous race employed, but there are a considerable number of transient white men and also Chinese engaged in picking fruit, and occasionally a few East Indians have been employed. The majority of the Japanese in this district are working as pickers. The packing is done largely by Chinese and to a less extent by white men and women. The cutting of fruit for drying is almost exclusively performed by white women and girls. The oldest race engaged in fruit work is the Chinese. At present there are between 100 and 125 Chinese in the district throughout the year. During the busy season their number increases to about 175. The Japanese, who are the most numerous, number about 150, who reside here throughout the year. During the picking season from 400 to 450 additional Japanese enter the valley, bringing the total population of this race to about 600. A few East Indians came into the valley in 1909, but were not favorably received. They were employed only as a last resort when men of other races could not be

secured. Many white men are employed in fruit harvesting in the district, but it is impossible to estimate their number as they are generally of the "hobo" type and do not remain long in the community. Suisun is between San Francisco and Sacramento on the main railroad line for both the Eastern and Northern States; consequently, a large transient element is continually passing through this district. Hence, the ranchers in this locality never fear the possibility of a lack of white hands, for there are always plenty of men willing to work for a day or so and then pass on.

The Chinese do practically all of the pruning and irrigating here and a great deal of the packing. Japanese are employed principally as pickers. White men engage in the various occupations, but usually work as teamsters. White women and girls are employed as cutters of the fruit to be dried and occasionally as packers of green fruit.

When Chinese were first employed in the beginning of the fruit industry in this locality they were paid 70 cents per day and boarded themselves. At the present time they receive $1 per day without board where they are employed throughout the year, but those who come in from outside districts to work during the busy season receive about $1.45 per day without board, and the more skilled fruit packers are paid from $1.50 to $1.65 per day without board where they work on a time basis. When the Japanese first entered this district, some fifteen years ago, they are said to have received lower wages than the Chinese. The first Japanese seasonal workers were paid from 80 to 90 cents per day without board. At present the Japanese, during the slack winter months, are paid $1.25 per day without board and during the summer months their wages are often as high as $1.65 per day. White men receive from $1 to $1.50 with board.

As has been said, the Chinese were the first race employed in large numbers as laborers in the orchards. They must have been employed here during the sixties, for they were leasing land as early as 1875. They constituted the main source of laborers until the coming of the Japanese. The number of white laborers has never been large compared to the number of Asiatics. The Japanese entered this district over fifteen years ago and at first their numbers increased slowly, so that twelve years ago there were not more than 50 in the valley. To secure employment in the beginning the Japanese underbid the Chinese fruit workers, but the Japanese would in time have been employed anyway, for the Chinese, since the exclusion law was enacted, have become scarce and the majority of them are now old men not capable of doing much work. Within the last ten years the Japanese have become the predominant element in the labor supply, but have never secured as complete control of the labor market as they have in other agricultural districts because of the available Chinese and transient white men.

One large cherry ranch in this district employs white help only. At one time Chinese were employed exclusively, but when the exclusion law was passed the Chinamen were discharged and white men only have been employed since 1884. This plan has been successful, as the rancher has the reputation of employing "whites only," and an adequate supply of white laborers has been secured every year,

t the employer thinks that if all ranches in the community employed whites" only, the number would be inadequate and he would find it cessary to employ Asiatics.

The Chinese are regarded here, as in so many other places, as the ost satisfactory race of fruit laborers. The Japanese were regarded a good class of laborers when they were first employed, but are now liked because of alleged lack of regard for their contracts and their oneness to take advantage of employers to raise wages. The oppo- ion to the Japanese is not as pronounced here as elsewhere, how- er, for the still available Chinese and the abundant supply of the obo white" element as a possibility have kept their demands thin bounds. The transient white men are too irregular to make isfactory farm hands. The East Indians have seldom been em- yed because they lack vitality; they are generally filthy, and are adapted to the work to be done.

A large number of both Japanese and Chinese buy the fruit as it nds on the trees in the orchards for a lump sum. It is said that Chinese last year bought fruit on about 200 acres of orchards, l the Japanese bought about the same amount. It was estimated a shipper of green fruit that the Chinese in 1908 controlled, by ing fruit and leasing land, about 20 per cent of the green-fruit p, and by the same means the Japanese controlled about 15 per cent. he usual method in buying fruit is for several Japanese or sev- l Chinese to associate together in making the contract for purchas- the fruit of an orchard. They share the expenses of harvesting crop and divide the profits realized. These groups require prac- lly no capital, as they get advances from the fruit-distributing panies with which they carry on the work of the harvest, and all nbers of the group work in gathering the crop. The shipping pany obtains a mortgage on the crop to secure its advance, so the landowner and the shipping company both look to the crop their security. The fruit companies charge interest on their s and the fruit buyers are bound to sell the crop through the pany making the advance. The shippers charge 7 per cent com- ion on the selling price for handling the crop. All checks are e out to the ranch owner and pass through the hands of the t company, so that both have a chance to take out what is due n before the proceeds are paid over to the Japanese or Chinese ers. As a rule, ranchers and fruit companies dealing with Chi- , whose reputation for commercial honesty is above reproach, are as rigid in their requirements as to security as they are when ing with Japanese, who can not in all cases be relied upon.

he practice of giving advances has resulted from the competition ruit companies to secure the marketing of as much of the crop as ible. The person who secures the advance binds himself to ket through that particular company, while if the owner retained rol of his fruit he could market it through whichever company ose.

he Chinese began to lease land in the valley as early as 1875, e the leasing land by Japanese dates back only eight or nine . At the present time the Japanese lease 792 acres, of which 342 , in tracts ranging in size from 4 to 68 acres, are rented for cash,

and 450 acres, in tracts of from 25 to 65 acres, are on a share basis. Individual Chinese and four Chinese companies leased 1,410 acres, the greater number of Chinese leases being on a cash basis. The acreages of the several tracts leased by Chinese are as follows: 60, 80, 50, 50, 60, 200, 200, 50, 40, 50, 60, 80, 15, 15, 50, 96, 15, 120, 80, and 55. Practically all of this land is devoted to fruit growing. The period of the Japanese leases is usually one year as a short term enables the owner to exercise greater control over his orchard. The Chinese, on the other hand, generally secure leases for several years, for the ranchers feel that the latter can be relied upon to a greater extent, because more efficient and more careful orchardists. In all of these leases the owner reserves to himself supervision and control of all matters connected with the care of the orchard and the harvesting of the crop, and he can declare the lease forfeited if the tenant does not perform the work according to his directions. All fruit is marketed in the name of the ranch owner, whose only security for the payment of the rent and the return of any money advances made is the crop, the proceeds of which are paid over to the owner and not the tenant. In some cases the Japanese have abandoned their contracts, but such cases have been few. In some cases the landlord furnishes the equipment necessary to run the orchard, while in others the tenant must furnish the horses, tools, etc. Where the owner leases for a share of the crop and furnishes all the equipment he usually receives 50 per cent; where the horses and tools are furnished by the tenant the landlord receives 40 per cent of the crop. The amount of cash rent, where the leases are on that basis, varies according to the quality of the land, condition of the orchard, etc.

The reasons assigned for the leasing of orchards to orientals are the same here as in most other districts. The returns from leasing are about as large as the owner could earn by conducting the orchard himself, and by leasing he relieves himself of the trouble of finding laborers for the harvest. The orchards are leased to Japanese and Chinese, for they will pay higher rent than white men will. Moreover, the landowner knows that white tenants will have as much trouble in securing labor as he had, while Japanese and Chinese can more easily secure their countrymen. The Japanese and Chinese lease as a means of earning more money.

It is reported that many of the orchards have deteriorated because of leasing to Asiatics, but this is attributed to the lack of proper supervision by the owners, who have the necessary authority to see that they are kept in good condition, but neglect to do so.

The Japanese own no land in the Suisun Valley, and the Chinese own but 50 acres.

Chapter VII.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE CITRUS-FRUIT INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.

INTRODUCTION.

The value of the deciduous and citrus fruits is about one-fourth of that of all of California's agricultural products. That for citrus fruits alone is more than one-ninth of the total.[a]

In 1890 the citrus-fruit industry was of comparatively little importance. Between 1892 and 1900, however, the shipments increased from less than 35,000 to more than 226,000 tons. In 1907 they aggregated almost 414,000 tons.[b] The number of persons employed in the industry has been estimated at 25,000.[c]

This industry is localized in some six counties[d] of southern California, in Tulare County, and about Oroville, in Butte County. The relative importance of the first two districts is shown by the values of the products for 1908 given in the table below. The third district is of less importance than these two.

The labor situation in the southern California counties was investigated by an agent of the Commission in the spring of 1909, in Tulare County in December, 1908. In both districts much immigrant, and especially Japanese, labor was found to be employed.

The citrus-fruit industry and the vegetable gardens, which are of considerable importance in nearly all of the counties were oranges and lemons are grown, require a large number of laborers during certain seasons of the year. This is especially true of those months in which the harvesting is done. The other agricultural industries, with minor exceptions, on the other hand, require about the same number of ranch hands throughout the year. The relative importance of (1) the citrus fruit, (2) other fruit and vegetable, and (3) other agricultural industries and the degree of specialization are roughly indicated by the following table. Needless to say, the specialization by districts within each county is much greater.

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[a] The State Board of Trade, California Resources and Possibilities (1908), p. 31, gives the value of all agricultural products for 1907 as $251,509,346; of fruits and nuts, $63,660,025; of citrus fruits alone, $28,953,300.

[b] See table, Shipment of California Citrus Fruits, 1892–1907, p. 10, California Resources and Possibilities (1908).

[c] Tariff Hearings, Sixtieth Congress, p. 3980.

[d] Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Santa Barbara.

TABLE 74.—*Value of specified agricultural products in seven counties of California.*

County.	Total value of agricultural products.	Value of fruit and vegetable products.	Value of lemon and orange products.
Orange	$35,436,569	$22,976,653	$11,237,184
Los Angeles	28,868,892	10,283,910	4,432,383
Riverside	8,590,532	4,945,532	4,045,282
San Bernardino	13,349,712	9,373,402	7,976,802
San Diego	7,543,218	2,383,685	897,486
Santa Barbara	6,909,410	2,553,450	720,050
Tulare	14,442,889	7,045,667	4,585,383

The classes of work required by the industry are (1) the ranch work involved in the growing and picking of fruit and (2) that involved in packing the harvested fruit preparatory to shipment. In the former there is the plowing, hoeing out of weeds, and other general ranch work, irrigating, setting of trees, pruning, spraying, and picking. In the latter there is the very small amount of labor incidental to the upkeep of the packing houses and the packing of the fruit.

The harvest season in lemon orchards lasts throughout the year, in orange orchards for from two to six months. In the Tulare district most of the harvesting is in the months of November and December. In southern California (except the picking of lemons) it lasts from January to April, May, or June, according to the locality and the kind of fruit grown.[a] The pruning is done during a period of from three to six weeks following the harvesting of the crop. Most of the other ranch work lasts throughout the year or the different parts are so dovetailed together as to require a fairly constant amount of labor. The packing houses are operated only when picking is being done.

The citrus-fruit industry is thus seen to be "seasonal" in character. The problem of labor is difficult largely because of that fact and the specialization which obtains where citrus fruits are grown.

Of 414 men employed on 15 ranches in Tulare County at the time the investigation was made 114 were employed throughout the year. The others, engaged at the time in picking, would be so employed for from six to twenty-six weeks, but most of them for about two months. On 10 of the ranches a few would be retained for three or four weeks to do pruning. On the other ranches the pruning would be done by the "regular" employees. The 184 men employed in seven packing houses visited would be employed for two or three months.

Of 1,707 employed in field work (including pickers sent out by packing houses) in southern California 828, or 48.4 per cent, were regular employees. The others were employed for picking and pruning only and were so employed on the several ranches for from

[a] In exceptional cases, as in Los Angeles County, where both "Valencias" and "Navels" are grown, the harvest season spreads over almost the entire year. Some of the larger ranchers keep about the same number of men throughout the year, using them for pruning, hauling dirt and manure, etc., when not busy with the harvesting.

three weeks to seven months. Of 948 employed by 15 packing firms, about 195 would be employed throughout the year, the others for a shorter period varying from three to six months.

RACES NOW EMPLOYED IN THE CITRUS-FRUIT INDUSTRY.

In the Tulare district few Japanese and still fewer Mexicans are regularly employed on the ranches. All races except the "whites," chiefly native-born, are practically negligible. However, this is not true in the seasonal work of picking and pruning, for of 300 so employed on 15 ranches visited, 162 were Japanese, 92 were "whites," 9 were Italians, 24 were Mexicans, and 13 were East Indians. Five ranchers employed Japanese only, one East Indians only, four whites only, four whites and Japanese or whites and Mexicans. Taking the entire district, the white and Japanese were the only races of any importance and it is probable that they were employed in about equal numbers. In a few localities the white pickers were greatly outnumbered by the Japanese, while about Porterville, where much hostility had been shown toward the Japanese, practically all of the employees were white men.

Though a few Mexicans were employed in the various packing houses, practically all of the employees were of the white races. No Japanese were found in the several packing houses for which data were obtained.

In southern California the Asiatics are more numerously and more generally employed. Of 249 engaged as common laborers at the time of the investigation and regularly employed on the citrus-fruit ranches visited, 73 were white men, 77 Mexicans, 88 Japanese, and 11 Chinese. Mexicans were employed on 4 ranches, Japanese on 11, Chinese on 3, white men on 13. In some cases Japanese were employed to do irrigating or gardening only, but usually they did all kinds of work that did not require the use of teams. Few of them served as teamsters or did work other than of the lowest character. Of 237 employed in the higher occupations on these ranches, 217 were white men, 2 were American Indians, 7 were Mexicans, 11 were Japanese.[a] The latter were employed as teamsters on four ranches, but exclusively on but one.

In the seasonal work of fruit picking the Japanese are both comparatively and absolutely more numerous. Of 879 employed on ranches visited, 179 were white men, 90 were Mexicans, 591 were Japanese, 9 were Chinese, and 10 were East Indians. It appears, however, that the ranches visited by the agent employed more than the usual percentage of Japanese. An estimate based upon a collection of data from 12 localities gives 1,200 white men, 1,880 Japanese, 60 Koreans, 40 Chinese, 10 East Indians, and 275 Mexicans in a total of 3,465 persons engaged in picking fruit.[b] These figures perhaps indicate with a fair degree of accuracy the relative number of the several races employed in this occupation.

[a] The remaining 362 regularly employed were picking at the time of the investigation. At other times they do pruning and various other kinds of ranch work.

[b] The localities are about Rialto, Highgrove, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Highlands, Fullerton, Upland, Etiwanda, Ontario, Pomona, San Dimas, and Glendora.

Of course, the proportions of the several races varied greatly from community to community. About Rialto the picking was being done by about 100 Japanese, some 35 white men, and a few Mexicans. At Highgrove there were 110 Japanese, about 75 Mexicans, 25 white men, and 10 East Indians. At Colton there were some 75 Japanese, 25 or 30 Mexicans, and a few white men. About Redlands there were about 200 white men, 175 Japanese, 100 Mexicans, 25 Koreans, and a few Chinese. Near Highlands the white men numbered about 100, the Japanese about 60; near Fullerton the two races were about equally represented. About Pomona, of 250 pickers, 90 were Japanese, between 40 and 50 were Mexicans, and the others white men. At San Dimas about 120 of the 200 pickers were Japanese. At Glendora there were about 50 white pickers and 30 Japanese. The largest number of Japanese in any community was at Riverside, where they aggregated approximately 700.

Taking the 29 ranches for which accurate data were collected, Japanese were employed (sometimes with others) to pick fruit on 21, white men on 12, Mexicans on 8, and Chinese on 2. Ten of them employed Japanese pickers exclusively, 2 Mexicans, 1 Chinese, and 1 white man. But, as has already been indicated, on these ranches Japanese were employed in more than the usual proportions.

Unlike the citrus-fruit packing houses of Tulare County, those in southern California frequently employ Asiatics. Of 816 persons employed in 20 packing houses visited, 488 were white persons (some of them women), 52 were Mexicans, 259 were Japanese, and 17 were Chinese. No East Indians were employed. White persons were employed in every establishment, the Japanese in 12, the Mexicans in 7, the Chinese in 1. In 7 of 12, where both Japanese and Caucasians were employed, the latter outnumbered the former, while in the remaining 5 the reverse was true. Indeed, in 4 of them all the places except those requiring the greatest skill or responsibility (and these are few) were filled exclusively by Japanese. There are few kinds of packing-house work which the members of this race are not performing in the establishments of this district.

The temporary employees on the ranches and in the packing houses come in part from the communities in which they work, in part from other places. A considerable number of white men and a few of the white women employed in packing houses migrate from the Tulare district to southern California, "following up the season." These "fruit tramps," as the migratory white men call themselves, find work practically all the year by going from one fruit section to another to work during the harvest. A few of the Mexicans are also transient laborers. Of the other races, probably three-fourths are transient, some migrating from one district to the other, and from these to the more distant deciduous-fruit, grape, and berry growing communities. To harvest and pack the crops the counties specializing in citrus-fruit growing draw a large percentage of their laborers from other places.

EARNINGS OF THE SEVERAL RACES EMPLOYED.

The wages of the several races employed on citrus-fruit ranches are presented in the following series of tables. Only time wages are

tabulated.[a] Wages per month paid to a large percentage of the regular employees have been reduced to a day basis.

These tables show the wages per day of those regularly employed, and of those employed temporarily during the harvesting season. Some of the pickers are employed on a piece basis but their estimates of earnings have been omitted because they are doubtless rather inaccurate. Some receive board in addition to wages, hence the two groups used in the tables.[b]

TABLE 75.—*Number of laborers regularly employed earning each specified amount per day, with board, by race: Southern California.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.							
		$1	$1.10	$1.15	$1.25	$1.35	$1.45	$1.50	$1.55
American Indian	1	1							
Italian	1			1					
Magyar	2			1					1
Portuguese	1					1			
Miscellaneous white[c]	97		19	35	15	14	1	13	
Total	102	1	19	37	15	15	1	13	1

TABLE 76.—*Number of laborers regularly employed earning each specified amount per day, without board, by race: Southern California.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.												
		$1	$1.25	$1.50	$1.55	$1.60	$1.70	$1.75	$1.85	$1.90	$2	$2.10	$2.15	$2.25	$2.50
Chinese	11			6		2		3							
Italian	1													1	
Japanese	89		25	27		5	10	17			3		1	1	
Mexican	78	41		3	3			7			24				
Miscellaneous white[c]	135			1	2			37	4	9	59	8		10	5
Total	314	41	25	37	5	7	10	64	4	9	86	8	1	12	5

TABLE 77.—*Number of laborers temporarily employed earning each specified amount per day, without board, by race: Southern California.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
		$1.50	$1.60	$1.65	$1.70	$1.75	$1.80	$1.85	$1.90	$2	$2.25	$3
American Indian	3									3		
Chinese	15			12		2				1		
East Indian	10	10										
Japanese	903	333	26	147	167	196	10	18		5	1	
Mexican	78	15			3	53				7		
Austrian (race not specified)	2									2		
Miscellaneous white	141	1				8			15	113	2	2
Total	1,152	359	26	159	170	259	10	18	15	131	3	2

[a] Much of the picking is done by the box (which is not an unvarying unit) so that the number of persons included in these tables is much smaller than the numbers given above.

[b] Some of those who do not receive board, and especially Japanese, are provided with lodging, but no commercial value is attached to this.

[c] Not including superintendents and foremen.

TABLE 78.—*Number of laborers regularly employed earning each specified amount per day, with board, by race: Tulare district.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.				
		$1.15.	$1.25.	$1.35.	$1.50.	$2.
Italian	9	8		1		
Miscellaneous white*	63		2	55	3	3
Total	72	8	2	56	3	3

* Not including superintendents, foremen, and timekeepers.

TABLE 79.—*Number of laborers regularly employed earning each specified amount per day, without board, by race: Tulare district.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.		
		$1.75.	$2.	$2.50.
Japanese	5	3	2	
Miscellaneous white	2		1	1
Total	7	3	3	1

TABLE 80.—*Number of laborers temporarily employed earning each specified amount per day, with board, by race: Tulare district.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.			
		$1.	$1.25.	$1.50.	$1.75.
Italian	4	4			
Mexican	1	1			
Spanish	9		9		
Miscellaneous white	32	12	2	2	16
Total	46	17	11	2	16

TABLE 81.—*Number of laborers temporarily employed earning each specified amount per day, without board, by race: Tulare district.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.					
		$1.40.	$1.50.	$1.75.	$1.80.	$2.	$2.25.
East Indian	13				13		
Italian	5						5
Japanese	122	21	59	5	36		1
Miscellaneous white	37					11	26
Total	177	21	59	5	49	11	32

The facts that some receive board and that some are regularly employed, while others are not, make it rather difficult to compare the earnings of the several races. Furthermore, the races regularly em-

ployed are usually assigned to different occupations, introducing another source of difficulty.

Taking the regularly employed white men on citrus-fruit ranches in southern California, the lowest wage is $1.10 with and $1.50 without board, usually for a day of ten hours. Few other than white men receive board in addition to wages, and the majority of these are paid $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, or $1.50 per day (or the equivalent per month). More than one-half of the white hands and practically all of the Japanese and most of the Mexicans regularly employed do not receive board in addition to wages. It is here only that comparisons can properly be made between the wages of the several races.

Most of the white men regularly employed without board are paid either $1.75 or $2, and a comparatively large number even more than $2 per day. Few of the Japanese, on the other hand, are paid more than $1.75 per day. In fact, 75.3 per cent of those from whom data were obtained were paid less than $1.75 per day, and 28.1 per cent as little as $1.25 per day. The median wage for the white men was $2; for Japanese, $1.50. The Mexicans were paid as low as $1 and as high as $2 per day, the largest numbers—41 and 24—of a total of 78 being at the extremes. This is explained by the fact that those receiving $1 per day were all employed on one ranch with a Mexican settlement, while most of those receiving $2 were teamsters and paid the same wage as white men. Though none of the Chinese were paid less than $1.50, their wages were about the same as those of the Japanese.

The explanation of the difference between the wages of the Japanese and the white races is found largely in a difference of occupations followed, a matter already noted, but to a less extent in different rates of wages paid for the same kind of work. Though frequently the members of the two races are paid the same when employed as common laborers, this is not always true. Such discriminations as will be noted in specific instances in the picking of fruit are not uncommon.

Laborers employed temporarily to pick fruit are usually paid more per day than those employed as regular ranch hands. Furthermore, their workday is usually shorter, being nine, nine and a half, or ten hours, as against a day of ten hours for ranch hands in regular employment. On the other hand, the pickers lose much time. During the winter and spring months this usually amounts to one day in three.

In comparing the earnings of fruit pickers of the different races no difficulty is encountered, for there is no difference of occupation. Considering southern California first, it is found that practically all of the white men and most of the Mexicans received, without board, either $1.75 or $2 per day. Only 6 of the 903 Japanese earned as much as $2, and more than 97 per cent of them earned less than $1.85 per day. The few Chinese were paid $1.65, $1.75, or $2 per day.

The different rates paid white laborers and their competitors in fruit picking can be made clearer by giving the rates which obtained in typical communities and on a few ranches where different races

were employed. About Redlands Japanese were paid $1.75, white men $2, per day. At Highlands the former were paid $1.75 for nine and a half hours' work, the latter $2 and $2.25. At Colton the Japanese were paid $1.60 and $1.75 per day, white men $2. When paid for picking by the box the former received one-half cent less than the latter. At Pomona Japanese were paid $1.75, Mexicans $1.75 and $2, white men $2 per day. At Glendora there was the same difference in the rate of wages paid Japanese and white men. Moreover, in some of these cases white men and Mexicans worked a nine-hour and the Japanese a ten-hour day. At Highgrove white pickers were paid $2 per day, Japanese $1.75, and East Indians $1.50. At Upland Chinese and Japanese both received $1.75 per day.

On a ranch near Whittier white pickers were paid 20, Japanese 17½ cents per hour. On a ranch near Pomona the same differences were found. Near San Fernando one rancher paid white men 17, Japanese 15 cents per hour. On a ranch near Chula Vista the white pickers were paid 19, their Japanese competitors 16 cents per hour, both receiving lodging in addition. Other instances might be cited, but these are typical and sufficient. In only two cases noted where both white men and Japanese were employed were they paid the same rate per hour. In southern California the Japanese are almost universally paid less than white men as fruit pickers.

In the Tulare district the same differences obtain. In fact they are greater, for the Japanese have been employed for a shorter time than on southern California ranches and are not so well intrenched in the industry. Table 82 shows that of 122 Japanese pickers, 1 was paid $2.25, 36 $1.80, 5 $1.75, 59 $1.50, and 21 $1.40 per day. Of the 37 white pickers who did not receive board and lodging, 26 were paid $2.25 and 11 $2 per day, the standard wages for that race. The 13 East Indians employed on one ranch were paid $1.80 per day. There were, however, 32 miscellaneous white men, 4 Italian, 1 Mexican, and 9 Spanish pickers, who received board in addition to wages, where the differences between their earnings and those of the Japanese were not so great. (Table 81.) The wages of these men, it will be noted, were from $1 to $1.35 per day. Yet, if the board and lodging are estimated at 50 cents per day, it is still evident that the miscellaneous white pickers are paid much higher wages than the Japanese.

In no case for which data were obtained in Tulare County were Japanese and white pickers employed on the same ranch paid the same wage. In one instance the former were paid 16½, the latter 22½ cents per hour. In another the rates were 15 and 20 cents for the two races, both being provided with lodging in addition to wages. In a third case both were paid the same rate, but the white pickers received board and lodging while the Japanese received lodging only. These are sufficient as representative cases.

Turning to the earnings of the employees of citrus fruit packing houses, the data collected, except for those on piecework, are presented in the next two tables (83 and 84). Estimated piece earnings have been eliminated because they are only inaccurate approximations.

TABLE 82.—*Number of employees in packing houses earning each specified amount per day, without board, by sex and race: Southern California.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.												
		$1.25	$1.50	$1.60	$1.70	$1.75	$1.80	$1.85	$1.90	$2.	$2.25	$2.50	$2.75	$3 and over.
Male:														
Bohemian	1					1								
Italian	2					1						1		
Japanese	303		101	16	65	93	5	6		16	1			
Mexican	23	2	2			9				10				
Miscellaneous white	201		2			44	18		3	82	22	16	3	11
Total	530	2	105	16	65	148	23	6	3	108	23	17	3	11
Female, Miscellaneous white	12						5			4	1	2		

TABLE 83.—*Number of employees in packing houses earning each specified amount per day, by race: Tulare district.*

WITHOUT BOARD.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.			
		$2.	$2.25.	$2.50.	$3.
Miscellaneous white	77	17	9	35	16

WITH BOARD.

		$1.35.	$1.50.		
Miscellaneous white	7	6	1		

The workday in some southern California packing houses is nine, in others ten, hours. Most of the employees are paid $1.50, $1.70, $1.75, or $2 per day. Were earnings for piecework, chiefly packing and box making, included, the number earning $2 or over would be larger. The earnings of Mexicans are reported in too few cases to compare with those of the other races. It may be said, however, that their wages are usually the same as those paid to white persons doing the same work. The Japanese earned less. Almost 76 per cent of them earned less than $1.85 per day, while the corresponding percentage for white men was 31.8.* That the Japanese earned less than white men is explained partly by the fact that a larger percentage of them were in the least well-paid occupations, partly by the fact that they are generally paid lower wages for the same kinds of work. Moreover, the largest earnings are made by the white men and women employed on piece rates.

The white packers, working usually by the piece, are able to pack from 70 to 100 boxes of oranges in ten hours and earn from $2 to $4

* The real difference is greater than this, for the Japanese seldom work on a piece basis, while the white packers and box makers do, and have the largest earnings. As stated, these have been eliminated in tabulating.

per day, while the Japanese, working almost invariably by the hour, seldom earn more than $1.75 per day. On a piece basis their work would be worth $2 or more.

Comparing the earnings of laborers in the packing houses of Tulare County and of southern California, it will be noted that the average for white men is somewhat higher for those employed in the former district. There can be no doubt that this is explained largely by the competition of the Japanese in the establishments of the one district and its absence from those of the other. It is also true that in southern California white laborers are usually paid higher wages in the packing houses employing no Japanese than in those where both races are employed.

CHANGES IN RACES EMPLOYED.

Because of the rapidly changing ownership and management of ranches and the absence of written records much of the labor history of the citrus-fruit industry is difficult to ascertain. Consequently only the more general facts relating to the changes of races employed in the industry can be set forth.

In the earlier years of citrus-fruit growing in southern California the Chinese constituted a large percentage of the laborers. There were many Mexicans also, not of the transient type employed by the railroads, but of families residing permanently in the communities in which they worked. But by the early nineties the Chinese had begun to disappear, some retiring because of old age or to return to their native land, others to find employment in the cities or in vegetable gardens, where they might work more regularly. Since 1900—and the industry has developed rapidly during the nine years which have elapsed—they have not been an important element among the laborers.

The Mexicans have long been employed and have not diminished in numbers. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that they have become more numerous, but with the increased acreage of the orchards they have become relatively fewer.

As these two races became relatively less the white men became relatively and absolutely more numerous. In 1900 it would appear the vast majority of the laborers were of the white race and for the greater part native-born. At about that time, however, the Japanese entered the industry in two or three communities. They have increased in numbers until they occupy the conspicuous position indicated above.

The Japanese have been employed on the citrus-fruit ranches about Riverside for ten or eleven years and about Pomona for eight or nine. In most of the communities they have been employed as citrus-fruit pickers for five or six years, though in two or three their employment dates from 1906 or 1907.

Beginning as fruit pickers, the Japanese in most of the communities in southern California have been assigned to one occupation after the other. The pruning followed closely upon the picking. So did the irrigating work, for which it was difficult to secure white men. More recently they have come to be employed as regular ranch

hands, doing the lighter work and gardening. Following close upon the picking of the fruit, in most of the communities they have also found employment in the packing houses. In most of the establishments in which they are now found it appears that their first employment followed by one or two years their introduction as fruit pickers.

In Tulare County the history has been somewhat different. The industry is newer than in southern California and the Chinese have played little part in it. Until within the past five years white laborers and a few Mexicans have done practically all of the work in the orchards. But, beginning five years ago, the Japanese, who had long been numerous in the raisin industry not far distant, have found employment as pickers in nearly all of the communities, and at present they are not greatly outnumbered by the white laborers. The Japanese labor agents in Visalia and Fresno made several attempts before they were successful in gaining a foothold for their countrymen in this industry. The picking of oranges in this district follows close upon the picking of grapes farther north, and the "bosses" wished to find work near by for their idle men. They also do some of the pruning and irrigating, but have not been extensively employed as general ranch hands. Nor have they found employment in the packing houses.

On the ranches where Japanese are employed they have very generally replaced white men. This was true of 18 of 23 large ranches in southern California from which accurate data were obtained. In one case they replaced white men and Chinese; in another, white men and Mexicans. In two cases they displaced Mexicans and in another Chinese. In Tulare County, if the Chinese are excepted, the same races have been displaced in about the same proportions.

In the packing houses of southern California the Japanese have almost always replaced white employees, frequently women. This is true of 15 of 16 packing houses where the Japanese are now employed and for which accurate data were obtained. In the remaining establishment they were substituted for Chinese who had grown old and slow.

It must not be inferred from this that any great number of white laborers have been driven from the citrus-fruit industry. As we have seen, a considerable number of ranchers and packers do not employ Asiatic labor. In some instances the Japanese, after a trial, have given way to the other races, in two to East Indians, in several to white men and Mexicans. On many ranches frequent changes have been made. Each race displaced may have found employment of the same kind near by. This seems generally to have been the case in the citrus-fruit industry. The white men withdrawing from certain packing houses or ranches have usually found employment of the same kind in the community. Perhaps an exception should be made in some cases where women have been replaced by Japanese. No doubt, too, in a few communities the number of white men employed has actually diminished. Yet, as a rule, the citrus-fruit industry has expanded so rapidly that the absolute number has not become less. The Japanese have provided the additional labor re-

quired for the increasing needs of the industry. Most of the displacement caused by them has been local. In the industry taken as a whole it consists chiefly of a mere increase in the proportion of Japanese, not in a diminution of numbers of the other races employed taken collectively. Beyond doubt, the expansion of the industry has been due in part to the addition of the Japanese to the labor supply.

THE PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE EXPLAINED.

What has just been stated explains to some extent the reasons for the employment of Japanese in the citrus-fruit industry. Not only this but other industries as well have expanded rapidly during the last ten years, and thus given rise to a scarcity of laborers at the wages which have obtained.

The principal reason assigned by almost every rancher or packing-house manager who has employed Japanese has been the scarcity of good, reliable white labor. No doubt many of the more energetic and ambitious laborers were seeking employments more attractive and more remunerative because of the more regular work provided. No doubt many of those who remained agricultural laborers were irregular in their habits, frequently moving from one place to another, and because of insobriety or general untrustworthiness were unsatisfactory to the ranch and packing-house managers. In such incidents are found the immediate reasons for the changes which were made in the races employed. Beyond these, however, were other facts, a knowledge of which is required for an understanding of those changes and the situation which now obtains.

Important among these facts has been the presence of a well-organized, convenient, cheap, and on the whole fairly satisfactory supply of labor provided by the Japanese.*

In every community with which we are here concerned the Japanese have been well organized under so-called bosses. At Rialto four camps of Japanese were found, numbering about 100 in all. At Highgrove there were 110 under one boss. At Riverside there were some 700 Japanese under 7 bosses, one of them controlling 160, another 174 men, at the time of the agent's visit. At Redlands there were 175 Japanese in four camps. They were similarly organized at Colton and various other places.

The camps of Japanese are assembled by the boss or contractor from Los Angeles lodging houses, Fresno, and other places where work is slack, and are made available for any kind of work on the most convenient terms. The offices are provided with telephones, by means of which orders are taken. Each day the required number of men is sent out to fill such orders as were received the night before. The ranch owner (and sometimes packer) pays the contractor for the work done and is not put to the inconvenience of paying each man employed as the work is completed or his employ-

* Whatever is said concerning the Japanese is equally true of the Koreans, who are found in smaller numbers in some of the communities of southern California.

ment ends. In some cases the employer receives at the end of the month a statement not unlike that submitted by a grocer or butcher.*

This organization is very convenient for the small rancher, whose need for men varies greatly from week to week or even from day to day, and in the absence of which he must go to a village or elsewhere to hire the number of men required. It goes far in explaining the real preference of the small rancher or packer in many communities for Japanese laborers.

Another advantage in employing Japanese is that the majority of the pickers of that race own bicycles, so that they can easily reach work at a distance from their camps and can be transferred from one grove to another at a distance with little loss of time. The agent of the Commission met several gangs of about 50 Japanese, all riding bicycles, in process of transfer from one place to another

* The following cards will give a more accurate idea of these agencies:

Phone Main 1223 — P. O Box 397

———————,

JAPANESE CONTRACTOR

Picking, Pruning* or Irrigating of Oranges and Lemons.
Also Gardening, House Cleaning or Any Kind of Work Done on Short Notice.

8th & Mountain Ave., ——, Cal.

* Card so printed.

Phones {Sunset 1804 / Home 129 — Office 208 East A Street

Model Colony

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Help of All Kinds Furnished
Horticultural Help a Specialty

Efficient crews furnished with experienced foremen and up-to-date equipment. Picking and pruning all kinds of tree fruit. We guarantee that our work will stand inspection.

——— ———

elephones {9th Street Camp—Main 1274 / 21st Street Camp—Maine 102 / 14th Street Camp—Main 1002 — Post-Office Box 92 ——, Cal.

J——— ———

J—— CAMP

CALL MORNING OR EVENING

irst-Class Laborers Promptly Furnished on Short Notice
Eight Hours a Day for Domestic Help

Our charges are very moderate
Laborers, 9 hours a day

Date	No. Laborers	No. Hours of Each Laborer	Total Hours	Days	Amount
	Balance Due				
Total					

NOTICE—If you find any mistake on this Statement, please mark it and return to me within 10 days. Otherwise, full amount of bill will be charged. Yours respectfully,

T. J——— ———

a mile or more away. Very few white pickers own bicycles, and so must walk to work or be provided with transportation.

The larger ranchers and packing-house managers, as a rule, make use of "bookmen," or Japanese "bosses," to bring together the required number of men. To them they are little less serviceable than are the "contractors" to the small ranchers or packers. In either case there is almost always a supply of Japanese labor to be had without inconvenience. When more laborers are needed this supply is usually drawn upon.

The members of the other races have not, as a rule, been organized and made available in the same way. It is true, however, that during the past two or three years, partly to meet the needs of the men whose fruit they pack and partly to have the fruit of the same degree of maturity harvested and thus to have a uniform quality for shipment, the packing-house firms and associations have taken charge of the picking of the crop on the ranches consigned to them. At present this arrangement obtains in several places in southern California and in a few in Tulare County.[a] In so far as it obtains it tends to offset the premium which is otherwise placed upon Japanese labor.

Not only do the Japanese contractors supply laborers when requested, depending as they do upon a percentage of the earnings of the men supplied by them, they make an active search for work for their countrymen. Several instances have been found where they offered to supply the necessary number of men to do the work or to contract for doing it for less than it then cost the rancher or packer.[b] This leads us back to a discussion of the differences in the wages paid the Japanese and other laborers, which, though not the most important, is the most apparent reason for the progress made by the Asiatic race.

The lower wages paid the Japanese at the time of our investigation have already been discussed at length. Little need be added at this point.

Though it is difficult to get accurate wage statistics except for the current year, it is known that in several communities the differences between the wages formerly paid Japanese and white men, respectively, were greater than those which now obtain. As the Japanese available for ranch and packing-house labor have become fewer, and as their position in the industry has become better established, their wages have increased, with the result that a part of the difference has disappeared.[c] In a few instances it is admitted that the lowness

[a] Picking "crews" were found to be maintained by the San Fernando Fruit Growers' Association, the Golden Orange Association, the Starr Fruit Company, and the California Citrus Union (Fillmore), the Lemon Growers' Association, and Chas. Mokinke & Sons (Chula Vista), the Whittier Citrus Association, the Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange, the Alhambra Orange Growers' Association, the Gold Buckle Association, and the Orange Growers' Association (Highland), the Tulare River Packing House, and the packing house at Covina. Doubtless many packing houses not visited have a similar arrangement. Throughout southern California the purchasers of fruits and nuts are rapidly making provision for crews to harvest the crops.

[b] One manager in Tulare County stated that a "contractor" offered to give him a commission if he would substitute Japanese laborers for the white men then employed.

[c] For two years the Japanese contractors have found it difficult to secure enough men to fill their orders. During the last picking season there was much complaint of a scarcity of Japanese laborers.

of the rate of wages was one consideration leading to the employment of Japanese. In at least two communities the first Japanese employed were brought in to break strikes for higher wages.[a]

In several cases investigated the change from white to Japanese laborers was due partly to the friction between the two races and the refusal of the former to work with the latter. There is a strong antipathy on the part of the Caucasian laborers for the Japanese, and in several instances it has been given active expression. In a very few cases it has been found expedient to discharge the Japanese. More frequently, the white men, failing in their wishes, have stopped work.

Yet the cases where white ranch laborers have stopped work because of the employment of some Japanese are relatively few, for the conditions are such that the two races need not be brought into close contact. To prevent friction and to further the work to be done, the races are almost invariably separated. In the packing houses, on the other hand, the conditions are such that even though assigned to different occupations, the races are brought together and must associate to a certain extent. Because of their refusal to do this, the white employees were found to have stopped work in several packing houses, making it necessary to employ still more Japanese.

Another fact of importance in this connection is found in the conditions under which ranch hands live. On the larger ranches provision is made for boarding the white laborers, sometimes by the foreman, sometimes in "messes." If provided in addition to wages, board and lodging are rated at $4 to $5 per week or $16 to $21 per month.[b] If not provided in addition to wages, the same amounts are deducted from the higher wages paid. On the smaller ranches usually no provision is made, except for the regular help, with the result that the temporary laborers, unless their homes are nearby, must make some provision for their meals. In this is found another reason why the small rancher may prefer the Japanese or Mexicans, who almost always board themselves, and why good white laborers find ranch work unattractive.

Though the meals, when provided by ranchers, were found to be good and the only objection which could be made to them was that they were expensive, it was not so with the lodgings provided for white laborers. Several ranches in both the southern California and the Tulare districts were found with modern bunk houses or cottages, heated and lighted, and provided with running water. In a few cases they were also provided with reading rooms. Yet these were exceptional. Most of the bunk houses were bad. Though some of them were provided with iron beds, most had only rude "bunks." Mattresses were usually furnished but, with rare exceptions, each laborer was under the necessity of providing himself with bed cloth-

[a] In one case the white pickers were receiving $2 per day and asked for $2.25. In the other they were being paid $2 per day, but asked for piece wages. In both cases Japanese were brought to the community and paid $1.75 per day.

[b] In this connection it may be added that it is sometimes said that all races receive about the same wages, for all have about the same amount after the expense of their board is deducted. The difference in the cost of living is sometimes assigned as an explanation of why Japanese are paid a lower rate than white laborers.

ing. Usually only one or two white men were placed in one room, though occasionally the quarters were very much crowded.

If good lodgings are provided for white laborers, the expense becomes an important item of cost. If good lodgings are not provided, reliable white help can not be had when other opportunities for employment are open to them. In either case a premium is placed upon nonwhite labor if it can be provided for with less expense and is satisfied with less good conditions.

The number of transient Mexicans and Chinese is small. They provide their own meals on the ranches or live with their countrymen in the community. The transient East Indians eat no food not prepared by themselves. The Japanese and Koreans either board themselves on the cooperative plan on the ranch, board with the "boss" of their race, or live in the contractor's group in the community. Whatever may be the arrangement made, the rancher is put to no inconvenience.

A similar premium is placed upon the labor of these races in the provision made for their lodging when they sleep at the ranch, as the majority of them do. Though some good bunk houses and cottages have been erected for them and though there is a certain amount of complaint that these races are given the best treatment by the employers, their housing conditions are worse than those of the white laborers. Most of them are housed in what are popularly known as "shacks," with few or no furnishings. In the case of the Japanese and East Indians beds are frequently not provided. In fact, groups of East Indians were found sleeping in barns and cooking on the floor. In some cases the men bring their own tents in which to sleep, while many of the Japanese lodge with the contractor under whom they work, thereby involving the rancher in no trouble or expense. The Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians have been willing to live under conditions which proved unattractive to the white laborers with whom they competed. Too little emphasis is usually given to this situation in explaining the change in the races employed in the citrus fruit industry and the progress the Japanese have made.

The packing houses located in the towns do not find it necessary to make provision for boarding and lodging their employees. Many of them, however, are located at railway sidings or on the ranches, and in such cases the problem is like that found on the ranches. Where provision must be made the same premium is placed upon Asiatic labor.

Connected with these changes, also, are the relative values of the several races as laborers.

Almost every rancher prefers white men above all others for regular ranch work other than irrigating and gardening. For these the Chinese and Japanese are preferred. Neither race is good with teams. For the seasonal work almost every rancher states that he prefers "good white men," but as these are generally not available he must choose between white men who are not good and others. Though a few prefer the available white laborers and Mexicans to the Japanese who may be employed, and though others employ Japanese only because of necessity or convenience, there is a very general preference for them to do such work as picking, either because

they are cheaper or because they do their work more carefully or because of their personal qualities.

Several instances were found where Japanese had once been employed, but, because unsatisfactory, had been replaced by white men or Mexicans. Sometimes it was stated that they did less work, sometimes that it was difficult to make them understand what was wanted. Yet such instances were exceptional. The Japanese, while frequently doing less work than white men, were very generally regarded as the more sober, more industrious, and more tractable. The Mexicans, on the other hand, though tractable, were very generally regarded as intemperate and not industrious. Considerable difficulty has been experienced with Japanese who do not understand English well, and they generally require more supervision on that account. Yet they are quick to learn the work to be done—for little skill and experience are required—and are very adaptable within the limits of hand work. Being temperate, usually industrious and tractable, and quick to learn when they have the services of an interpreter or understand English, they are generally preferred, for such work as fruit picking, to the available white men, and they are preferred to the Mexicans in nine cases out of ten. Though ranch managers frequently find fault with them, the Japanese are regarded as fairly satisfactory employees.

Comparatively few of the present ranch owners and managers have had experience with Chinese as fruit pickers and temporary ranch laborers. Some prefer them to the Japanese, while others prefer the latter because quicker and more adaptable and because they learn how to do the work more quickly. In the citrus fruit-growing communities there is not the almost universal preference elsewhere found for Chinese as ranch hands.

In the packing houses of southern California, where Japanese are employed in many capacities, the same rather general preference for them is found where a large supply of white labor is not available. Moving from one place to another less frequently than white men, they make the necessary supply more certain. Moreover, they make less objection to such work as washing lemons preparatory to packing them, and are the most careful packers, the Chinese and white women excepted.

THE EXPLOITATION OF LABORERS.

There is little exploitation of laborers. Wages are usually paid regularly, and stores are seldom run in connection with ranches and packing houses. The only source of profit at the expense of laborers, save the Japanese, is in board furnished to and paid for by the men. In some instances this is doubtless a source of some profit. Yet such profit as is made from it is small.

As a rule the Japanese employed on the ranches live on a cooperative plan, the expense being shared equally. In some instances, however, they are boarded by the Japanese "boss" at 30 or 35 cents per day, the cost per man being about 25 cents. In other cases they live in the group assembled by the "contractor." Here the expense of food is usually shared equally, though in a few instances this is made another source of profit. Furthermore, in a few instances the

contractor operates a store to supply his men with Japanese goods, thus having a source of profit in addition to the commission on the wages he collects from his men.

The contractor's commission is uniformly 5 per cent of the earnings of his men, but only when he has a large "camp" does he have much left as profit after assembling his laborers and paying the small office expenses. "Bookmen" and ranch bosses do not, as a rule, get commissions from the men employed.

JAPANESE AS FRUIT GROWERS AND NURSERYMEN.

No doubt the fact that few Japanese are growing citrus fruit accounts in part for the general favor with which they are received by the white growers. At Upland they own five 10-acre tracts which have been cleared of stones and set in citrus-fruit trees. Similar instances elsewhere are very few. The Japanese when purchasing or leasing land have generally raised small fruit and vegetables or started nurseries. In numerous instances in both the southern California and the Tulare districts they have recently entered the business of growing nursery stock. The demand for citrus-fruit trees has been so great that the business held forth promise of unusual profit.

Chapter VIII.

IMMIGRANT LABOR AND FARMING IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

An agent of the Commission investigated farming and immigrant labor in the Imperial Valley in the spring of 1909. This valley embraces some 500,000 acres of land in southern California, in what was formerly known as the Colorado Desert. About 250,000 acres have been recently reclaimed by the California Development Company, water for irrigation being brought from the Colorado River. The land has been available for settlement only since 1901. Because of this fact and the uncertainties connected with reclamation work and with conflicting land surveys, the settlers have engaged chiefly in agricultural industries involving the investment of little labor and capital and bringing quick returns. The report of the California State Agricultural Society for 1908 reported 125,000 acres as devoted to barley and alfalfa. In connection with this crop many farmers are engaged in the raising of live stock and in dairying, and there are several creameries in the valley. Some wheat and kaffir corn are also grown, and a few vegetables by Japanese gardeners.

More recently several new crops have been tried experimentally. Some vineyards and orchards have been set out. Cantaloupes have been raised extensively since 1906, and in 1909 2,000 acres were planted to cotton. As yet cantaloupes are the only crop giving rise to any problem of the labor supply. In the other lines of farming little hand work is required, and the work not done by the farmers is done by their regular ranch hands. It is in the cantaloupe industry alone that immigrant labor, chiefly Japanese and Mexican, is used.

Most of the land of the valley is held and cultivated by American settlers who have filed claims for these lands with the Government; but since 1904 the Japanese have been leasing land for cultivation, until in 1909 they controlled about 2,500 acres in this district. The Mexicans have no land under their control.

The white settlers prefer white ranch hands for all labor where they can be secured. The Japanese employ only their own countrymen for all their ranch work. It is only in the raising of cantaloupes, where much labor is required during the picking season, that Japanese labor has been largely employed by all classes of farmers. Cantaloupes were first raised on a small scale in 1906. In 1907, 1,200 acres were planted, and this resulted in so profitable a crop that in 1908 10,000 acres were planted. The marketing system used by the ranchers proved inadequate for so large a crop, and in consequence many lost money in the cantaloupe industry. This discouraged the majority of the growers, so that in 1909 only 3,000 acres were planted.

It was notably the white ranchers who abandoned the industry, for in 1909 approximately one-half of the acreage devoted to cantaloupe growing was land leased by the Japanese.

The regular work involved in raising cantaloupes consists in the preparation of the soil, planting, cultivating, irrigating, thinning, and treating for pests, and all this is usually done by the grower himself. Twenty acres is considered the amount of cantaloupe land which one man alone can properly care for till picking time. But the picking, grading, and packing during June and July require a great many laborers. In gathering cantaloupes the picker must bend over to pick the melon from the ground and place it in a sack suspended from his shoulder. This is very tiresome work, especially for a beginner, but white men do not particularly object to the character of the work. It requires some skill, as the cantaloupes have to be picked at a particular stage in their growth in order to reach the distant markets in a ripe and marketable condition five or six days later. A field of cantaloupes must be picked over twice each day. The melons when picked are carried to the packing sheds, where they are graded, wrapped in paper, and packed in crates for shipment. The wrapping and packing must be done with great care immediately after the fruit is picked. Any injury to the rind of the melons or too long exposure to the air after picking damages them. It is essential, therefore, to have enough laborers to handle each day's crop. As soon as packed the crates are hauled to the packing sheds along the railroad to be loaded upon the cars.

One picker is required for about every 2 acres. In 1906 and 1907 nearly all the pickers were white men and few Japanese were employed. For the season of 1908 there were between 2,000 and 3,000 pickers and packers employed in the valley. Of these, the majority were white men, 500 or 600 were Japanese, and there were some Mexicans.

The crop of 1909 was late in maturing, and this investigation was made just before the picking began, so that more accurate details and personal data could not be secured, for the pickers had not yet arrived. On a 20-acre cantaloupe patch in 1908 one white grower employed the following men:

One white irrigator, $2.25 per day, including board and lodging.
One white cook, $2.25 per day, including board and lodging.
Two white teamsters, $2.25 per day, including board and lodging.
One white grader, $2.25 per day, including board and lodging.
Two white packers, $3.50 per day, including board and lodging.
Nine Japanese pickers, $2.25 per day, without board and lodging.

This instance is cited merely as an illustration to show the number of men required for a cantaloupe field of a given acreage and the rate of wages prevailing at that time. Most of the white growers did not employ any Japanese labor, but hired only white men. As on the ranch noted above, where Japanese were employed by white growers they were confined to picking, the grading, packing, and teaming being done by white men. As a rule white pickers are paid the same money wage as Japanese, but they receive board in addition. Where Mexicans are employed they also receive the same wages as Japanese and board themselves. White packers receive $3.50 per day with board, and graders are often paid $3 per day with board.

Ten hours is given as the average day for all races on white growers' farms, but the day is complete only when the patch has been picked for the second time. During the picking season the work is continuous seven days in the week.

On ranches leased by Japanese all of the work connected with the raising of cantaloupes is done by Japanese. Japanese growers can get their countrymen to work for them cheaper than white growers can secure them. By working longer hours the Japanese growers also usually employ fewer men for a given acreage than do white men. Japanese tenants paid their countrymen 20 cents per hour in 1908 while white growers paid Japanese $2.25 for a ten-hour day, but the Japanese growers near Heber stated that they had agreed among themselves to pay their countrymen 22½ cents per hour for the season of 1909. This necessary increase they attributed to the fact that Japanese are hard to secure. The Japanese growers pay one-half of the transportation of their pickers, who come from Los Angeles or Riverside when the orange picking is finished. The prevailing system of wages is on a time basis, but some of the packers and less often the pickers also, are paid piece rates. Packers in 1908 usually received 5 cents per crate packed and averaged nearly 100 crates per day. Some picking and packing groups took contracts to do the picking, grading, and packing for 25 cents per crate. A Japanese grower made a contract for 1909 with Japanese to pick, grade, and pack his melons for 20 cents per crate, and another contract giving 5 cents per crate for hauling them to the railroad shed. Most of the picking, however, is paid by the day, as this is the most satisfactory method of securing careful work.

In each of the 10 loading sheds along the railroad the distributing companies employed from six to ten white men. The distributing companies also employed several inspectors in each district to oversee the picking and packing on the ranches and examine the quality of the fruit.

The white ranchers in this new district employ white men in preference to Mexicans or Japanese. The only objection to white pickers is that they are somewhat uncertain. During June and July, when cantaloupes are picked, the temperature sometimes reaches 120° in the shade, and in the sunshine where the pickers work it is much hotter. The atmosphere is dry, so that there are no prostrations, but the discomfort is great. A new picker is likely to quit before he becomes accustomed to the work and the heat, thus leaving the grower short of help during the busy season. The Japanese endure the heat better than white men and hence are more regular at work, but the work of the white pickers is generally more satisfactory than that of the Japanese. They are more intelligent workers and are better judges as to the proper time to pick the melons. White men are usually faster pickers than Japanese, but as an offset against this fact, where necessary, Japanese will work longer hours. However, ten hours is given as the average day for both races.

As graders and packers white men are preferred, and are always employed on all ranches except those controlled by Japanese tenants. Nor can the grading and packing done by the Japanese growers always be depended upon. One of the shippers says it takes twice as many field inspectors to oversee the packing of Japanese growers as

for the same number of white growers. The Japanese, it is said, often grade and mark their packed crates incorrectly where it is to their advantage to do so. It is said that such mistakes are not due to ignorance, but are intentionally made to secure a better price. This is given as one reason why white growers do not like to ship their product in cooperation with the Japanese.

Mexicans are employed to some extent as cantaloupe pickers, but their number varies from time to time. They have not as yet been a very important element in the labor supply. They stand the heat well, but are lazy, irregular, lack ambition, are of a roving class, and are generally considered the least efficient laborers.

The loss in 1908 already mentioned, was attributed to poor marketing facilities, which could not handle such a large crop. In 1909 the outlook for the smaller acreage was bright, but there was no change in the system of marketing.

Every cantaloupe center has one or two cantaloupe growers' associations, but there is no general organization of all growers which controls the marketing of the crop. The membership of these various associations is of growers who ship through one commission merchant and organize an association to oversee the marketing. A growers' association contracts with some one of the various competing distributors for the sale of the cantaloupes of its members. The distributors furnish the crates, nails, and paper wrappers for packing and deduct from the proceeds of each grower's melons the price of these articles and also of advances made to growers to assist in carrying on the harvest. For marketing the crop the distributors receive 15 per cent commission on the gross sales. As a shed fee the cantaloupe growers pay 4 cents per crate to the association, and any surplus at the end of the season is distributed among the members.

In two associations of white growers there are a few Japanese members, but it is said that generally white growers do not like to ship with Japanese. At Heber the Japanese have an association of their own controlling the cantaloupes grown on about 350 acres. At Keystone there are two Japanese cantaloupe growers' associations, each controlling about 500 acres. One of these was incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000. The by-laws provide that when the shed fees of members at 4 cents per crate equal the sum of one or more shares of stock at the par value of $1, such stock subscribed for shall be issued to such members. There are two white growers who ship with the Japanese, although they are not members of the association.

The first three Japanese came into the Imperial Valley in May, 1904. In the other agricultural communities of California the Japanese first came as laborers and after working two or three years began to lease land. The first Japanese to arrive in the Imperial Valley came for the express purpose of leasing land, and the seasonal laborers came later. One of these first three Japanese states that they heard of this new district as a good place for Japanese to lease land for raising barley and garden truck. They all succeeded in leasing land soon after their arrival. A few months later more of their countrymen came to rent land.

Since 1904 the number of Japanese has been continually increasing, until in 1909 there were about 200 in the valley, permanently

located on leased land. During the cantaloupe harvest in June and July these Japanese tenants require about 400 more Japanese to pick their crop. Some of the early Japanese lessees were among those growers who set out cantaloupes in 1906 when that crop was first grown. In 1909 several Japanese were also among those planting cotton.

The Japanese in 1909 leased about 2,500 acres in this district. The approximate acreage by localities was as follows: Heber, 850 acres; El Centro, 110 acres; Mellowland, 130 acres; Keystone, 1,100 acres; and Brawley, 300 acres. The following table shows the size of holdings in some of these localities, but it is not complete, the data having been secured in most cases from the secretaries of two of the Japanese cantaloupe growers' associations:

TABLE 84.—*Japanese cantaloupe growers in certain localities in California, 1909.*

Locality.	Number of partners given.	Number of acres leased.	Rent paid per acre.	Number of acres in cantaloupes.	Number of acres in other crops.
Heber	1	20	First year, $7; second year, $10; third year, $12.	20	.....
	2	40	.....	10	30
	2	150	$4 to $10	40	110
	1	80	$8	70	10
	1	120	Average, $6	50	70
	1	50	First year, $7; second year, $10; third year, $12.	50	.....
	2	45	First year, $7; second year, $10; third year, $12.	25	20
	3	55	First year, $7; second year, $10; third year, $12.	25	30
	2	40	First year, $7; second year, $10; third year, $12.	25	15
	1	190	First year, $7; second year, $10; third year, $12.	20	170
	1	20	First year, $7; second year, $10; third year, $12.	20	.....
	1	20	First year, $7; second year, $10; third year, $12.	20	.....
Mellowland	1	80	One-third of crop	.....	80
	1	40	One-half of crop	.....	40
	1	40	One-third of crop	.....	40
El Centro	1	40	$10	20	20
	1	70	.....	30	40
Keystone	2	80	First year, $6; second year, $7.50; third year, $8.	60	20
	1	20	$5	20	.....
	1	40	First year, $6; second year, $7.50; third year, $8.	40	.....
	1	45	$6.50	45	.....
	1	15	.....	15	.....
	1	40	.....	40	.....
	1	75	First year, $6; second year, $7.50; third year, $8.	75	.....
	1	40	$5	40	.....
	1	36	First year, $6; second year, $7.50; third year, $8.	36	.....
	1	17	.....	8	9
	1	44	First year, $7; second year, $7.50; third year, $8.	44	.....
	1	40	$5	40	.....
	1	55	$5	55	.....
		1,617		943	674

Practically all the Japanese pay a cash rent, the usual terms being for three years. At Heber the most common rent paid was $7 per acre for the first year, $10 for the second, and $12 for the third. A few Japanese leased some "hay land" for as little as $4 per acre.

The rate depends more or less upon the quality of the land and the crop raised. Most of these tenants came to Heber in the winter of 1907–8, so that the summer of 1909 was their second year. At Keystone the usual term was three years, and 1909 was in most cases the second year of the lease. The rent varied from $5 to $8 per acre, but the most usual rate was $6 for the first year, $7.50 for the second, and $8 for the third. A part of the rent is usually paid by the tenant in advance, and the rest is due after a part of the crop has been sold.

The lessors exercise no special control over the use of the land. Their main concern is to collect the rents regardless of what use the tenant has made of the land. The Japanese provide all the necessary equipment.

Nearly all the owners who lease to Japanese are residents of the valley. There are a great many nonresident ranch owners, but they usually lease to white men at a nominal rate and are glad to have some one improve the land for them. The white lessees usually raise alfalfa and stock. A very common practice is for an owner to fence his land, supply the stock and teams, and allow the tenant one-half of the increase for caring for the place. When the crop is alfalfa, one-half of it is given as rent.

Most of the Japanese lessees are growing cantaloupes, although some have planted barley, and still others have devoted part of their land to gardening. They are growing nearly all of the miscellaneous garden truck of the valley. Very few white farmers are competing with them in this more intensive kind of farming.

There is no land in the valley owned by Japanese. The settlers do not have absolute title to their land, and the Japanese, not being citizens, can not file on land or buy up relinquishments.

Chapter IX.

THE CELERY INDUSTRY OF ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

INTRODUCTION.

According to the reports of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, some 2,000 carloads of celery are shipped each year from southern California. Between 90 and 95 per cent of this quantity is grown in and shipped from Orange County. The industry of that county centers in Smeltzer, which lies in a depression extending back some 10 miles from the ocean between Huntington Beach and Santa Ana, and from 2 to 6 miles wide. The land gradually rises from sea level to an altitude of some 50 feet. The land of this depression was formerly covered by the sea and is "made earth." Much of it has been cleared of brush and drained within the past twelve years, and there are still tracts of land which have not been reclaimed and reduced to cultivation.

The soil of this valley is of decayed vegetable origin, and because of its great fertility and the small expense of irrigation from artesian wells, is admirably adapted to the growing of vegetables. The first settlers, however, raised corn, potatoes, hay, and live stock. It was not until about seventeen years ago that one of the leading farmers experimented with the growing of celery. His experiment proved profitable, and the new industry rapidly expanded. Celery growing was followed by the planting of other vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, and artichokes. Nine years ago 20 acres were planted in sugar beets as an experiment. The growing of beets proved to be profitable and was less hazardous than the growing of celery, so that many farmers devoted a part of their land to beets and some have entirely abandoned the production of celery. In 1909 the beet acreage was twice that of celery. The acreage devoted to the growing of celery, however, has not decreased, for new land has been reclaimed and devoted to that purpose. The acreage varies somewhat from year to year—between 2,500 acres as a minimum and 3,000 acres as a maximum. In 1909 it was approximately 2,800. Celery is a most uncertain crop because of the danger of blight, but when the crop is successfully grown it is most profitable, partly because of the organization of the celery growers' union, which for several years has controlled the shipping and marketing of this crop. Most farmers now grow both celery and sugar beets, and some of them grow other vegetables of much less importance as well.[a]

[a] The producers of celery formerly competed with one another in selling their crops and as the industry expanded there were many independent and competing buyers and shippers. As a result of the poor distribution of shipments to the eastern markets and the competition between the shippers, the prices received were frequently unremunerative. Some nine or ten years ago, however, the

RACES EMPLOYED.

The growing of sugar beets, celery, and other vegetables has involved a labor problem because of the large amount of disagreeable hand work involved and of the variable number of men required in the community to do the work at different seasons of the year. As elsewhere explained,* Mexicans and Japanese have done the hand work in the beet fields. Various races have been employed in the growing of celery, but at present practically all of the hand work is done by Japanese. Moreover, the members of this race now lease about one-third of the land devoted to the production of celery.

The growing of celery involves a great deal of hand labor, and the industry depends upon an adequate labor supply.

The work with teams, which consists of plowing, cultivating, harrowing, "disking," making ditches for irrigation, "crowding" and "banking" the celery, and hauling the crop, when crated, from the field to the cars, is usually done by white men. On a very few of the leased ranches, however, this work is done by the Japanese tenant. The "hand work," which requires many laborers, consists of the seeding, transplanting from the seed beds to the fields, weeding, hand cultivating, and the gathering of the crop. This is now done almost entirely by Japanese.

Inasmuch as the celery seed beds must be weeded from time to time, there is some hand work throughout almost the entire year, but at certain seasons the amount is greater than at other times. The greatest demand for laborers comes during what is called the planting season—May, June, July, and a part of August.

The transplanting of the celery from the seed beds to the fields involves a great deal of labor. For this purpose between 400 and 600 extra Japanese are brought into the district. After the celery has been planted the regular hand laborers do the weeding that is necessary in the fields. The harvest season, lasting from late in October until the end of March, requires in all about 400 Japanese, about one-half of whom are brought in for that season only.

Each grower hires the laborers engaged in the growing of his crop, but the harvesting for all members of the Celery Growers' Association, except one large farm, is under the direction and at the expense of the association. During the harvest season the association employs six gangs of from 40 to 50 men each. The harvest work consists of the cutting, trimming, and crating of the celery, all of which is done in the fields.

As previously stated, the teamwork is nearly all done by white men. On some of the smaller ranches the owner often does the work himself, but on others men are employed to do work of this kind. Of 15 white teamsters from whom personal data were secured, 9

Celery Growers' Association of Orange County was formed. This is an organization of practically all of the growers who through it pool their crops. The association markets its crop, except that sold in Los Angeles, through the California Vegetable Union, which is an organization of shippers. In this way the competition between growers and between shippers has been eliminated, prices controlled, and the industry made more profitable.

*Report on Immigrant Labor in the Beet Sugar Industry.

received $50 per month without board, 2 received $40 per month without board, but with certain privileges of value which constituted a material addition to their wages, and 4 were paid $30 per month with board.

Usually the white grower does the teamwork for his Japanese tenant, but in a few cases the Japanese lessees either do the work themselves or hire it done. Several Japanese teamsters were found to be hired by their countrymen. Of 20 teamsters found on 5 ranches visited, 15 were white men, and 5 were Japanese hired by Japanese lessees. One Japanese so employed was paid $2, four $1.50 per day.

The hand workers are, with few exceptions, Japanese. About 200 Japanese are kept on the celery farms in the district throughout the year. Most of the Japanese, however, are transient laborers who are brought from Los Angeles by Japanese labor contractors. The Japanese "bosses" who find work and bring in the men receive 5 per cent of the men's wages as commissions.

The wages paid the Japanese hand laborers vary with the season—ranging from $1.25 to $1.70 per day. During the period of transplanting, when the greatest numbers are required, the Japanese were in 1909 paid $1.70 per day. For the regular work, when only a few laborers were required, as little as $1.25 per day was paid. At the time of the agent's investigation $1.50 per day was being paid for the regular hand labor.

A few Italians engage in celery work, and occasionally white men and women are employed. This year (1909) some Mexicans have also been employed because of the scarcity of Japanese, but the Mexicans in this community are usually found working in the beet fields. The wages of laborers in the celery fields are the same for the various races engaged in the same kind of work.

This investigation was not made at the busiest season. On the five ranches visited there were 70 Japanese and 2 Mexican celery weeders, all receiving $1.50 per day. As general laborers there were 6 Italians and 1 Chinaman receiving $1.50 per day, while 3 Mexicans digging ditches were paid $1.75 per day. An experienced Italian irrigator employed on a large ranch was paid $70 per month. On another ranch a Japanese irrigator was paid $2 per day. Of the Japanese working in the field, 3 were women. They were paid the same wage as the men. The wages noted are without board.

RACE CHANGES.

Before the introduction of the growing of vegetables and sugar beets nearly all of the farm work in this district was done by the members of the farmers' families and a small number of white farm hands. Chinese, however, were employed in some instances to husk corn and to dig and sack potatoes. The work in the celery fields was at first also done by white men and Chinese. Fifteen years ago the pioneer grower of celery brought 12 Italians from the East and the following year as many more came. These Italians worked for $1 per day, boarding themselves, while other white men and Chinese were paid $1.25 per day. At present the Italians are paid $1.50 per day as general farm laborers. Only two or three of those who

came as members of the first groups are still in the community; most of the small number who now reside there have come recently.

The Chinese who formerly found employment in this district have practically disappeared. This disappearance has been due to their decreasing numbers since the enactment of the Chinese-exclusion law and to the preference for the younger Japanese when they came to the community in large numbers. The Japanese first came to this district in 1902. The ranchers were at first reluctant to employ them, but a scarcity of other help and the ease with which they could be secured through their "bosses" soon led to their employment in large numbers. At present they practically control all hand work save in the beet fields. The white men, women, and children, who in the beginning of the industry were hired in the celery fields, are no longer available. The Japanese, arriving in large numbers, have displaced white persons. Moreover, most of this hand work requires a great deal of stooping, which makes it disagreeable. But the fact that Japanese do nearly all of this work has lowered it in the estimation of white persons so that they regard it as "Jap's work" which should not be done by white persons. The white men have found steadier and more agreeable work, while the white women are no longer working regularly for wages.

EMPLOYERS' OPINIONS OF RACES EMPLOYED.

White growers invariably prefer white men as teamsters. As hand workers those who have had Italians prefer them to Chinese, Japanese, or Mexicans. They are industrious, attentive, regular, and satisfied with the work. Where Chinese have been employed they have usually been preferred to Japanese. The Japanese are always preferred to Mexicans because they are more industrious and better adapted to the hand work. The Japanese are good workers in the celery fields and seem to prefer this work to the work in the beet fields. Yet there is now much dissatisfaction with the Japanese. This is due largely to their control of the labor supply and their growing independence as the ranchers have become more dependent upon them. Moreover, they seek the highest wages they can command. The recently established custom of taking a smoking and resting period of from five to fifteen minutes when they finish weeding or cultivating a row of celery has grown out of this independent spirit due to their control of the labor situation. They know that the foreman is not likely to discharge them, since the work must be done, and if they give it up he will have difficulty in finding other laborers. Another objection to Japanese is that if one quits or is discharged they are all likely to quit. The extra Japanese help is also hard to keep till the end of the season, for the men leave to go to the grape districts before the end of the planting season, and before the end of the harvest many leave to pick oranges and later to pick strawberries. Employers generally dislike the Japanese, but, inasmuch as other laborers are not now available, they can not well get along without them.

The Japanese are more difficult to secure than before their immigration was restricted and when they were employed in fewer indus-

tries and in fewer localities.[a] The Celery Growers' Association has received an offer from Chicago to supply any number of Italians required, provided that they could be provided with work throughout the year. This, however, the association could not guarantee.

The Hindus have sought work here, but no one has been willing to employ them.

LEASING OF CELERY LAND BY JAPANESE.

According to the most conservative estimates, one-third of the celery crop is raised on land leased by Japanese. From this it appears that about 1,000 acres of celery land are leased by them. The leasing of land to Japanese began in this district five years ago, and since then the acreage has been increasing each year.

In some cases the land is leased for cash, the rent paid being from $20 to $70 per acre. Cash leases are rare, however, as compared to the number of those for a share of the crop. The experience with cash tenants belonging to this race has not been satisfactory. Cash rents are paid in installments and only a small part is paid before the crop matures. In some cases the tenants have taken advantage of this fact and abandoned the land when the prospects for a satisfactory crop were not good. As a result of experiences of this kind, nearly all of the leases to Japanese are made on a share basis. Ordinarily the owner of the land retains control of all the work and the crop and does the teamwork, while the Japanese lessee contracts to perform all of the handwork. Strictly speaking, it is not a lease at all, but rather a contract for the handwork in return for a share of the crop instead of a wage payment. The Japanese gain no control over the land or the purposes for which it shall be used, but are always subject to the supervision of the owner.

The growth of the leasing system has been due to the general desire of the Japanese to rise above the wage relation. They are willing to take the risk of the crop being a failure for the possibility of getting a larger return. The employers, on the other hand, have accepted them as lessees, as a solution of the labor difficulties, for the tenants must secure the necessary help. The tenant system also throws on the Japanese tenant a part of the risk of loss should the crop be a failure. Two facts, however, have tended recently to check leasing by Japanese. One is the present scarcity of Japanese laborers, which makes it difficult for even the Japanese lessees to secure "help," so that now some of them are employing Mexicans. Again, the unreliability of some of the tenants has caused some white owners to abandon the policy of leasing their farms. Very few of the lessees have any capital, consequently owners must make advances to them in order that the seed-bed stock may be transplanted. Some of the Japanese, after securing substantial advances, have abandoned their leases, so that many ranchers have lost money through them. These

[a] A Japanese "boss" on one of the large ranches, who had previously had no difficulty in securing plenty of Japanese laborers, recently went to Los Angeles, as usual, but succeeded in finding few men available. Through Japanese boardinghouse keepers, to whom he paid 50 cents per man, he secured a few Japanese to bring back with him.

experiences have reduced the size of the advances made where the land is still leased.

The form of lease generally used is given below:

CELERY GROWERS' LEASE OR CONTRACT.

This contact, made and entered into on this ____ day of ------, 191--, by and between ------ ------, the party of the first part, and ------ ------, the party of the second part, for the purpose of cropping, farming, and working the hereinafter-described land into celery for the present crop season, evidences:

That the first party agrees to furnish the use of the land hereinafter described upon which said crop is to be planted, cultivated, and harvested, and agrees, at his expense, to do all the team work in planting and making said crop, such as plowing, cultivating, harrowing, disking, and making ditches for irrigation, splitting out the rows for banking the celery, crowding and banking the celery, and hauling the celery, when crated, from the field to the cars or shipping station; but the second party agrees to furnish one man to assist in hauling the plants from the seed beds to the fields, in loading the celery on wagons, when crated, and unloading the empty crates when brought to the field. The first party agrees also to provide the celery seed to be planted in the seed beds for raising plants to be transplanted into the fields, and agrees to superintend, or furnish a man for that purpose, the entire work of seeding, planting, transplanting, weeding, growing, and gathering the celery, and to have complete and absolute control of all the teams and teamsters and of all the work to be done by the first party and to have said work done according to his own judgment and discretion, and the first party agrees also to have complete and exclusive control of all the work to be done in planting, cultivating, and caring for said crop, including the work to be done by the second party as well as by the first party, and the work to be done by the second party is to be done under the direction, control, and supervision and according to the judgment and dictation of the first party, and the first party agrees to supervise, direct, and control the time and manner of doing the same or else designate some person for that purpose.

The second party agrees to do all the hand work necessary or proper to be done in seeding, planting, cultivating, and gathering said crop, such as seeding, transplanting, weeding, cultivating (except with teams), irrigating, and any other work which may be required or be necessary or proper for the successful planting, transplanting, cultivating, caring for, and harvesting of said crop; and said party of the second part also agrees to raise sufficient plants in the seed beds to transplant and set out into celery all of the land hereinafter described which is to be planted to celery for the present crop season, being about ____ acres, and, if the second party should fail to raise enough plants from the seed beds to properly plant all of said land to celery, sufficient plants are to be purchased by the said party, at his own expense, to finish and complete the planting of the said land and of the variety to be designated by the first party, said land being described as follows: [Here follows description.]

The second party agrees also to keep said land and crop, including the seed beds, the roadside along the ends of the rows of celery and along the ditches, around the telephone poles, wells, and other places on said land where they may grow, free from all weeds, grass, pursley, Johnson grass, devil grass, Bermuda grass, and all other kinds of noxious growths, and all of the same is to be pulled up before any of it goes to seed and before any of it does any damage to the crop or plants in the seed beds or in the field after being planted, and agrees also to keep all ditches clean, at his own expense and without any expense to the first party, and ------ also, without any expense to the first party, to furnish men to do or assist in doing the following work not usually classed as hand work, to wit: [The spraying for blight is often included here.]

The second party further promises and agrees to properly do the things hereinabove mentioned to be done by him and to properly and in due season plant the seed, transplant the plants, and to properly cultivate and care for the same, except the part of the work that is to be done by the first party, and do all of said things in a good and workmanlike manner, such as is necessary or proper to raise a crop of first-class celery, and to do all the work according to the direction and dictation of the first party; and in the event

that said second party fails to do so the first party may do the same, or cause the same to be done, at the expense of the second party, and the expense of doing or having the same done shall then become a lien on the portion of said crop to be given to said second party which shall be prior and superior to any other charge or lien upon the same, except for any loans that may be made upon said crop for the purpose of getting money to raise the same, evidenced by the note and mortgage thereon, duly made and executed by all of said parties, and this contract may be, for that purpose, considered a mortgage upon the portion of the crop to be paid to the second party to secure said expense, as well as any other money that may be furnished to said second party by said first party during said crop season.

The second party also agrees to redeliver to the first party all the claim and interest that he may have in the land upon which said crop is to be raised, as fast as said crop shall be harvested and removed, or if, for any reason, the same, or any part thereof, can not be harvested and marketed so as to make a profit to said parties, said second party agrees to redeliver such claim or interest in said land to said first party as soon as the Celery Growers' Association of Orange County notifies said parties that said crop, or any part thereof, can not be marketed.

The party of the second part further agrees, and it is hereby mutually agreed and understood between the parties hereto and is to be one of the covenants of this agreement, that the party of the second part agrees not to assign any of his interest or rights under this contract, or sublet or attempt to sublet any of the work to be done in the raising of said crop upon said land without the written consent of the first party indorsed hereon over his signature, and that said party of the second part agrees not to sell or transfer, mortgage, or in any way encumber his interest in said crop under this contract without the written consent of said party of the first part indorsed hereon as above provided, and such act or acts, if committed by said party of the second part, will subject this contract to forfeiture at the option of said party of the first part, and said party of the first part may, in such event, remove all persons from said land and take possession of said crop, without any liability to said second party therefor.

Upon compliance by the second party with all the conditions of this contract upon his part, the terms and conditions herein contained the party of the first part will give to the party of the second part [usually one-third] of the net proceeds of the crop of celery grown on said land when harvested, shipped, and sold. Said party of the first part agrees to control the sale and delivery of said crop, and the whole thereof, and the same is to be shipped through the Celery Growers' Association of Orange County, or such other person or corporation as the party of the first part may designate, and on such terms and conditions as the first party may deem, in his judgment, for the best interests of said parties; and when said crop is sold and the proceeds accounted for the part of the net proceeds thereof belonging to said party of the first part is to be paid to him, and the part of such net proceeds belonging to said second party is to be paid to him, less such amount as the second party may owe to said first party, as hereinbefore provided.

And it is further agreed and understood and made one of the covenants hereof that no person, other than the first and second parties herein mentioned and signing this contract, shall have or claim any interest in said crop for work done, money furnished or advanced, or for any other purpose, except by the written consent of the party of the first part indorsed on this contract over his signature.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands this ____ day of _____, 190..

[Witnesses and affidavits.]

As here shown, the owner keeps control of the land and supervises all of the work. He also usually does the teamwork. The Japanese tenant is required to furnish the hand laborers as needed and pays their wages, though usually he receives an advance as a loan from the owner to carry forward the work. Where the tenant does the hand-work only, his share is one-third of the crop. In the few cases where

he does the work with teams as well, the crop is divided into equal shares. With few exceptions, the leases cover one-year periods and are usually made in November so that the tenant may raise his plants for the spring planting.

There is much subleasing among the Japanese. A storekeeper of that race has been a party to many leases, which he has transferred to his countrymen on profitable terms. Several other Japanese are leading partners in several leases from which they derive large aggregate incomes.

LAND OWNED BY JAPANESE.

Only two tracts of land in this district are owned by Japanese. One tract contains 10, the other 60, acres. Two Japanese partners purchased the 60-acre tract four years ago for $10,000, payable in three yearly installments, all of which have been paid. Thirty-five acres are devoted to beet growing and 23 acres to celery.

Chapter X.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNERIES.[a]

[For General Tables see pp. 712 to 734.]

INTRODUCTION.

In value of output the canning industry ranks second in importance among the manufactures of California. The only output of greater value is that of lumber and timber products. This rank is the result of a steady growth, for in 1890 six other industries exceeded canneries in the value of their total output. The census for 1900 shows that in that year the canning industry had reached third rank, while the census report on manufactures, 1905, shows that it had risen to second place. The total capital employed increased from $2,622,890 in 1890 to $9,295,056 in 1905, an increase of 254 per cent. During the same period the value of products increased 283 per cent, or from $6,211,440 in 1890 to $23,809,988 in 1905. A more complete statistical statement of the advance made may be found in the following table, which has been compiled from the censuses of manufactures for 1890, 1900, and 1905.

TABLE 85.—*Development of canneries in California from census of 1890 and 1900 and special report of manufactures, 1905.*

	1890	1900	1905	Increase or decrease, 1890–1905.	Per cent of increase or decrease, 1890–1905.
Number of establishments	61	136	167	106	173.8
Total capital	$2,622,890	$4,397,935	$9,295,056	$6,672,166	254.5
Number of officials and clerks	116	387	584	468	403.5
Total salaries	$79,200	$242,388	$639,584	$560,384	707.4
Wage earners:					
Men 16 and over	2,131	1,819	2,489	358	16.8
Wages	$377,165	$702,428	$1,227,180	$850,015	225.4
Women 16 and over	[a] 3,156	5,252	4,390	1,234	39.1
Wages	$357,199	$1,233,861	$1,258,428	$901,229	252.3
Children under 16	[b] 383	415	259	124	32.4
Wages	$22,433	$51,360	$46,775	$23,842	106.3
Total wage earners	5,672	7,486	7,138	1,466	25.9
Total wages	$756,797	$1,987,649	$2,531,883	$1,775,086	234.6
Value of total product	$6,211,440	$13,081,529	$23,809,988	$17,598,548	283.3
Rank of industry in California	Seventh.	Fourth.	Second.	.....	.....

[a] Women 15 or over in 1890 census. [b] Children under 15 in 1890 census.

The growth of the canning industry thus shown is closely connected with the development of fruit and vegetable growing. In

[a] This report is based upon investigation, by agents of the Commission, of 18 canneries. The canneries investigated were among the largest in the State and employed about 3,000 persons, which is more than two-fifths of the number reported by the Census of Manufactures, 1905, as being employed in the canneries of this State. Though 13 of the 18 canneries investigated are located in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Jose, and Fresno—all large urban communities—and only 5 in rural communities, the data are believed to be representative as regards most matters of importance.

fact, the canneries may be said to provide an outlet for surplus products, which, because of the perishable nature of the goods, inadequate transportation facilities, or low prices, can not be profitably marketed in the "green" form. This is especially true of such fruits as peaches, plums, pears, and apricots, which are extensively shipped "green" to eastern markets. Partially damaged fruit and fruit too ripe to bear a long haul may be canned. Moreover, when prices fall too low for "green" shipments, the fruit may be conserved by canning and sold to better advantage. The case is somewhat different with vegetables, for while some are grown for the "fresh" vegetable market, more are grown primarily for the use of the canneries.

With the general tendency throughout the State toward subdivision of the large landholdings into small ranches the fruit and vegetable industries have grown very rapidly. This change is closely connected also with the improvement and extension of transportation facilities, for these have opened a vast market for fresh, canned, and dried fruits. Fast freights and refrigerator cars have made possible the shipment of perishable goods for great distances, while cheaper freight rates have introduced California canned goods and dried fruits to eastern markets. The increasing importance of Alaska has also been felt by the canning industry of California, for this State furnishes the greater part of the canned goods and dried fruits upon which that vast territory, in the absence of home-grown agricultural products, depends.

Another factor which has assisted in the development of the fruit and vegetable industries in the State, and consequently the business of fruit and vegetable canning, is the increased supply of immigrant labor which has found its way into the West. The work in the orchards and fields, as well as in the canneries, except in matters of supervision, is essentially unskilled. During the early years of the State's history the white American settlers found too many other and more profitable occupations open to them to devote their time extensively to this laborious agricultural work. With the influx of Chinese, however, the fruit and vegetable industry developed rapidly, and after the Chinese were excluded from the continental United States, European races, and more recently the Japanese, have come to furnish the larger part of the supply of cheap, unskilled labor necessary for the rapid development of fruit and vegetable growing.

The canning industry is important in the number of persons employed. No record of canning as an independent industry is to be obtained from the census prior to that for the year 1890. In that year, however, 5,672 persons were reported as engaged in this branch of industry. By 1900 the canneries of the State were employing 7,486 persons. In the report of manufactures for the year 1905, 7,138 were reported as wage-earners in the canneries. A more definite idea of the relative importance of this branch of manufacture may be had by comparing these figures with the total number employed in all branches of manufacture carried on in the State. The census report for 1905 gives this number as 100,355. The canneries, therefore, employed 7.1 per cent of the total number of wage-earners engaged in manufacturing enterprises in California. As a branch of employment for women, it is relatively much more impor-

tant, for of the total of 14,084 employed in manufactures, 4,390, or 31.1 per cent, were reported in 1905 as being at work in canneries.

For various reasons women have always outnumbered the men employed in the canneries. Still more strikingly have the immigrants outnumbered the native-born. In fact, the canneries have given employment chiefly to those two classes—native women and immigrants of both sexes, most of the latter having been in the United States for a comparatively few years. This is explained by rather numerous conditions relating to the work, its requirements, and related things. These should be examined first of all, for the details to be presented later in this report must be explained in the light of them.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK AND LABOR EMPLOYED.

First of all, the canning trade is "seasonal." The various fruits and vegetables are "worked up" as they mature. Berries—chiefly strawberries and blackberries—come first. These are followed by apricots, plums, peaches, and pears. After the run of these fruits is over the season is ordinarily brought to a close with the tomato crop. Some canneries, however, follow tomatoes with pumpkins, apples, and sometimes such vegetables as lima beans. There are other canneries devoted exclusively to conserving vegetables, such as asparagus and "green beans."

The canneries investigated by agents of the Commission were operated for from two to seven months. One was operated for seven months, nine for six months, three for five months, and the others for from two to four months in the year. All of the canneries keep a small force employed throughout the year repairing and caring for the plant and attending to warehouse and shipping work. The vast majority of the cannery hands, however, work only during the "busy season." It should be pointed out, also, that the busy season falls between the 1st of May and the 1st of December. In most instances it comes during the school vacation, thus making it possible for school children to find outside employment or to relieve their mothers of household duties.

Furthermore, the work in canneries is irregular and requires a larger number of employees at some times than at others. With the change of crops the work varies in intensity. The crop of one fruit may be unusually good, while that of another is poor. Late or early crops may crowd the cannery or make it short of materials for operation, and transportation conditions may involve variations in the amount of work to be done. Moreover, changes in the prices of "green fruit" may increase or diminish the amount shipped in that form, and thus cause a variation in the amount supplied to the cannery. All of these conditions making for irregularity of supply and, equally so, of work are found to exist. Sometimes the employees work overtime for several days in succession and are then laid off for a day or so. They frequently work only half-day periods. When there is much work to be done Sunday labor is required. As an example of this irregularity of cannery work, the experience of one of the agents of the Commission may be cited.

On the occasion of the first of two visits to a certain community the cannery there located ran for fourteen and one-half hours on Friday, thirteen and one-half on Saturday, and thirteen and one-half on Sunday. The second visit covered the following Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. On Thursday the cannery ran for six hours, on Friday no work was done, and on Saturday the employees were dismissed at 2 o'clock, after having worked for seven hours. Such instances are not unusual.

Again, the conditions under which the work is done in canneries are disagreeable. The very nature of the work involved in preparing the fruit on a large scale makes for dirty and disagreeable conditions. Spoiled fruit and the ordinary refuse must be carefully removed if surroundings that are at all pleasant are to be maintained. Where the employees are accustomed to neatness and cleanliness, the evils of poor sanitation and bad conditions are at a minimum, but if the employees have a low standard in these matters an efficient and well-meaning management finds it difficult to maintain sanitary and satisfactory conditions. Under such disadvantageous circumstances it is to be noted that of the 18 canneries investigated by agents of the Commission, 12 were found to be satisfactory in so far as regards sanitation. Of the 6 which were found to be unsatisfactory in this regard, 4 were located in large cities. Two of the 6 were operated by Chinese, and the others employed immigrants from southern Europe almost to the exclusion of other races. It must be added, however, that even with entirely satisfactory sanitary conditions, the floors are wet and slippery, and that the other conditions of work are usually unsatisfactory to the majority of workingmen.

The canning industry seeks its location either near the supply of vegetables or fruit or near the supply of labor. Where transportation facilities are good the tendency to locate with reference to the supply of labor is the stronger. Hence the majority of the larger canneries are found in urban communities. In such places the immigrants constitute a larger percentage of the population than in rural communities and are conspicuous in that part of it which is available for cannery work. When the canneries are located in rural districts it is usually necessary to induce men to migrate there for temporary employment. Again the males of the same class are drawn upon.

Furthermore, with the exception of the work of supervision, bookkeeping, soldering, cooking, and shipping of products, cannery work requires little or no skill. Practice in purely mechanical hand work equips the less capable persons to compete on favorable terms with more intelligent employees. Nor is it necessary even to command the English language where immigrants conversant with English are employed as foremen. The ordinary floor labor is purely manual, for it consists of the shifting of fruit, the removal of refuse, and the trucking of cans and requires no skill. Moreover, the greater part of the work in canneries requires little muscular strength. Most of the employees are engaged in paring or otherwise preparing fruit and placing it in the cans—work which requires the least muscular strength. Other occupations, it is true, make larger demands; yet there is no really heavy work as compared to that in other industries save in trucking and in the "cookroom."

All of these things—the seasonal character and irregularity of the work, the conditions under which the processes are carried on, the location of the canneries, and the little emphasis placed upon skill and strength—combine to cause the vast majority of the laboring class to seek employment elsewhere and to leave this work to be done by the lowest and least efficient element found among the wage-earners. Casual laborers, immigrants as yet unaccustomed to American industrial processes and methods, widows, married women, and children adding to the family earnings are found along with the smaller number of men who might find regular employment in other industries offering, in general, a higher class of employment. It may be said that the vast majority of cannery employees are supplementary to the community's regular labor supply.

As shown by the following table, women constitute from three-fifths to three-fourths of the wage-earners in the canneries of the State. The percentage of children is comparatively small and has been decreasing. This is due partly to the influence exerted, though weakly it is true, through the child labor laws. In the urban communities the percentages for both of these classes are larger than in the country communities, for the work is close at hand and they can live at home while gainfully employed. In a comparatively few canneries far removed from the centers of population—as those along the Sacramento River in the vegetable-growing districts—practically the same classes are employed as in the fieldwork. They are nearly all male immigrants and largely Asiatics. Hence the percentage of male laborers is large, of female and child laborers comparatively small.

TABLE 86.—*Men, women, and children reported by the census for 1890, 1900, and 1905, by percentage of total.*

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children
1890	37.5	55.6	6.8
1900	34.3	70.2	5.5
1905	34.8	61.5	3.6

The data presented in the foregoing table are taken from the federal census. In Table 87 the results of an investigation made by agents of the Commission are presented. The 18 canneries which were investigated, employed (exclusive of the clerical help) something more than 3,000 persons, from 2,890 of whom detailed information was obtained. Of the 2,890, 1,656, or 57.3 per cent, were females, and 1,234, or 42.7 per cent, were males. If allowance is made for the fact that the percentage of males employed in 1908 would be somewhat larger than in 1905, because of the industrial depression which then obtained, it seems likely that the agents succeeded in selecting fairly representative establishments—in so far as the proportions of male and female employees are concerned.

No investigation was made of child labor as such. A very small number of children under 14 years of age were found regularly employed. Of 2,890 from whom data were obtained with reference to ages, 480 were between 14 and 18, 2,410 18 or over. Of the 480, 371 were girls, 109 were boys.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF LABOR EMPLOYED.

The federal census does not give any data concerning the race and nativity of the employees of vegetable and fruit canneries in California. The data secured by the partial census made by the agents of the Commission are presented in Table 87.

TABLE 87.—*Employees for whom information was secured, by sex, general nativity, and race or race group.*

General nativity and race or race group.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:						
White	212	405	617	17.2	34.5	21.4
Negro	3	12	15	.2	1.7	.5
Native-born of foreign father	142	339	481	11.5	20.5	16.6
Total native-born	357	756	1,113	28.9	45.7	38.5
Foreign-born:						
Austro-Hungarian [a]	11	23	34	.9	1.4	1.2
Chinese	131	1	132	10.6	.1	4.6
English-speaking	16	54	70	1.3	3.3	2.4
Italian and Greek	447	413	860	36.2	24.9	29.8
Japanese and Korean	201	36	237	16.3	2.2	8.2
Mexican	11	47	58	.9	2.8	2.0
North European [b]	16	72	88	1.3	4.3	3.0
Portuguese	14	158	172	1.1	9.6	6.0
Scandinavian	5	13	18	.4	.8	.6
Miscellaneous	25	83	108	2.0	5.0	3.7
Total foreign-born	877	900	1,777	71.1	54.3	61.5
Grand total	1,234	1,656	2,890	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a] And races of neighboring countries. [b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

From the foregoing table it is seen that 61.5 per cent of the wage-earners employed in these 18 canneries were foreign-born.[a] Moreover, considerably more than half of the immigrants, and 37 per cent of the laborers, were from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Greece, and Portugal. The north Europeans, on the other hand, were not numerous. The Asiatics constituted 12.8 per cent of the total number and more than one-fifth of the immigrants employed. Of the foreign-born the Italians and Greeks combined were the most numerous, followed, in order, by Japanese, Koreans, Portuguese, and Chinese.[b]

Upon closer examination, the proportions of the several races are found to vary greatly in different canneries and in different localities. The two canneries conducted by Chinese were found to employ Chinese and Japanese chiefly. These races predominate also almost

[a] This is exclusive of foremen and clerical help not included in the tabulation. The majority of these are native-born.

[b] The figures given are for the hands employed in the 18 establishments investigated. They are believed to show fairly accurately the proportions of the foreign and native-born employed in all of the canneries of the State. No conclusions as regards the exact position occupied by any race, and especially by the Asiatics, in the canneries of the State as a whole, can properly be drawn from them. Several of the races are not shown in their true proportions. The true percentage of Asiatics, for example, if all the canneries of the State were considered, would be considerably larger than that given. Fewer white persons and several hundred more Asiatics are employed in the vegetable canneries along the Sacramento River and elsewhere. Detailed data were obtained from some of these establishments are reported elsewhere in this report.

to the exclusion of others in the canneries along the Sacramento River. In San Francisco some of the canneries are located near, or in, the "Italian quarter," and employ Italians almost exclusively. At another place nearly all of the employees are Portuguese and South Italians. The fewer Mexicans employed are chiefly in canneries in the southern part of the State.

The proportions of the races employed in the canneries of a given locality depend largely upon the racial composition of the community. Those employed in the given cannery depend very largely upon the race of the manager and others in authority, their judgments as to the efficiency of the several races, the arrangements they make with "bosses" for supplying help, and race sympathies and antipathies.

The matter of efficiency will be discussed later in this report. Needless to say, in so far as it is in a position to do so, the management makes its selections from the most efficient races to be obtained for the wage paid. Canneries conducted by immigrants—for example, Italians and Chinese—usually have a very large percentage of persons of the same race among the employees. Of more importance in explaining the racial composition of the wage-earning group in the cannery and in the trade, is the fact that several of these races are usually "rounded up" and "supplied" by "bosses" or "padrones," who frequently serve also as "straw bosses" in the cannery. The Asiatics are almost invariably secured in this way. Similar arrangements, though less general, are of common occurrence among the Italians and Greeks. The Chinese employed in vegetable canneries along the Sacramento River are all furnished by one man in San Francisco. A Japanese "contractor" invariably has the contract for supplying the cannery with its Japanese employees. In one cannery where a great many Japanese were being employed, for example, a "straw boss" had a contract to assemble the requisite number. Their wages were paid through him. He deducted from 5 to 10 per cent from their earnings as his commission. Moreover, he kept a general store and profited by the patronage he was in position to command. The Italian and Greek foremen usually serve in the capacity of agents for securing "help." To what extent they take commissions or exploit their countrymen could not be ascertained.

Race sympathies and antipathies among the employees are also important in this connection. "Americans" (including Americanized Europeans) usually dislike to work with southern Europeans, and especially with Asiatics. If the latter are employed in any considerable number and not segregated by the nature of their work, the native and north European element is reduced to small proportions. This element is inclined to eliminate itself. It is not so much a matter of underbidding as of disinclination of unlike races to remain and to work in close contact. Frequently employers discriminate against Chinese and Japanese and less frequently against Italians, Greeks, and Mexicans, even to the point of refusing to employ them. In some instances this discrimination is due to the employer's realization of the antipathies which exist between certain races and to the problems which arise when their employment brings them into close contact.

Table 87 brings out also the interesting fact that 45.7 per cent of the females, as against 28.9 per cent of the males, were born in

this country. This is explained partly by the fact that the Japanese, Chinese, and Greeks, who constitute a large percentage of the employees, are practically all males. Few women have accompanied them to the United States. On the other hand, a large number of native women and girls take employment in the canneries to earn spending money or to add to the family earnings during a brief season, while native men usually seek work elsewhere.

Not only are the majority of the cannery hands immigrants; many of the immigrants thus employed have come to the United States in recent years. In fact, of the immigrant male employees, 50 per cent, and of the female employees, 41.7 per cent, have migrated to this country within the past five years. Table 88 shows that 37.5 per cent of the females and 55.3 per cent of the males from Italy and Greece have been here for less than five years, and that only about 10 per cent of them have been here for as long as ten years. The Portuguese men and the men of the various races from Austria-Hungary rather infrequently take employment in canneries. They find more remunerative work elsewhere. The women of these races, however, are more numerously represented, and a large percentage of them have come to the United States within the past five years. The Japanese women are practically all recent immigrants, as are 68.2 per cent of the more numerous Japanese men. Most of the Chinese, on the other hand, have been in this country for twenty years or more. Among 90 men only one recent immigrant was found. This situation is explained, of course, by the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law.

TABLE 88.—*Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race or race group.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

MALE.

Race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.				
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Austro-Hungarian [a]	11	9	1			1
Chinese	90	1		3	1	85
English-speaking	16	4	2		1	9
Italian and Greek	447	247	107	42	29	22
Japanese and Korean	291	137	45	15	4	
Mexican	11	2	4	2		3
North European [b]	16	6	3	1	2	4
Portuguese	14	4	2	1	1	6
Scandinavian	5	2				3
Miscellaneous	25	10	10	3		2
Total	836	422	174	67	38	135

FEMALE.

Austro-Hungarian [a]	23	14	5	2		2
Chinese	1	1				
English-speaking	53	1	2	3	7	40
Italian and Greek	413	155	131	42	43	42
Japanese and Korean	36	34		1	1	
Mexican	47	13	17	7	6	4
North European [b]	72	22	12	7	8	23
Portuguese	186	68	43	9	13	31
Scandinavian	13	2		2	4	5
Miscellaneous	83	60	12	7	1	2
Total	899	368	222	80	83	149

[a] And races of neighboring countries. [b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

OCCUPATION OF THE RACES EMPLOYED.

The distribution of the cannery employees by occupations is shown in the following table, in which the work performed by men and women and by the members of the different races is designated:

TABLE 89.—*Number of employees in each specified occupation, by sex, general nativity, and race or race group.*

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number of male employees in each specified occupation.						Number of female employees in each specified occupation.				
		Cooking room and soldering.	Warehouse and shipping.	Cutting and canning.	Foremen and clerks.	General floor labor.	Total.	Warehouse and shipping.	Cutting and canning.	Foremen and clerks.	General floor labor.	Total.
Native-born	607	48	48	11	41	87	235	3	310	47	12	372
Foreign-born:												
Austro-Hungarian[a]	20	1	1	1	.....	7	10	.....	7	.....	3	10
Chinese	157	47	41	24	5	39	156	.....	1	.....	.....	1
English-speaking	112	2	6	1	4	15	28	.....	70	9	5	84
Italian and Greek	1,053	300	81	41	32	459	914	7	980	40	12	1,039
Japanese and Korean	147	34	4	58	3	44	133	.....	34	.....	.....	34
Mexican	56	1	.....	.....	1	4	6	.....	50	.....	.....	50
Northern European[b]	270	37	12	1	2	23	75	2	181	5	7	195
Portuguese	335	10	.....	19	.....	76	105	10	213	7	.....	230
Scandinavian	21	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	17	1	.....	18
Miscellaneous	207	18	10	2	.....	61	91	.....	203	3	1	206
Total foreign-born	3,388	441	156	147	48	729	1,521	19	1,756	64	28	1,867
Grand total	3,995	489	204	158	89	816	1,756	22	2,066	111	40	2,239

[a] And races of neighboring countries. [b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

After fruit is received and weighed it is distributed among the parers, cutters, and pitters, usually hand workers, for preparation for the canners. The fruit as prepared then goes to the canners to be placed in the cans—more light handwork. Sirup is then added, the chips (lids) placed upon the cans by unskilled laborers (usually boys), and the cans soldered. The soldering, whether a machine or hand process, is skilled work. Cooking in vats follows, this work requiring skill and experience of some and muscular strength of others, and ability to endure heat on the part of all. The cooking done, the cans are "trucked" to the warehouse, to be labeled and stored or shipped. Incidentally cans, empty boxes, boxes of fruit, and waste must be "trucked" by the "floor laborers." Engineers, machinists, sirup makers, firemen, weighers, and the clerical help must be mentioned to complete the enumeration of the more important groups of the "staff" of a fruit cannery.

Table 89 shows, first of all, that there is a fairly well-defined division between "woman's" and "man's" work. The preparation of the materials and canning are peculiarly "woman's work," and the women outnumber the men so occupied by 13 to 1. Nor are many women employed in other capacities. Some work as labelers, still more as forewomen, stenographers, and clerks, and a few as floor laborers of a kind. The men, on the other hand, are engaged chiefly in general "floor labor," cooking, soldering, and warehouse work, with the necessary clerks and foremen and skilled mechanics.

Considering occupations by races, the large majority of the wom engaged in clerical work are native-born. The Italians and Port guese, as well as the English-speaking, are very well represent among the forewomen, for, with the exception of Asiatics and Me cans, it is the general policy to employ a member of a given race supervise the work of the members of that race. Such supervisi by women requires little knowledge of processes, so that langua qualifications are usually decisive in the selections made as betwe members of different races. Finally, the natives are more fully re resented in canning than in fruit cutting, the former being a som what higher type of work. A rough tabulation shows that of t women employed as canners 38.7 per cent were native, as cutters a pitters only 9.4 per cent.

Much the same may be said of the men employed. Italians a Greeks are most conspicuous in "general floor labor" and in t heavier work involved in cooking. The same may be said in gener of the Portuguese. Though the table fails to show it, the Chine because of their long experience and careful work, have been e trusted more and more with the skilled work in the cookroom and soldering in the canneries in which they find employment. T Japanese, on the other hand, because they have usually had little e perience, are not so strong as the members of some of the white rac and are not such careful workers as the Chinese, are usually found light unskilled work where the employment of several races mak this possible. The numbers in cutting and canning and in "flo labor" are the largest.

Finally, the native element is well represented in each occup tional group save in cutting and canning. Of 89 foremen and clerk 41 were native. This fact throws some light on the relatively high position of native workmen when taken in connection with the fu ther fact that natives constitute only 14.5 per cent of the total male employees. This occupational distribution throws some lig upon the earnings of the several races.

EARNINGS OF LABOR.

The statistical data relating to earnings are presented in Tabl 90, 91, and 92. The first relates to the earnings of young perso under 18, the second and third to the earnings of adults. These wa statistics are not entirely satisfactory. In the first place, the wor day is of such uncertain length that there is no normal. Most of t wage data are on the basis of a 10-hour day; yet some are not. further difficulty is found in the fact that the majority of the em ployees work by the piece. This is especially true of the females, f most of them are engaged in preparing fruit and canning, and th work is almost invariably paid for on a piece basis. The same r mark applies to some of the men. The majority of them are othe wise engaged, however, and are paid by the hour. Where piece wag were paid the earnings were obtained from the employees, for on t books of the canneries, as a rule, no record is made of the time t employee has been at work. The piece earnings, then, are mere a proximations. They introduce an element of inaccuracy, especial in the earnings of women.

Table 90 shows that of those employed, 371 were girls and 109 were boys between 14 and 18 years of age. The former were employed chiefly in cutting and paring, the latter as laborers on the floor. Of the girls, 46.9 per cent were earning less than $1.50 per day, and the majority of these were earning between $1 and $1.25. Of the boys, 41.3 per cent earned less and 58.7 per cent more than $1.50 per day. Some girls become very rapid workers, as is shown by the fact that 57 of them earned more than $2 per day. Native "young persons" seem to be less effective workers than the foreign. Of the native girls, 50.9 per cent earned less than $1.50, while only 40.7 per cent of the immigrant girls fell below that figure. The same contrast, though less great, is found between the earnings of the native and immigrant boys; 42.9 per cent of the native boys were earning less than $1.50 per day, while all but 38.5 per cent of the immigrant boys earned more than that sum. This fact may be attributed to the different attitudes of the immigrants and natives toward such work. Native youths are so employed, as a rule, only during the school vacation. They do not regard the work as an important matter. On the other hand, the foreign element work more steadily and are forced more by their parents. Thus they acquire more skill and speed, although they may be less intelligent.

TABLE 90.—*Number of employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by sex and general nativity and race or race group.*

MALE.

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.							
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.
Native-born of native father:									
White	31	1	5	7	11	3	3	1	.....
Negro	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father	38	1	7	8	12	6	4	.....	.....
Total native-born	70	2	13	15	23	9	7	1	.....
Foreign-born:									
Italian and Greek	27	2	6	4	9	6	.....	.....	.....
Japanese and Korean	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
North European[a]	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	39	2	9	4	16	6	2	.....	.....
Grand total	109	4	22	19	39	15	9	1	.....

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:									
White	94	19	16	19	26	7	6	.....	1
Negro	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father	130	12	24	24	34	14	16	6	.....
Total native-born	226	31	40	44	61	21	22	6	1
Foreign-born:									
Austro-Hungarian[b]	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
English-speaking	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian and Greek	79	7	8	13	19	19	11	2	1
Mexican	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North European[a]	6	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.
[b] And races of neighboring countries.

TABLE 90.—*Number of employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, etc.*—Continued.

FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.							
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.
Foreign-born—Continued.									
Portuguese	26	1	2	2	3	2	9	2	.....
Scandinavian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Miscellaneous	21	7	5	4	2	1	2	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	145	18	21	20	36	22	23	5	1
Grand total	371	49	61	64	97	49	44	11	3

Less difference exists betwen adults in their attitude toward the work. The native women who are working for "pin money" continue in employment longer than the school vacation and thus can develop the efficiency necessary for profitable "piecework." Moreover, a large proportion of native women employed in the canneries are widows, and these, being dependent upon their work for subsistence, are inclined to develop more speed. Table 91 shows that 62.8 per cent of the native women earned more than $1.50 per day, while only 54.5 per cent of the immigrant women earned as much. It is noticeable also that a larger proportion of foreign than of native women were earning less than $1 per day.

Several striking differences in earnings are noticeable among the immigrant women. The Portuguese take first rank, for 76.3 per cent of them earned more than $1.50 per day, whereas only 62.8 per cent of the native women earned a like wage. The Italians hold the next place among the foreign-born women with 59 per cent who earned as much as $1.50 per day. The Mexicans show themselves to be the least efficient workers, for only 18 per cent of them succeeded in earning more than $1.50 per day.

To what extent these differences in earnings were due to differences in efficiency in given occupations and to what extent they were due to differences of occupations engaged in it is impossible to say. It would appear, however, that the relatively large earnings of the native women are due largely, if not exclusively, to the fact that they constitute almost two-fifths of the canners and only about one-tenth of the pitters, and that the piece earnings of canners are expected to be, and are on the average, about 20 per cent larger than those of the cutters and pitters.[a]

The employment of men, as has been explained, ranges from "floor laborer" to skilled positions, such as engineer and machinist. The earnings of men throughout are higher than those of the women. Only 32 men of 1,067 earned less than $1.50 per day, whereas 37.2 per cent of the women earned less than that sum. In the canneries the natives, as a rule, fill the more responsible and lucrative positions. This fact is reflected in Table 91, which shows that 55.7 per cent of the immigrant males were earning less than $2 per day,

[a] The earnings of forewomen and of the members of the clerical staff have not been included in the tabulation.

whereas 75.2 per cent of the native men were earning more than that amount.

It will be noted that the Japanese, as a race, have the smallest earnings, for 72.2 per cent of them received less than $2 per day, as compared with 55.7 per cent of all foreign-born and 24.8 per cent of native males. More than half of them earned less than $1.50 per day, which is below the average earnings of women. Of Italians and Greeks 58.1 per cent were earning less than $2 per day. The Chinese, on the other hand, earned considerably more, for they have been in this country for a long time and generally occupy responsible positions and do skilled work. Of the limited number from whom data were collected, 74.4 per cent were earning more than $2 per day.

TABLE 91.—*Number of employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by sex and general nativity and race.*

MALE.

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	174	.....	.....	.....	10	30	62	45	15	8	10
Negro	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father	98	.....	2	.....	9	18	35	17	14	1	2
Total native-born	274	.....	2	.....	19	47	99	62	29	4	12
Foreign-born:											
Austro-Hungarian[a]	11	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	39	.....	.....	.....	15	6	42	13	12	1	.....
English-speaking	16	.....	.....	1	1	2	6	4	1	1	.....
Italian and Greek	420	.....	2	6	61	165	146	28	8	4	.....
Japanese and Korean	196	3	6	8	86	47	34	8	3	.....	1
Mexican	11	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	3	2	.....	.....
North European[b]	14	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	2	3	1	.....
Portuguese	14	1	.....	.....	3	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	18	.....	.....	.....	1	4	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	793	5	9	16	168	244	250	64	29	7	1
Grand total	1,067	5	11	16	187	291	349	126	58	11	13

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:											
White	204	34	57	35	57	36	34	10	10	1	.....
Negro	10	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father	202	14	27	24	62	21	37	10	5	1	1
Total native-born	416	48	84	60	152	61	73	20	15	2	1
Foreign-born:											
Austro-Hungarian[a]	17	2	5	.....	6	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English-speaking	52	2	10	13	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian and Greek	320	20	62	34	79	38	80	6	1	.....	.....
Japanese and Korean	34	2	6	10	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	43	5	26	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North European[b]	60	19	14	3	11	4	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	121	2	13	15	62	8	25	4	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian	12	1	.....	3	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	61	19	20	6	7	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Total foreign-born	740	92	155	90	212	83	92	14	1	1	.....
Grand total	1,256	140	239	150	364	144	165	34	16	3	1

[a] And races of neighboring countries.
[b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

TABLE 92.—*Per cent of employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by sex and general nativity and race or race group.*

General nativity and race or race group.	Male.			Female.		
	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.		Number reporting complete data.	Per cent earning each specified amount per day.	
		Under $2.	$2 or over.		Under $1.50.	$1.50 or over.
Native-born	274	24.8	75.2	516	37.2	62.8
Foreign-born:						
Austro-Hungarian[a]	11	90.9	9.1	17	41.2	58.8
Chinese	80	22.6	74.4	1	.0	100.0
English-speaking	16	25.0	75.0	52	46.2	53.8
Italian and Greek	420	58.1	41.9	229	41.0	59.0
Japanese and Korean	196	72.2	27.8	94	53.0	47.0
Mexican	11	45.5	54.5	43	81.4	18.6
North European[b]	14	28.6	71.4	60	60.0	40.0
Portuguese	14	57.1	42.9	131	23.7	76.3
Scandinavian	4	25.0	75.0	13	33.3	66.7
Miscellaneous	18	27.8	72.2	61	77.1	22.9
Total foreign-born	793	55.7	44.3	740	45.5	54.5

[a] And races of neighboring countries.
[b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

Most of the differences in earnings are explained by differences of occupations engaged in, and by differences in efficiency shown. Yet they are slightly affected by differences in the rates paid in some cases to the members of the several races for doing the same work. Most races now receive the same pay per hour for the same work, experience taken into consideration. Taking floor laborers, for example, the same general rate usually obtains for the members of the different races. In some instances, however, Japanese are paid less per hour than white men of the various races. Yet there seems to be no very great discrimination between races in any case. It may be pointed out, also, that the earnings of native floor laborers average lower than those of any other race. This is not explained, however, by the adoption of rates discriminating against the native element, but by the fact that nearly all of the native floor laborers are youths, and that such persons are usually paid at a lower rate than adults.

RACE CHANGES AND RACE COMPETITION.

Of more importance than the races now employed, their earnings, and the conditions under which they work are the changes which have been made in the races employed, the circumstances under which each race found employment, the competition between races, and related matters. Unfortunately, however, little that is trustworthy or at all specific concerning these phases of the problem can be ascertained. The census presents no data which can be segregated and brought to bear upon race changes in this industry, and there is no other published source of information. Moreover, the character of the industry is such that little can be gained from those now engaged in it. Books kept by companies for a period of years are very rare, and managers and superintendents are changed so frequently that few know any-

thing concerning the details of the business for periods of more than a few years. Finally, there is no organization of the laborers from which information might be obtained.

Many of the canneries have been operated for only a few years, and have from the first employed the newer immigrant classes now so conspicuous in the industry. A smaller number, however, have been in operation for 20 and even 30 years. In most of these the races employed have changed radically.

As already stated, except for the more skilled work, the canning industry in periods of normal prosperity has drawn upon the lowest rank of the laboring classes for its labor supply. Until twenty years ago, or even more recently, the wage-earning class of California was largely Chinese, natives, and north European immigrants. Of the European immigrants the Irish were the most numerous. In the earlier years these were the races found in any considerable numbers working in the canneries. Most conspicuous among them were the Chinese. Where Chinese were not available, and where they were too greatly disliked by the white laborers, white men, women, and children alone were employed. Though some Portuguese had settled in the State, nearly all of the employees were of the class now called "Americans," or "white labor," and race lines were usually not closely drawn. More recently the racial composition of the population, and more particularly of that part of it from which the great majority of cannery hands are drawn, has changed. The Chinese employed in canneries have diminished in number, partly because the number in the State has become much smaller as a result of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law, and partly because of the well-known fact that the members of this race have very generally found more profitable and attractive employment as vegetable and small-fruit growers, general farm hands regularly employed on ranches, small shopkeepers, and domestics.* Save for those who combine fish-cannery work, or some such employment, and the work with which we are here concerned, comparatively few take employment in fruit and vegetable canneries. At the same time the expansion of industry, especially within the last ten or twelve years, has given the more progressive and more efficient natives and the north European immigrants an opportunity to find more congenial and more regular employment in industries where wages were higher than the wages which obtained in canneries. They were being drawn into other lines of employment. At the same time new elements were being added to the population available for cannery work at lower wages than must have been paid to compete successfully with other industries demanding labor. Moreover, the employment of these in the canning trade hastened the withdrawal of the older white element, who preferred not to associate with them. The new elements added and available for work in canneries, to mention only the more important, have been Portuguese, Italians, Greeks, and Japanese.

The Portuguese had found their way to California in considerable numbers before 1890, but the numbers added after that year were still larger. The Italian population in 1890 was not small, but it has

* The number of Chinese in California, according to the United States census, diminished from 75,132 in 1880 to 72,472 in 1890, and to 40,282 in 1900.

been more rapidly augmented during the twenty years which have elapsed since that date.[a] The Japanese population was small as recently as 1900 and few could have been employed in canneries before that time. During a part of the time since then they have entered the State in large numbers and have increased the total number some six-fold. The Greeks were few until very recently, but the last five years have witnessed a large influx.[b] The Portuguese women, the Italian men and women, and the Greek and Japanese men made good the diminishing number of Chinese and "Americans" and provided the additional number required to meet the demands of the developing canning industry. They began with this relatively undesirable work largely because new to the country, unskilled, and inexperienced.

The history of one cannery, briefly put, seems to be in a general way the history of practically all of the older canneries. "The present superintendent remembers when about twenty years ago, the only non-English-speaking race employed to any extent was the Chinese who did the cooking of the fruit. As the district in which the factory is located began to fill up with 'foreigners,' they began to seek work here and were found to be very adaptable to peeling and canning fruit, as they would work long hours and remain through the season no matter how 'messy' the work. At this time the city was expanding rapidly and many other industries sprang up in this district, as well as in other localities, at which the old employees found work which was not only not seasonal in character but cleaner and generally more agreeable, and cannery work took rank with the least desirable occupations. The women went into telephone operating, clerking in stores, or found work in shirt and overall factories. Therefore a natural change seemed to be taking place from Americans and the Irish to south European races, and for the last fifteen years the latter races have predominated in this factory."

To what has been said by way of explaining the changes in races which have taken place, a word should be said concerning the influence of organization. The changes have been made the more rapidly and have been more nearly complete, no doubt, because several of these newer races are controlled by bosses—as were the Chinese. The extent of this condition has already been commented on; its effects should be obvious.

The fact that a relatively larger number of women are found working in canneries now than formerly (see Table 86, p. 251) may be traced, at least in part, to the change of races. The evidence collected is unanimous to the effect that the Portuguese and Italians are eager to secure employment in the canneries for their women and children. Their ideas of home life are far different from those of the average native or north European, who is disinclined to let his wife leave the home for gainful employment. The south European races are de-

[a] The number of Italians gainfully employed in 1890 was 11,611; in 1900, 18,753. During the eight years, 1901 to 1908, 50,020 Italians entered the United States, giving California as their destination. Others migrated to this from Eastern States.

[b] There were few Greeks in California in 1900. Between 1901 and 1908, 3,169 entered the United States, giving California as their destination. Thousands have been brought from other States to do construction work and to work on the railroads.

sirous that their children should find work and add to the family income as soon as possible.

It is the general opinion that in work requiring little skill all of the immigrant races found in any considerable number—Portuguese, Italians, Greeks, Chinese, and Japanese—are very efficient. They are industrious and tractable. The south Europeans, however, are slow in learning new processes. Yet, like the Chinese, the Portuguese and Italians, if they remain in such work, advance to responsible positions. The Japanese are the quickest of all to learn the details of work to be done, but also require the most supervision to prevent them from doing their piecework poorly. It is also generally agreed that while there is considerable drinking of intoxicants among the south Europeans, there is little drunkenness except among the natives and some of the north Europeans. It should be added that intemperate habits are doubtless more frequently met with among these latter races employed in canneries than among those employed elsewhere, for many of them have been unsuccessful in competing for work of a higher class.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF EMPLOYEES.

The educational status of immigrants is of much importance. That of cannery hands was investigated with reference to (a) "general literacy," (b) "ability to read and write English," and (c) "ability to speak English." Table 93 shows the percentages of literates, or, more correctly, the percentages of those who can read or both read and write some language, among the several races. Of the males reporting data on this point only four racial groups are sufficiently well represented to warrant a comparison of percentages. These four are natives, Italians and Greeks, Japanese and Koreans, and Chinese. The natives may be taken as a standard for comparisons which should be made.

TABLE 93.—*Number and per cent of male employees who read and number and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race or race group.*

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born	357	357	356	100.0	99.7
Foreign-born:					
Austro-Hungarian [a]	11	9	9	81.1	81.1
Chinese	80	79	79	98.8	98.8
English-speaking	16	16	16	100.0	100.0
Italian and Greek	447	380	380	87.2	85.7
Japanese and Korean	201	197	197	98.0	98.0
Mexican	11	11	11	100.0	100.0
North European [b]	16	15	15	93.8	93.8
Portuguese	14	9	9	64.3	64.3
Scandinavian	5	5	5	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	25	25	25	100.0	100.0
Total foreign-born	835	756	749	90.4	89.6
Grand total	1,192	1,113	1,105	93.4	92.7

[a] And races of neighboring countries.
[b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

Of the males reporting data relative to literacy, the natives show a much higher standard of literacy than do the immigrants as a class. Only 89.6 per cent of all the foreign-born are able to both read

and write some language, whereas 99.7 per cent, or all except 1, of the 357 native-born are literate. The Japanese approach the native standard very closely with 98 per cent able to read and write. The Chinese fall somewhat below the Japanese in this regard. Of this race 88.8 per cent of the men have command of these arts. Still lower in the scale of literacy are found the Italians and Greeks, 14 per cent lower than the natives and 3.1 per cent lower than the Chinese. That is to say, of the 447 Italians and Greeks reporting data, only 85.7 per cent are able to read and write a language.

Table 94 shows the literacy of the female workers reported. As was the case with the males, practically all of the native-born can both read and write. Only 9 out of 756 fail to meet this standard—leaving 98.8 per cent of the natives literate. Among the foreign-born women, however, a much smaller percentage than of the men are literate. Of the men 89.6 per cent can both read and write, but only 64.1 per cent of the total number of foreign women possess this ability. This lack of elemental literacy on the part of the immigrant women is due no doubt to the retarded state of female education in the countries from which they come. Four racial groups are represented by a sufficient number of women to warrant a comparison of percentages. These are native, north European,[a] Italian and Greek, and Portuguese. The table shows that 98.8 per cent of the 756 native women can read and write in some language. The north Europeans rank next. Of this group, which numbers 139, 96.4 per cent can read and write. These two racial groups stand out in striking contrast to the two groups from southern Europe—the Italians and Greeks, and the Portuguese. Only a fraction over one-half of these latter races command these arts. Of the Italian and Greek women 61.9 per cent are literate, while the percentage of literate Portuguese falls to 55.1. Although the 36 Japanese women reporting data are too few to justify a direct comparison with other racial groups, it is significant that of these only 19, or 52.8 per cent, are literate, as against 98 per cent of the Japanese men.

TABLE 94.—*Number and per cent of female employees who read and number and per cent who read and write, by general nativity and race or race group.*

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born	756	747	747	98.8	98.8
Foreign-born:					
Austro-Hungarian[b]	23	17	17	73.9	73.9
Chinese	1	1	1	100.0	100.0
English-speaking	54	53	53	98.2	98.2
Italian and Greek	413	264	255	64.1	61.9
Japanese and Korean	36	19	19	52.8	52.8
Mexican	47	28	28	59.6	59.6
North European[c]	73	71	69	98.6	90.5
Portuguese	156	88	87	55.7	55.1
Scandinavian	13	12	12	92.3	92.3
Miscellaneous	83	49	43	44.9	40.3
Total foreign-born	899	602	583	65.9	64.1
Grand total	1,654	1,349	1,330	87.6	86.4

[a] North European comprises the English-speaking, Scandinavian, and north European race groups.
[b] And races of neighboring countries.
[c] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

With regard to the ability to read and write English, it is but natural that a lower standard should hold among foreigners, since this ability must usually be acquired after immigration. Males and females have acquired this accomplishment to about the same extent. Table 95 shows that 26.6 per cent of the males and 23.2 per cent of the females of non-English-speaking races can read and write English. This similarity of attainment in the matter of English is quite in contrast to the figures shown by the preceding tables, for the earlier tables showed that 89.6 per cent of the men as opposed to 64.1 per cent of the women could read and write some language.

Taking up the several groups which are sufficiently well represented to warrant comparison, it will be observed that the Japanese and Korean males show the best mastery of English, for 33.8 per cent are able to read and write that language. This ability on their part is somewhat surprising when it is remembered that the Japanese are among our most recent immigrants. In fact, of the 201 Japanese men included in this report, 137 have been in the United States less than five years, and of these, 73 have entered the country within two years. They seem to have a strong desire to learn our language, and they take advantage of every opportunity to do so. But in addition to this is the further fact that many of these Japanese cannery "hands" belong to the student class. Some had studied English in Japan; many of these and others have attended school in this country.

Although over one-half of the Italian and Greek males have lived in America for more than five years, their attainments in reading and writing English are considerably less than those of the Japanese. Only 21 per cent can read and write English. These races are decidedly clannish, living together in colonies wherever this is possible. They seem also to lack the desire to learn English which is so characteristic of the Japanese. But, of more importance, few of them came to this country when under 18 and had any schooling here.

Of the 89 Chinese reported, only 9, or 10.1 per cent, can read and write English. As 88.8 per cent of them are reported as literate in Table 93, and as almost all of them have been in America more than twenty years, it is evident that they have little desire or aptitude for acquiring our language.

Of the women, the northern Europeans possess most frequently the ability to read and write English, 37 of a total of 85 commanding those arts. Next come the Portuguese with 30.6 per cent, and lastly the Italians and Greeks with 17.5 per cent. Of the 36 Japanese women reported only 2 can read and write English, whereas 19 can read and write Japanese. A larger proportion of these than of the men, however, are recent arrivals. But all of these differences are explained largely by differences in the age at time of coming to the United States. A large percentage of the north European immigrant women came when children with their parents and went to school in this country. The same is true of the Portuguese, but much less true of the Italians. None of the Japanese women, on the other hand, came until they had grown up.

TABLE 95.—*Number and per cent of foreign-born employees who read English, and number and per cent who read and write English, by sex and race or race group.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.	Read English.	Read and write English.
Austro-Hungarian[a]	11	1	.....	9.1	0.0
Chinese	89	9	9	10.1	10.1
Italian and Greek	447	102	94	22.8	21.0
Japanese and Korean	201	69	66	34.3	32.8
Mexican	11	9	8	81.8	72.7
North European[b]	16	13	13	81.3	81.3
Portuguese	14	5	5	35.7	35.7
Scandinavian	5	4	4	80.0	80.0
Miscellaneous	25	17	17	68.0	68.0
Total	819	229	218	28.0	26.6

FEMALE.

Austro-Hungarian[a]	23	8	8	35.9	34.8
Chinese	1	1	1	100.0	100.0
Italian and Greek	413	76	72	18.4	17.5
Japanese and Korean	36	2	2	5.6	5.6
Mexican	47	10	10	21.3	21.3
North European[b]	72	22	20	44.4	28.3
Portuguese	157	50	48	31.8	30.6
Scandinavian	13	7	7	53.8	53.8
Miscellaneous	83	19	18	22.9	21.7
Total	844	205	196	24.3	23.2

[a] And races of neighboring countries. [b] Not including the Scandinavian races.

The spoken language is more easily acquired than the written, as is evidenced by the figures given in Table 96, which shows the ability of immigrant employees of canneries to speak English, by years in the United States. The males seem to acquire the spoken language more rapidly than do the females. Of those who have come to this country within five years, 40 per cent of the men as against 28 per cent of the women can speak English. Taking those who have been in the country for five years or longer the difference, though it still exists, is less marked.

Of the racial groups the Japanese seem to acquire a speaking knowledge of English most rapidly. Males of this race immigrating within five years show 54 per cent who have command of our language, while the corresponding group of Italians and Greeks show only 27.9 per cent. An inverse relation exists between the females of these races, 20.1 per cent of the Italians and Greeks as opposed to 8.8 per cent of the Japanese speaking English. Only 34 Japanese women are reported, however, and the majority of these are more recent arrivals than the Italians. In the long run, as shown by the statistics of those who have been in America for a longer period, about the same proportion of these races acquire the spoken language. The Chinese, practically all of whom have been in America for over twenty years, show a surprising lack of ability not only to read and

write, but also to speak English. Only 34.1 per cent of them can speak English, though most of them have lived in the United States for more than twenty years.

TABLE 96.—*Number and per cent of foreign-born employees who speak English, by sex, years in the United States, and race or race group.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States under 5 years.			In United States 5 to 9 years.			In United States 10 years or over.		
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Per cent who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Per cent who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Per cent who speak English.
Austro-Hungarian[a]	11	9	7	77.8	1	.....	0.0	1	1	100.0
Chinese	89	1	.....	.0	.....	.....	.....	88	30	34.1
Italian and Greek	447	247	69	27.9	107	71	66.4	93	73	78.9
Japanese and Korean	201	137	74	54.0	45	30	66.7	19	12	63.2
Mexican	11	3	3	100.0	4	3	75.0	5	5	100.0
North European[b]	16	6	6	100.0	3	3	100.0	7	7	100.0
Portuguese	14	4	1	25.0	2	2	100.0	8	7	87.5
Scandinavian	5	2	2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3	3	100.0
Miscellaneous	25	10	6	60.0	10	8	80.0	5	5	100.0
Total	819	418	167	40.0	172	117	68.0	229	143	64.6

FEMALE.

Austro-Hungarian[a]	23	14	9	64.3	5	4	80.0	4	4	100.0
Chinese	1	1	1	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian and Greek	412	155	23	20.1	131	89	82.7	126	73	61.9
Japanese and Korean	36	34	3	8.8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	50.0
Mexican	47	13	4	30.8	17	6	35.3	17	7	41.2
North European[b]	72	22	6	27.3	13	10	83.3	38	31	81.6
Portuguese	128	63	34	54.0	42	28	66.7	53	39	73.6
Scandinavian	13	2	2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11	11	100.0
Miscellaneous	82	60	10	16.7	13	10	76.9	9	6	66.7
Total	844	364	102	28.0	220	127	57.7	260	177	68.1

[a] And races of neighboring countries. [b] Not including the Scandinavian races.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND LOCATION OF WIVES.

The conjugal condition of cannery workers is shown in Tables 97 and 98. The first of these tables gives the figures in detail, while the second condenses the former into percentages. It is noticeable that of both sexes fewer natives than immigrants are married. Of the native men 65.9 per cent, of the immigrant men 56.4 per cent are single. With the women the difference is even more striking, 56 per cent of the native as against 24 per cent of the foreign women being single. The difference shown among the men in this regard may be explained largely by the fact that the irregular and seasonal character of the work in this industry attracts the shiftless element of the natives, who have no home ties. The fact that fewer married native women are found in the work is probably due to the difference between their standard of living and that of the immigrants, and to the presence of a large number of native girls who have not arrived

at the later marriageable age which prevails in this country. As already stated, Americans, as a rule, do not want their wives to work away from the home, while the foreigners, on the contrary, and especially those from southern Europe, seem anxious to have their women gainfully employed. A great many of those reported as single native women are really older girls who are working during the school vacation.

It is interesting to note that only 8.3 per cent of the Japanese men between 20 and 30 years of age are married. In the next age group, from 30 to 44, a majority are married, namely, 63.1 per cent; whereas in the last age group, 45 and over, only 27.3 per cent are married. For all the Japanese reported, 29.1 per cent are married. This percentage is lower than for any other race. Foreign women marry earlier than native. Thirty-two foreign women under 20 years of age are married, as compared with 2 native women. Of those between the ages of 20 and 30 years, 69 per cent of the immigrant as against 36.3 per cent of the native women are married. In the later years this difference decreases noticeably, the relative percentages for those between the ages of 30 and 45 years being 84 per cent and 69.7 per cent.

The number of widows among the employees is large. As Table 98 indicates, the percentage of the females who have been widowed is not only large, but is relatively much larger than that of the males. The explanation is found in the fact that the canneries offer a field of work for unskilled women who are thrown upon their own resources.

TABLE 97.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age group, and general nativity and race or race group.*

MALE.

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	194	40	.....	.....	40	57	20	.....	77	21	29	2	52	4	21	.....	25	122	70	2	194
Negro	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Native-born of foreign father	124	44	.....	.....	44	29	15	.....	44	10	18	.....	28	4	4	.....	8	87	37	.....	124
Total native-born	320	85	.....	.....	85	87	35	.....	122	31	47	2	80	8	25	.....	33	211	107	2	320
Foreign-born:																					
Austro-Hungarian[a]	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....	5	1	1	.....	2	7	4	.....	11
Chinese	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	12	25	1	38	12	75	3	91	27	100	4	131
English-speaking	16	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	4	3	.....	7	2	3	.....	5	9	7	.....	16
Italian and Greek	437	69	.....	.....	69	156	49	.....	205	36	77	6	121	4	32	6	42	267	158	12	437
Japanese and Korean	109	15	.....	.....	15	97	9	2	108	24	41	.....	65	.....	8	3	11	136	58	5	199
Mexican	11	3	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	7	4	.....	11
North European[b]	14	3	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....	6	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	8	6	.....	14
Portuguese	14	2	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	5	.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	4	10	.....	14
Scandinavian	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	1	3	.....	4
Miscellaneous	25	14	.....	.....	14	6	3	.....	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	20	5	.....	25
Total foreign-born	802	107	.....	.....	107	277	67	2	346	81	160	7	248	21	128	12	161	486	355	21	862
Grand total	1,182	192	.....	.....	192	364	102	2	468	112	207	9	328	29	153	12	194	697	462	23	1,182

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:																					
White	358	105	2	.....	108	85	23	3	91	11	69	12	92	4	35	28	67	176	130	43	358
Negro	12	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	2	4	.....	1	1	2	4	5	3	12
Native-born of foreign father	284	126	3	.....	129	48	26	4	78	15	29	12	56	1	11	13	25	186	69	29	284
Total native-born	654	235	5	.....	240	100	61	7	168	26	100	26	152	5	47	42	94	366	213	75	654

[a] And races of neighboring countries.

[b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

TABLE 97.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age group, and general nativity and race or race group*—Continued.

FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born:																					
Austro-Hungarian[a]	21	4	1	.....	5	2	6	1	9	.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....	2	6	14	1	21
Chinese	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
English-speaking	53	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	15	5	20	2	10	18	30	4	26	23	53
Italian and Greek	378	57	14	.....	71	31	71	5	107	6	106	8	110	.....	68	13	81	94	256	26	378
Japanese and Korean	34	.....	2	.....	2	.....	13	.....	13	.....	18	.....	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	34	.....	34
Mexican	46	12	1	.....	13	10	2	.....	12	2	11	5	18	.....	1	2	3	24	15	7	46
North European[a]	64	9	2	.....	11	.....	7	1	8	.....	16	6	22	.....	14	9	23	9	30	16	64
Portuguese	150	27	4	1	32	13	31	2	46	3	54	5	62	2	21	7	30	45	90	15	150
Scandinavian	13	3	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	5	5	6	2	13
Miscellaneous	70	12	7	.....	19	.....	16	.....	16	.....	21	3	24	.....	6	5	11	12	50	8	70
Total foreign-born	830	126	33	1	159	57	147	9	213	12	228	32	272	4	126	56	186	199	533	98	830
Grand total	1,484	361	37	1	399	157	208	16	381	38	328	58	424	9	173	98	280	565	746	173	1,484

[a] And races of neighboring countries.

[b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

TABLE 98.—*Per cent of employees in each conjugal condition, by sex, age group, and general nativity and race or race group.*

MALE.

General nativity and race or race group.	20 to 29 years of age.		30 to 44 years of age.		45 years of age and over.		Total.		
	Per cent who are—		Per cent who are—		Per cent who are—		Per cent who are—		
	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Native-born	71.3	28.7	33.3	58.7	24.2	75.3	65.9	32.4	0.7
Foreign-born:									
Chinese	.....	.....	31.6	65.3	14.3	82.4	20.6	76.3	3.1
Italian and Greek	76.1	22.9	31.4	62.6	9.5	76.2	61.1	36.2	2.8
Japanese and Korean	80.8	8.3	36.9	63.1	72.7	27.3	68.3	29.1	2.6
Total foreign-born	80.1	19.4	32.7	64.5	13.0	79.5	58.4	41.2	2.4

FEMALE.

Native-born	59.6	36.3	17.1	69.7	5.3	80.0	55.0	33.6	11.5
Foreign-born, Italian and Greek	29.0	66.4	5.0	88.2	.....	82.5	24.9	68.3	4.9
Total foreign-born	26.8	69.0	4.4	84.0	2.1	67.7	24.0	64.2	11.8

Roughly, one-half (49.4 per cent) of the wives of married immigrant cannery laborers are not in the United States with their husbands. (See Table 99 following.) This is explained in different ways in the case of different races. In the first place, half of the married men are Japanese, Italians, and Greeks, most of whom have come to the United States in recent years, and many of whom have not brought wives until provision could be made for them. Still others of them are only transient laborers who expect after a time to return to their native land. Few of the Chinese have their wives with them in this country, for they do not, as a rule, expect to remain here permanently, and it has not been their custom to permit their wives to leave the native land.

TABLE 99.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—		Per cent reporting wife in United States.
		In United States.	Abroad.	
Austro-Hungarian [a]	4	2	2	50.0
Chinese	97	6	91	6.2
English-speaking [b]	7	7	.....	100.0
Italian and Greek	158	111	47	70.3
Japanese and Korean	48	25	23	52.1
Mexican	4	3	1	75.0
North European	6	6	.....	100.0
Portuguese	10	10	.....	100.0
Scandinavian	3	3	.....	100.0
Miscellaneous	5	5	.....	100.0
Total	352	178	174	50.6

[a] And races of neighboring countries.
[b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

From the foregoing discussion it is evident that roughly two-thirds of the native men are single and presumably do not have the financial responsibilities of a normal family imposed upon them. If allowance is made for the large percentage of immigrants whose wives and families are abroad, almost three-fourths of the foreign-born males are in effect in the position of single men.

Nearly 90 per cent of the native women are married or single and usually contributing to the family income, while most of the 11.5 per cent remaining have the responsibilities of a family. The same is true of the immigrant women, save that the percentage of married women contributing to the family income is larger, of single women smaller.

CITIZENSHIP.

The majority of the men employed in the canneries are not citizens. The Japanese and Chinese can not and most of the Italians and Greeks, the most conspicuous elements employed in the canneries, do not become naturalized. Ninety of the 104 who are not excluded from naturalization because of race, who did not come to the United States when under 21 years of age, or within five years, and are therefore included in Table 100, are Italians and Greeks. Of these only 4 have become naturalized and only 18 others have taken out their first papers. Not one of them who has lived in the United States less than ten years has become naturalized, though a considerable percentage of them speak English. Moreover, only 9 of 40 who have been in this country for from five to ten years have taken out first papers. This condition is due partly to the fact that some of these Italians and Greeks do not expect to remain here permanently, but chiefly to a lack of interest in the political life of the country or inability to meet the requirements of the naturalization law.

TABLE 100.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race or race group and length of residence.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race or race group.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Austro-Hungarian [a]	1	1			1					1			1
English-speaking	3		1		1	1		1	2	1	1	1	3
Italian and Greek	90	41	9		50	27	9	4	40	68	18	4	90
Mexican	1					1			1	1			1
North European [b]	1							1	1			1	1
Portuguese	3	1			1			2	2	1		2	3
Scandinavian	2							2	2			2	2
Miscellaneous	3		1		1	1	1		2	1	2		3
Total	104	43	11		54	30	10	10	50	73	21	10	104

[a] And races of neighboring countries.
[b] Not including the Scandinavian and English-speaking races.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WINE-MAKING INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE INDUSTRY IN GENERAL.

Grapes are grown and made into wine in the majority of the 58 counties of California. In most of them, however, the wineries are small concerns employing few laborers in grape picking and wine making. The total production of wine in California in 1907 was 37,250,000 gallons.[a] More than one-half of this amount was made in Fresno and Sonoma counties, about one-third in Napa, San Joaquin, Kings, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties. Fresno County is the center of the "dry" wine industry, while Sonoma produces the greater part of the "sweet" wine.

The production of wine and the number of wineries in the seven counties mentioned above in 1908 was as follows:[b]

TABLE 101.—*Production of wine in seven counties of California in 1908.*

Counties.	Number of gallons of dry and sweet wine.	Number of wineries.
Fresno	9,100,000	15
Sonoma (1907)[a]	10,000,000	79
San Joaquin	3,250,000	[b] 4 [c] 100
Napa	3,000,000	28
Los Angeles	2,923,300	60
San Bernardino	1,450,000	10
Kings	1,361,000	3
Total	31,084,300	312

[a] No figures for 1908. [b] Large. [c] Small.

The grapes are usually hauled by teams to the wineries from vineyards close by, but in some cases the wineries use grapes that are shipped by rail from a distance. The majority of the wineries own vineyards adjoining the plants, from which they secure their main supply of grapes, but in many cases they also buy from neighboring ranchers.

Wine making is seasonal in character, beginning in August and lasting from six weeks to four months. During September and October the greatest number of men are employed. From December to August very few men are needed in the wineries to attend to the shipping of the wine and the repair and upkeep of the plant. However, nearly one-half of the men engaged in winery work are retained

[a] Report of California State Board of Trade, 1908.
[b] Report of California State Agricultural Society, 1908.

throughout the year, many of them being employed during several months of the twelve in the vineyards, as pruners, teamsters, etc.

During the vintage of 1908 the agents of the Commission secured detailed information from 25 of the larger wineries located in the seven counties before mentioned. The work in connection with wine making will be considered under two heads: First, that in the winery itself, and second, that in the vineyards owned by the wineries.

THE WORK IN THE WINERIES.

RACES EMPLOYED AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

About 550 men were employed in these 25 wineries at the time they were visited. The following table gives the occupations of these men by races:

TABLE 102.—*Number of male employees working in wineries in each specified occupation, by race.*[a]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in each specified occupation.									
		Superintendent and foreman.	Bookkeeper, weigher, and clerk.	Machinist, engineer, and fireman.	Cooper, carpenter, and blacksmith.	Distiller and wine maker.	Cellarman.	Laborer.	Watchman.	Domestic.	Teamster.
Armenian	2						2				
Chinese	18						1			17	
Dalmatian	6				4			2			
German-Russian	2				1		1				
Italian	221	7	5	8	22	9	40	109	2	4	5
Japanese	12	1			2	1	1	5		3	
Mexican	23	1					12	10			
Portuguese	1							1			
Slavonian	1							1			
Spanish	14		1			5		8			
Miscellaneous white	242	14	22	21	16	21	43	71		2	12
Total	543	23	28	29	45	36	100	207	2	26	17

[a] Several superintendents have been omitted from this table.

Among these employees two groups of races, "miscellaneous white" persons and Italians, predominate. "Miscellaneous white" persons, which include natives, English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, and Scandinavians, form 43 per cent of the total number of winery employees, while the Italians constitute 40 per cent of the total number. These two groups predominate in all of the sections visited whether in the southern, central, or the northern part of the State, but there is considerable difference in the proportion of the two as between wineries in each of the sections. In seven wineries controlled by Italians, that race constitutes the vast majority of the employees. They are also employed in varying numbers in all of the other wineries except six. In one of these six the predominant race is Japanese. This winery is owned by Japanese who employ their countrymen in most positions, although three or four white persons are also employed. All except one of the Japanese shown in the table as working in the winery proper are in this Japanese plant. In other wineries Japanese who work in the vineyards are occasionally

transferred temporarily to the winery, but do not work there regularly. The Spanish, Portuguese, Dalmatians, Slavonians, and Mexicans are of little importance in this industry, and most of these were found in wineries controlled by Italians.

As shown in Table 102 the members of the "miscellaneous white" and Italian groups are found in all occupations connected with winery work, while the Japanese engage in more occupations than the other race groups because of the fact that the Japanese control one winery. The other races are employed primarily as "cellarmen" and "common laborers." Of the white employees a little more than one-half are "general laborers" and "cellarmen," while more than two-thirds of the Italians are engaged in these two occupations. Of those engaged in the more skilled and higher paid occupations the number of "white" persons exceeds the number of Italians.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF LABOR.

The wineries are about equally divided between a ten-hour day with a sixty-hour week and an eleven-hour day with a sixty-six-hour week, which obtains in agricultural work. The rates of earnings per day of 475 employees from whom data were obtained are shown in the table following.

TABLE 103.—*Number of male employees in wineries earning each specified amount per day, by race.*

WITH BOARD AND LODGING.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.25.	$2.25 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $2.75.	$2.75 and under $3.	$3 or over.
Chinese	17	.....	2	3	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatian	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German-Russian	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	127	15	43	46	12	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	11	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slavonian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous white	148	.....	18	73	16	5	8	1	5	2	17
Total	310	22	66	126	46	9	16	1	5	2	17

WITHOUT BOARD.

Dalmatian	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Italian	82	.....	.....	1	47	9	16	3	2	1	3
Mexican	21	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous white	43	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	7	2	3	14
Total	165	.....	.....	1	68	10	48	10	6	3	19

In this table more than one-half are reported as receiving board and lodging in addition to wages. As nearly all wineries board their employees, the majority of those reporting wages without board are boarded by the proprietor, but the cost of board is deducted from the wage given. No charge is made for lodging. The value of board ranges from 45 cents to 75 cents per day.

Of the employees receiving board and lodging, two-fifths were paid $1.25 and under $1.50 per day, while more than one-fourth were paid less than $1.25. Less than one-third received $1.50 or over, and about 6 per cent $3 or over per day. The latter, all "miscellaneous white" men, were skilled mechanics, distillers, and wine makers. Foremen and others occupying executive positions have been excluded from the tabulation. If they had been included, the percentage earning higher wages would have been larger.

Of the men reporting earnings with board and lodging included, the Japanese and Italians show the lowest rate, there being 4 out of 11 Japanese reporting less than $1 per day with board, while 18 of the 127 Italians are in the same group. The Japanese and the Italians are the poorest paid races. The Chinese, with one exception, were employed as domestics.

Of the employees reporting wages without board, more than two-fifths are paid less than $1.75, and of these, two-thirds are Italians. All except one of the 43 "miscellaneous white" men received $2 or over per day without board, while less than one-third of the 82 Italians received $2 or over. Fifteen of the 21 Mexicans were paid $2 and 6 received $1.50 and less than $1.75 per day without board. The 14 Spaniards received $1.50 and less than $1.75 per day without board. The difference in the earnings of Italians and those of the "miscellaneous whites" is partly due to the differences in occupations already pointed out and partly to the fact that so many of the Italians work in wineries controlled by Italians, in the majority of which lower wages are paid than in other wineries. There is no discrimination against Italians as to wages, for both "miscellaneous whites" and Italians receive the same pay for the same work in any given winery.

RACE CHANGES.

"Miscellaneous white persons" and Italians have predominated in the wineries since the early days of the industry. The numbers of these two groups are now about equal, but formerly the proportion of Italians was smaller. Much of the work connected with wine making is disagreeable and many of the "miscellaneous whites" have left this work to engage in more agreeable and better-paid occupations. Italians have become more numerous in the State and have engaged in this work in greater numbers.

Of the other races, the Chinese have been employed extensively and then displaced. About twenty years ago two or three of the wineries investigated employed Chinese in practically all occupations, but Chinese have now disappeared from inside work partly because their numbers have decreased as a result of the exclusion law, and because of the growing tendency to employ "whites only," as white men have become available in larger numbers. The Japanese who are employed in many positions in the winery controlled by Japanese have displaced Italians and Chinese in that establishment largely, the Japanese proprietor says, by underbidding. In many other wineries Chinese and Japanese have occasionally been put at "inside work," but usually only temporarily when there was a shortage of other help. The general tendency has been to discriminate against Asiatics in winery work. The other races reported in the occupation table given above have been employed more recently, but their numbers

have never been large enough to have any important effect upon the industry.

EMPLOYERS' OPINIONS OF RACES EMPLOYED.

As a general rule, not much preference between races is shown by employers in this industry. For the more skilled occupations "miscellaneous whites," usually natives, Germans, or French, are employed, except in Italian wineries, where Italians generally fill such positions. In the more disagreeable work these same groups are the prevailing races and among employers there is no particular preference. In some wineries Italians are considered better as "common laborers" and "cellarmen" because they are satisfied with much of the work which is distasteful to natives and north Europeans. It is said by some employers that Italians are more temperate in the use of wine, whereas some of the "miscellaneous whites" drink to excess. On the other hand, other employers prefer the "miscellaneous whites" because they are considered the more temperate and are also more intelligent.

In the industry as a whole the white races are considered about equal in ability and are employed in preference to Asiatics. In the Japanese winery that race is employed largely because Japanese work for less than the other races, though the Japanese proprietor employs some white men in the more skilled positions.

VINEYARD WORK CONNECTED WITH THE WINERIES.

RACES EMPLOYED AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

As has been stated, the majority of the wineries own vineyards in connection with their plants. The agricultural work in these vineyards requires many laborers. The following table shows the occupations by races of men and women employed in vineyards owned by the wineries investigated.

TABLE 104.—*Number of employees working in vineyards connected with wineries in each specified occupation, by sex and race.*[a]

MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in each specified occupation.				
		Ranch foreman.	Teamster.	General laborer.	Grape picker.	Domestic.
Chinese	107			1	106	
East Indian	51				51	
German-Russian	7				7	
Italian	99	3	25	55	15	
Japanese	522		2	11	509	
Korean	26				26	
Mexican	28		1		27	
Spanish	2			2		
Austrian (race not specified)	3		3			
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1			1		
Miscellaneous white	107	9	67	17	12	2
Total	953	12	99	87	753	2

TABLE 104.—*Number of employees working in vineyards, etc.*—Continued.

FEMALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in each specified occupation.				
		Ranch foreman.	Teamster.	General laborer.	Grape picker.	Domestic.
Japanese	1				1	
Korean	1				1	
Mexican	5				5	
Miscellaneous white	1				1	
Total	8				8	

* Not including 4 miscellaneous white and 5 Mexican children picking grapes.

Teamsters and some of the general laborers are employed regularly throughout the year—hauling grapes during the season and cultivating, plowing, and doing other work with teams during the rest of the year. Grape pickers are employed for from six weeks to three months and must look for work elsewhere during the rest of the year. The pruning of vines during the winter months is largely done by Italians, who are employed in the wineries during the vintage, but other white races are also employed, and sometimes the Japanese and Chinese, who, during the season, pick grapes. Of the 99 teamsters, 67 are of the "miscellaneous white" group, while 26 are Italians. The two Japanese teamsters are employed in connection with the Japanese winery. Those reported as "general laborers" are usually engaged in picking grapes during the busy season, but are generally regular employees, while "grape pickers" are only temporary. About two-thirds of the "general laborers" are Italians. Of the 753 "pickers," 92 per cent are Asiatics, the remaining 8 per cent being "miscellaneous whites," Italians, German-Russians, and Mexicans. Two-thirds of the total number of pickers are Japanese, while one-seventh are Chinese and about one-fifteenth are East Indians.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF LABOR.

In the agricultural work in the vineyards eleven hours constitute the usual workday and sixty-six hours the week. The wages of 302 men employed on a time basis in vineyards connected with the wineries visited are shown in the following tables:

TABLE 105.—*Number of regular employees in vineyards earning each specified amount per day, by race.*

WITH BOARD.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.								
		$0.88	$0.96	$1	$1.15	$1.25	$1.35	$1.50	$1.75	$2
Chinese	1			1						
Italian	72		55	5	3	4	2			
Japanese	19	8		2						
Spanish	2		2							
Austrian (race not specified)	3					3				
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1		1							
Miscellaneous white	79	6		6	12	33	18	1	1	1
Total	169	14	58	17	15	40	20	1	1	1

TABLE 105.—*Number of regular employees in vineyards, etc.*—Continued.

WITHOUT BOARD.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.								
		$0.88	$0.96	$1	$1.15	$1.25	$1.35	$1.50	$1.75	$2
Italian	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Mexican	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Miscellaneous white	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Total	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	2

TABLE 106.—*Number of temporary employees in vineyards earning each specified amount per day, by race.*

WITH BOARD.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.					
		$1	$1.25	$1.50	$1.60	$1.75	$2
Italian	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous white	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

WITHOUT BOARD.

Chinese	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	1
Italian	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Japanese	52	.....	.....	24	3	25	.....
Miscellaneous white	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Total	114	1	.....	26	3	80	4

More than one-half of the number are reported as receiving board and lodging in addition to the wages paid.

Of the 168 regular employees receiving board in addition to wages, 79 are white men, 72 are Italians, 10 are Japanese, 3 Austrians, 2 Spanish, 1 West Indian, and 1 Chinese. Six "miscellaneous white men" and 8 Japanese employed by the Japanese winery receive the lowest wages in this group, which is $23 per month with board. Of the others, 55 Italians, 2 Spanish, and 1 West Indian employed by an Italian winery receive $25 per month with board. The highest wages in this group are paid to "white men," 55 of the 64 persons receiving $1.25 or over per day being white men. Of 15 regularly employed men who do not receive board, 12 are paid $1.50 per day; 10 of these are Italians. Three "miscellaneous whites" and 2 Italians (classed as temporary employees) are boarded. Of 114 temporary employees not boarded, 56 are Chinese pickers, all except 1 receiving $1.75 per day, and 52 are Japanese, 24 of whom are paid $1.50 and 25 are paid $1.75 per day. The 460 Japanese, 50 Chinese, and 26 Koreans for whom wages are not given are grape pickers working on a piece basis. The

51 East Indians are also working on a piece basis, but receive less than the Japanese on one vineyard, Japanese receiving $1.50 per ton for the first crop and $1.75 per ton for the second crop, while Hindus are paid $1.35 for picking both first and second crops. The earnings per day of pieceworkers vary greatly, depending as they do upon the condition of the vineyard, hours worked per day, and the skill of the workers. The Japanese average between $1.75 and $2 per day, which is less than they can earn picking raisin grapes, but the longer period of employment offered in picking wine grapes is sufficient inducement to secure pickers. The earnings of other Asiatic pieceworkers is slightly less than that of the Japanese.

RACE CHANGES.

As teamsters in the vineyards white men have always been employed without distinction as to race. In the early days, on some of the ranches, Chinese were also employed as teamsters, but have now disappeared from that and general ranch work. The only Japanese working as teamsters were employed by their countrymen within recent years. The white races were never very numerous as grape pickers. The Chinese, from the beginning of the industry, predominated as pickers until they were largely replaced by Japanese. The nearly complete disappearance of Chinese as grape pickers has been due to their decreasing number and the old age of practically all of them, which has unfitted them to compete with the younger and stronger Japanese, who, fifteen to twenty years ago, began to arrive in such large numbers. The Japanese now outnumber all other grape pickers about three to one. The East Indians have come from the north within the last two years. They have been employed to a small extent because they work for lower wages than other races and because of a scarcity of labor.

EMPLOYERS' OPINIONS OF RACES EMPLOYED.

"Miscellaneous white" teamsters have been in the service of employers of the same race, while the Italians and Japanese have been employed by their respective countrymen. The "miscellaneous white" employers regard natives, English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, French, and others of the same group as the best teamsters. Italians and Japanese employ their countrymen because they get along better with them and because they can speak their native language to them.

As grape pickers the Italians and "miscellaneous whites" do not constitute an appreciable number, but on those Italian ranches where Italians are employed they work regularly and are preferred to other races. The ordinary white employees do not like picking and will not now continue at such work any length of time. Chinese are regarded as the most satisfactory race of pickers who have ever been extensively engaged, and nearly all employers would like to secure an adequate supply of young Chinamen. The Japanese were regarded with favor for some years after their advent in the industry, but now that they are the most numerous race of pickers and have sought to raise wages and control the labor supply they, as a rule, are not liked. They are employed, however, because they are numerous and hence

most easily secured in sufficient numbers. The only race comparing favorably with the Japanese as sufficiently numerous to supply the demand for pickers was the Chinese before the exclusion law reduced their numbers. Employers generally would prefer not to employ Japanese and much prefer Chinese to that race, but they can not, under present conditions, secure an adequate supply of pickers from other races. The East Indians, who have most recently appeared, have not proven satisfactory in the few places where they have worked. They are personally disliked because of their filthy habits, and are the least intelligent among the races employed.

PART II.—IMMIGRANT FARMERS IN THE WESTERN STATES.

PART II.—IMMIGRANT FARMERS IN THE WESTERN STATES.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

[For General Tables see pp. 735 to 757.]

According to the census of 1900, 14.1 per cent of the persons gainfully occupied in the 11 States and Territories of the Western Division were farmers. Among 239,530 were 26,098 one or both of whose parents had been born in Great Britain, 11,499 in Ireland, 5,439 in Canada, 20,941 in Germany, and 15,331 in the three Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.[a] The number of Italian farmers and of farmers of Italian descent was 2,599, most of them living in colonies near a few large cities or in limited areas in California. With the exception of those of Irish extraction the percentage of each race engaging in agricultural pursuits was not very different from the average percentage of all persons gainfully occupied who were likewise engaged. The place they occupied in farming is indicated by the following table, which shows the percentage of the farmers in each of the 11 States, having one or both parents born in each of the countries to which reference has been made:

TABLE 1.—*Per cent of persons of foreign-born parentage engaged in farming in the States of the Western Division, by country of birth of one or both parents.*[b]

State.	Per cent of farmers in 1900 having one or both parents born in specified country.					
	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Canada (English).	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.	Italy
Arizona	4.4	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.1
California	8.9	6.9	2.4	9.9	3.8	2.7
Colorado	8.6	4.5	2.1	9.95	5.3	1.1
Idaho	15.9	3.3	2.2	6.9	11.0	.3
Montana	10.1	7.9	4.4	9.6	6.5	.3
Nevada	12.5	8.2	1.7	9.6	4.7	7.5
New Mexico	1.5	.7	.3	1.5	.3	.3
Oregon	7.1	4.6	1.8	10.7	3.9	.2
Utah	20.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	23.7	.3
Washington	8.3	5.3	2.9	11.8	9.0	.3
Wyoming	13.3	4.5	2.4	7.7	6.6	.1

[a] These figures include the foreign-born of these countries and those who were native-born of one or both foreign-born parents native of these countries.

[b] Compiled from reports of the census of 1900.

Since the census of 1900 was taken the number of some of the European races settled upon the land has greatly increased. This is especially true of the Scandinavians. Many industrial families in the cities have been able to establish themselves upon the land, while new immigrants have come directly from their native country, and beginning frequently as farm laborers, have later become independent farmers. A more striking movement is found, however, in the large number who have migrated from the North Central States, and especially from the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The greater part of this movement has been directed to Washington and Oregon and to the recently reclaimed lands in the States immediately to the east, which have been more easily reached by the railways and which offer a climate said to be more agreeable to the Scandinavians than that of the States farther south. According to the best estimates, the rural as well as the city Scandinavian population of these States has increased greatly within 10 years. But any estimate of the number or increase of any of the north European races must be very general, for while they sometimes settle as communities, they are usually interspersed among the farmers of other races.

The number of Italians upon the land has also increased rapidly, for those from the northern provinces of Italy have shown a strong desire to become independent farmers, and the direct immigration of this race has been the largest from Europe. The Portuguese from the Azores have also been added to each year and constitute a strong element in the agricultural population of the central part of California within a hundred miles or so of San Francisco. The other south European and the east European races, with the exception of the German-Russians, have not engaged in farming to any great extent. The German-Russians, with much assistance, have made great progress in Colorado, while the one large colony in California, about Fresno, has grown rapidly during the last 10 years. The Dalmatians have come into the ownership of several farms and lease a still larger number in the apple-producing district about Watsonville, Cal. Yet, most of the members of this race, as well as of the other races from Austria-Hungary, have immigrated within comparatively recent years, and have remained industrial workers or have engaged in the conduct of saloons, restaurants, and similar enterprises in the cities. Here and there Greeks have become tenant farmers, but they are few. The Polish farmers are more numerous, but they, too, are limited to a representative here and there. In fact, with minor exceptions, the farmers of races which have not been conspicuously employed as farm laborers, represent the older immigrants among the Europeans. With the exception of the North Italians and Portuguese, the south and east Europeans have not been residents sufficiently long to develop the attitude of permanent settlers and to adapt themselves to the changed conditions so as to have undertaken farming to any great extent without the assistance of those interested in them as laborers.

Of the Asiatics, the comparatively few Armenians, though of the industrial and merchant classes, have exhibited an intense desire to become landowners or merchants. Only one large colony is found in the West, viz, that at Fresno, Cal. The eastern Asiatics, on the other hand, have been numerous on the Pacific coast and have leased

much land, and lately the Japanese have purchased a large number of farms. In 1900 the Chinese held the tenure of 1,060 farms, the Japanese of 39, in the States of the Western Division. Though the number of Chinese engaged in certain kinds of farming has increased, the acreage controlled by them has doubtless decreased with the advance of the Japanese. In 1909 the Japanese owned or leased more than 210,000 acres in the States of the Western Division and Texas and Florida. Their advance has been due as much to the dominant position they have occupied as agricultural laborers as to anything else, as will be shown later in this report. Yet that there have been other factors in the rapid advance of the Japanese is clear from the fact that the Mexicans, who are thriftless and without ambition, have made practically no progress in the direction of becoming independent farmers, where they have been introduced as farm laborers under circumstances similar to those under which the Japanese have been employed. There are, however, many farmers of Mexican descent in Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Colorado. Most of them are native-born and engage in the growing of products primarily for family consumption.

The Commission planned to make a study of farmers of different races in California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Utah, and of Mexicans in Arizona and New Mexico, as well as of agricultural labor in intensive farming. The suspension of the general field work in the spring of 1909, however, made it impossible to carry out the plans which had been matured. Previous to this, the Germans of one community, the Scandinavians of three, the Italians of four, and the Japanese of three had been studied. After the suspension of the general field work, the investigation was limited to the Japanese and to other races selected for comparison, engaged in farming in the same localities and competing to an extent with the Japanese. The communities in which studies were made and the selection of races are explained by these facts. The number of farms studied, the number conducted by each race, the number of individual farmers and partners, and the chief kind of farming engaged in, are shown, by State and locality, in the table next presented.

TABLE 2.—*Scope of investigation of immigrant farmers in the Western States.*

State and district.	Number of farms studied.	Armenian.			German-Russian.			Italian.			Japanese.			Portuguese.			Scandinavian and German.		
		Number of farms.	Number of individual farmers and partners.	Principal crops.	Number of farms.	Number of individual farmers and partners.	Principal crops.	Number of farms.	Number of individual farmers and partners.	Principal crops.	Number of farms.	Number of individual farmers and partners.	Principal crops.	Number of farms.	Number of individual farmers and partners.	Principal crops.	Number of farms.	Number of individual farmers and partners.	Principal crops.
California:																			
Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	63	Truck...	128	306	Truck...	20	21	General.	.....	.....	
Fresno	93	17	20	Grapes..	17	19	Grapes..	.....	.....	.....	34	63	Grapes..	.....	.....	.....	25	25	Grapes.
Los Angeles	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	101	Berries..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Newcastle	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	83	Orchard fruit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Anaheim	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	37	Truck...	41	41	General.
San Leandro	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	28	Do.
Templeton	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
San Francisco	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	79	Truck...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Florin	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	30	Grapes and berries.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sacramento	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	Truck...	17	30	Truck...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Watsonville	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	35	Berries..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Alviso and Agnews	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	23	...do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
San Jose	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	21	Orchard fruit.
Sonoma County	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	Grapes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Washington: Northwestern Washington.	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	36	Truck...	53	77	Truck...	.....	.....	.....	33	35	General.
Colorado:																			
Northern Colorado	50	.....	.....	.....	14	15	Beets...	.....	.....	.....	36	64	Beets...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Denver	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	Truck...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oregon: Northwestern Oregon	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	35	...do.....	19	29	Truck...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Utah: Northern Utah	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	22	Beets...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	856	17	20	.....	31	34	.....	115	264	.....	490	863	.....	56	58	.....	147	150	

As is indicated by this table, the number of farms embraced within the study was 856. Of these 490, or more than one-half, were conducted by Japanese, 147 by Scandinavians and Germans, 115 by Italians, 56 by Portuguese, 31 by German-Russians, and 17 by Armenians. Fifteen of the 856 farms were in northern Utah (all Japanese), 73 in Colorado (Japanese, German-Russian, and South Italian), 27 in northwestern Oregon (Japanese and Italian), 97 about Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. (Japanese, Italian, Scandinavian, and German), and 644 in California. The total acreage, together with the acreage under each form of tenure, of the farms included in the investigation is shown, by race of farmer, in the table following.

TABLE 3.—*Acres now owned or leased.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Total acreage.	Number of acres now owned.	Number of acres now leased—		
				For cash.	On share basis.	For labor or cash and labor.
Armenian	17	1,034.00	924.00	.....	110.00	.....
German-Russian	31	3,067.00	1,752.00	40.00	1,275.00	.....
Italian	115	7,117.25	[a] 2,080.00	[b] 1,472.25	2,965.00	.....
Japanese	490	39,382.53	1,849.00	[c] 19,838.00	17,607.53	88.00
Portuguese	56	2,566.63	1,175.38	1,355.75	25.50	.....
Scandinavian and German	147	13,431.22	9,594.72	918.00	2,851.50	67.00

[a] Not including 1 farm consisting of 10 lots.
[b] Not including 1 farm consisting of 2 lots.
[c] Not including 4 farms (3 greenhouses, 5 lots, 4 lots, 2 lots).

In the selection of communities for investigation, preference was usually given to those in which two or more foreign-born races are found, rather than to interesting small colonies, for it was desired to obtain as much comparative data as possible. Of necessity, much of the study was of a descriptive and historical character, but an effort was made to select an adequate number of representative farmers for the purpose of illustration, and detailed personal and farm schedules were obtained from them. The character of these schedules is shown elsewhere.[a] The data obtained are presented in 19 local reports, one for each of the localities noted in Table 2 (see page 288). Because of the comparatively small number of schedules which could be collected, the statistical data should be considered as merely indicative and not as having any degree of finality with reference to the subjects upon which they bear. Moreover, it will be found that generally the more important facts taken from each schedule, printed in a general table at the beginning of the appendix in which the tables are presented at the end of the volume, will give a more accurate idea of the situation than the more detailed tables, in which the schedules lose their identity. In this introductory chapter a general survey of the facts relating to immigrant farming and a comparison of the data of a sociological and political nature are made.

[a] See Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, Vol. II. (S. Doc. No. 747, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

THE GERMAN AND THE SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

The north European immigrant farmers have in many instances engaged in business or in industry in the West, and then after accumulating some capital have taken up government land or have purchased farms. A large number have moved from the Central States, along with a large number of natives of native parentage, to acquire new homes in the West. A large percentage of those who have migrated had been engaged in farming in other States, but joined the westward movement in a search for new or cheaper lands or a better climate or to join friends. This is especially true of the Scandinavians, who, in recent years, have moved in large numbers from the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to Washington and Oregon, or, to a less extent, to other States of the Western Division. Here and there the Germans (as about Anaheim, Cal.), the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes (as about Templeton and Union, Cal., and in several localities in Oregon and Washington), are colonized to such a degree that the communities are distinctly German, or Swedish, or Norwegian, or Danish, as the case may be. Instances of anything approaching a real colonization, in which they constitute a majority, are very exceptional, however, and are almost universally connected with a colonization scheme which has been adopted for disposing of large tracts of land to persons of a given race in eastern communities. As a rule, the members of these races are well Americanized before they become farmers in the West, secure farms scattered throughout the community, engage in very much the same kinds of farming as the natives, have farms of similar sizes, houses and other improvements of the same character, and present no striking contrast to farmers of other races about them. The only differences worth the while to note are the strong tendency of the Danes to engage in dairy farming, and the greater thrift and the better husbandry which the foreign-born of these races, on the whole, show as compared to the farmers of native stock. Most of them have acquired their farms and improved them, and therefore evince unusual interest in up-to-date agricultural methods.

Of the foreign-born Scandinavian and German farmers investigated, the great majority had immigrated independently as young men or as minors with their parents who were seeking a new home. It would appear that something more than one-half came from the agricultural classes of their native countries, but that the percentage who had been wage-earners in industry was large, possibly one-third of the number (General Table 60),* It is interesting to note also that approximately one-half found their first employment in this country as farm laborers. This is explained chiefly by the facts that for many years the German and Scandinavian agricultural element has been large in this country, that further immigration is induced from among their acquaintances by their prosperity, and that the new immigrants frequently go to live with and work for immigrant farmers, who usually employ as regular farm laborers persons of their own

* Most of the tables accompanying the text are not inserted in the text, but are arranged in serial order at the end of the volume, and reference is made to them by numbers placed in parentheses, as in this case. This rule has been followed in all of the reports on farmers in different localities.

race. Few, it seems, begin farming for themselves as their first occupation in this country, for they come, as a rule, as young men and with little or no capital (General Tables 59 and 60). In fact, only a small minority, possibly one-fourth, have been able to establish themselves as farmers within five or seven years of their arrival in this country. Unlike the Italians and Japanese, they are individualistic; they seldom form partnerships which would enable those who had recently arrived to establish themselves upon the land within a comparatively short time. Moreover, they have not been conspicuous in the organized labor supply engaged in seasonal agricultural work, so that they have not been settled upon the land as laborers or tenants, as have the German-Russians and Japanese. In fact, the Germans and Scandinavians have not, as a rule, begun farming as tenants, but have waited until such time as they were able from their earnings as laborers or in business to save sufficient capital to constitute a first payment or a payment in full upon land purchased for a farm.

The land acquired by the north Europeans has usually been "raw land," or, in localities in which intensive farming was being introduced, land which had not been used for intensive farming, for, like the native element in the population, they have turned in greatest numbers to localities where land was cheap. Acquiring land under these circumstances, these races have contributed greatly to the material development of the communities in which they have settled. Moreover, they have, as a rule, profited greatly by the general advance of these communities, for this advance has usually added greatly to the value of the land they have owned.

The German and Scandinavian farmers, while maintaining a high standard of living, have made rapid progress in the accumulation of wealth. In all of the communities investigated they were found to have been able, as a general rule, to pay off the indebtedness incurred when they purchased their farms, so that the great majority are without mortgages upon their farms. Most of their investments have been upon the farms originally purchased and in new tracts later acquired. As a result of their general prosperity, good management, thrift, and the advance of the communities in which they have settled, the great majority of those who have been engaged in farming more than a few years are comfortably well off, while a large percentage have succeeded in acquiring more wealth than is required to enable them to earn a "good living." While 9 of 144 German and Scandinavian farmers reporting estimated the value of their property, minus indebtedness, at less than $1,000, and 8 at $1,000 but less than $2,500, 26 estimated their possessions at $2,500, but less than $5,000; 46 at $5,000, but less than $10,000; 42 at $10,000, but less than $25,000; and 13 at $25,000 or over (General Table 62). Eleven of the 147 owned no land. Most of the property of the others was in the form of land and improvements. While 9 of the 134 reporting the value owned real estate worth less than $2,500, the holdings of 30 were valued at $2,500, but less than $5,000; of 49 at $5,000, but less than $10,000; of 34 at $10,000, but less than $25,000; and of 12 at $25,000 or over (General Table 61). While the number of these farmers studied is small, they were selected as representative of their races in the few localities from which data were obtained, and indicate fairly well the position occupied by them as farmers except in the most recently settled communities.

THE PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

The Portuguese have immigrated to only a few sections of the United States, among those being California, which, in 1900, reported 12,068 of the total of 30,632 in the continental territory. Portuguese from the Azores have been immigrating to California in small numbers for more than fifty years. The first settlers were largely of the sailor class. Later these were followed by farmers immigrating directly from the Azores and by still others coming to the mainland from the Hawaiian Islands, where at different times a large number have been induced to go for work on the sugar plantations. Still others in comparatively recent years have moved West from settlements in Eastern States to join friends or to find a climate less unlike that to which they were accustomed at home or better opportunities for farming. With few exceptions the Portuguese who have immigrated to this country have been of the agricultural class. Though some of the newer arrivals have worked as common laborers and a comparatively large number have been employed as stevedores, deck hands on the "river boats," and in similar capacities, the Portuguese have engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits, usually as laborers for their countrymen to begin with, then as tenant, and then as land-owning farmers.

The Portuguese farmers have tended to colonize in certain localities, and the great majority are located in central California, from Fresno north to Sacramento. Most of them are within a hundred miles of San Francisco. A large number are engaged in dairy farming, and many are engaged in growing potatoes and the coarser vegetables. Such interests are usually combined, however, with general farming.

Though of an agricultural class and though they frequently have been employed as farm laborers, it has usually taken them several years to establish themselves as farmers. They are extremely individualistic and partnerships are seldom found among them, so they have not had the advantages of cooperative effort, as have the Italians. Many of them have at first leased farms, while perhaps one-half, settling in the communities where the price of land was not so high as to require much capital in order to purchase a holding, have purchased farms to begin with. Most of the tenant farmers by industry and the practice of thrift, frequently at the cost of a fair standard of living and the schooling of their children, have soon been able to purchase land. Few who have been farming more than ten years are tenant farmers, unless they add under lease more land to that which they own in order to farm on a larger scale. Their savings are usually invested in more land, their desire for which is so strong that, in spite of the fact that they are close bargainers, they frequently pay higher prices than natives will offer. They can afford to do this, for they are excellent farmers. Frequently while improving their lands, as about San Leandro, they obtain two or more crops from the same field in the course of the year. They invariably raise some crops for the market, while from the cows, chickens, and pigs, and the orchard and garden almost invariably found on the Portuguese farm, they obtain the larger part of their food supply, so that by the practice of economy at the end of the year they usually have a comfortable balance in their favor. In

this way a large percentage by the time they are 40 years of age have good farms and the basis for making a good living, while the instances where they have accumulated much property for members of the farming class are not few. Of 56 reporting data, 2 tenant farmers had no property over and above their indebtedness and 7 others had property the value of which, over and above indebtedness, was less than $1,000. On the other hand, 5 had property valued at $1,000 but less than $2,500, 10 at $2,500 but less than $5,000, 17 at $5,000 but less than $10,000, 10 at $10,000 but less than $25,000, and 5 at $25,000 or over (General Table 62). These figures exaggerate the success of the Portuguese somewhat, for most of the property is in real estate, and in one of the localities investigated the value of the land had been greatly enhanced by the extension of local transportation facilities from San Francisco. Of 56 farmers, 45 owned farm lands. One of the farms was valued at less than $2,500, 14 at $2,500 but less than $5,000, 16 at $5,000 but less than $10,000, 11 at $10,000 but less than $25,000, and 3 at $25,000 or over (General Table 61).

The Portuguese in certain respects stand in contrast to the native and the north European farmers. They engage more extensively in the growing of crops requiring hand labor; they employ their own countrymen, except for the briefest seasonal work, and usually pay them somewhat less than the wage current in the community, and live more economically, at times at the expense of a desirable standard of living. In some communities the Portuguese farmers have neat and well-painted houses with well-kept yards and premises, but in others the contrary is true. It should be added, however, that on the whole their standard of living is somewhat higher than that of the Italians living in the same communities.

ITALIAN FARMERS.

The Italian farmers are far more numerous than the Portuguese. The direct immigration of North Italians to the West during the last ten years has been larger than that of any other European race. They have been largely of the agricultural class and have shown a strong tendency to engage in agricultural pursuits. The South Italian immigrants, who have immigrated in very much smaller numbers, have also shown the same tendency in a few communities. Yet the great majority of those from the southern provinces have remained common laborers, fishermen, or petty shopkeepers in the cities.

There were many Italians in California as early as 1870. At that time several were engaged in gardening for the San Francisco market. Somewhat later they established themselves as gardeners and farmers about San Jose. During the eighties they became conspicuous as vineyardists and wine makers, and at present they are very numerous in practically all of the grape-growing districts of California. There are many Italian farmers, nearly all from the northern provinces or native-born of immigrant father, in Sonoma, Napa, Fresno, and Madera counties, where much wine is produced. With grape growing they combine gardening, fruit growing, and, to some extent, general farming. Italian farmers are also found near

the mines about Jackson, in Amador County, for here they have long been employed in the gold mines, and, as elsewhere, in many cases have been able to establish themselves as farmers or in business. Stockton, however, is one of the largest Italian centers. The Italians supply the markets of that city with vegetables, and are conspicuous as tenant farmers on the reclaimed lands of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, where they are largely growers of beans. Of 64,056 acres embraced within several reclamation districts on the lower Sacramento River, the Italians in 1909 leased 11,301. All but 6,112 of the entire acreage is farmed by tenants, practically all of whom are Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and Italians. On the San Joaquin River below Stockton the situation is very similar, the Italians, however, occupying a more conspicuous place among the foreign-born tenants than on the Sacramento.

Though more than 73 per cent of the Italian farmers in the Western Division were, according to the census, located in California in 1900, large colonies are found near Portland, in Oregon, and near Tacoma and Seattle, in Washington, and near Denver, Colo., while a few are found scattered among the farmers of various races in all of the Western States, and especially in Nevada. By far the larger number are near the cities and are engaged in truck gardening. The Italian gardeners near Denver are far more numerous than those of all other races combined. At Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle they share the vegetable markets with an increasing number of Asiatics, chiefly Japanese. Near Denver, as about San Jose, Cal., many of the farmers are South Italians. They find some place among those in the other localities mentioned, but are few in number as compared to those who have come from the northern provinces of Italy.

The Italians are engaged chiefly in intensive farming requiring much hand labor, rather than in general farming. In this as well as in the frequency of colony life and the partnership form of organization, they differ from the north European and native farmers. The truck gardeners, the vegetable growers in California, and, to a certain extent, those engaged in other kinds of farming, are closely colonized. Among the truck gardeners this colony life has been emphasized by the fact that the areas suitable for the growing of vegetables are usually rather limited, and that some cooperation in marketing is essential. But in addition to this, there is a clannishness which exhibits itself in a number of ways. The farmers invariably employ Italians as regular "help" and usually, except along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and in harvesting grapes, for seasonal work as well. Moreover, the summer wage, with board and lodging, is usually $1 per day or $25 or $30 per month, the winter wage somewhat less. These wages are considerably less than other white men are paid for similar work for a shorter work day, in the same communities. Thus far the number of Italian farm laborers has been so limited that they have practically all found employment with farmers of their own race, and have accepted low wages in order to have the association of their countrymen, and the wine and food to which they were accustomed in their native land.

Most of the Italian farmers have begun as tenants, and later when they had succeeded in accumulating some capital have purchased land. It would appear that the great majority who have engaged in

farming secured farm work as their first occupation in this country (General Table 60). The number who began as wage-earners in industry is much smaller. Most of the tenants are farming in partnerships of from two to several men. Of 62 tenant farms investigated, each of 21 was conducted by 1 Italian, 9 by partnerships of 2, 8 by partnerships of 3, 10 by partnerships of 4, 7 by partnerships of 5, 1 by a partnership of 6, 4 by partnerships of 8, 1 by a partnership of 11, and 1 by a partnership of 18. Though the number of farms is small, those studied seem to be typical of tenant farms conducted by Italians. This form of organization has enabled the Italians as a whole to become producers on their own account, more rapidly than the north Europeans and the Portuguese. Though a large percentage of those from whom data were obtained had been wage-earners—usually in industry—for more than ten years, a large percentage had been able to establish themselves as tenants within five years. Beginning as wage-laborers, they have soon been able to purchase a junior partner's share in a partnership already in existence, or have cooperated in the formation of a new group. In this way they have been able to engage in independent farming with little individual capital, for the amount needed is obtained from the members of the group, and these men, their wives, and children, usually do most of the work in the fields and in marketing the crops. Land is ordinarily, however, purchased in severalty. Thus, of 54 farms owned by the Italian farmers who occupied them, 51 were owned by 1 man, 2 by a partnership of 2 persons, and 1 by a partnership of 5 (General Table 63).

The Italians are good farmers. While in growing certain kinds of vegetables they do not obtain as large crops as the Chinese, they have developed their gardens to a great degree of fertility, and as vineyardists they take high rank. In Sonoma and, less conspicuously, in other counties of California they have converted grazing land and tracts previously devoted to general farming into productive vineyards and orchards, and contributed greatly to the wealth and development of the community. Because they devote most of the land they acquire to intensive and highly productive purposes they have had the effect of increasing rents and land values because of the greater value of land to them than to the members of most of the other races. Moreover, along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers instances were found where they pay higher rent for land to be devoted to given crops than natives are willing to pay. In the competition between the races there can be no doubt but that the Italians have an advantage over the other white farmers in the cost of labor. The Italians, however, have not been willing in some instances to pay as much rent for land as was offered by the Japanese, and have as a result been displaced as tenant farmers.

The Italian farmers as a class are very industrious and practice a thrift unusual in the West. Moreover, if a few communities are excepted, the wives and older children do much of the work in the gardens and fields. In some instances the children leave off going to school at an early age in order to assist with the farm work. Yet in other communities this is not found to be true, and can not be asserted as uniformly characteristic of the race. They usually produce most of the food they consume, frequently even manufacturing

the wine they use. Where it does not interfere with the growing of crops, they keep cows, poultry, and pigs (General Table 65). As a general rule, their standard of living is considerably lower than that of the natives and the north European immigrant farmers, and somewhat lower than that of the Portuguese. Frequently the housing is poor, the dwelling poorly furnished, the yard and premises neglected. This is very generally the case where they are most closely colonized, for the limitations thus placed upon their associations with persons of other races prevent their standard from rising, and in some instances, it would appear, has permitted it to deteriorate. Yet in some localities, as in Sonoma County, Cal., striking exceptions may be found to what has just been said. In this locality and in some others the majority of the Italian farmers are living upon a plane not lower than that of the farmers of other races. It may be said, however, that the Italian farmers as a whole are interested chiefly in making money, and that much is sacrificed to that end.

The Italians who have recently begun to farm usually have very little property, but most of those who have been thus engaged for ten years or more have acquired property worth a few thousand dollars, while some of the older farmers among them have amassed considerable wealth. Of 104 tenant and land-owning Italian farmers, 16 tenants reported property, less indebtedness, valued at less than $250, 10 others reported property valued at $250 but less than $500, and an equal number property valued at $500 but less than $1,000. As opposed to these 36, 9 had property the net value of which was estimated at $1,000 but less than $1,500, 10 at $1,500 but less than $2,500, 13 at $2,500 but less than $5,000, an equal number at $5,000 but less than $10,000, the same number at $10,000 but less than $25,000, and 10 at $25,000 or over (General Table 62). Most of this is in real estate, for as a rule they have purchased land as soon as they could make the necessary first payment, and have made further purchases after the debts previously incurred have been paid. A part of their success in accumulating wealth has been due to the improvements made in the soil, but much of it has been due to the appreciation of land values in the outskirts of cities, where many of the Italians are located. Of 63 Italian farmers who owned real estate, 4 reported the value of their lands and improvements at $500 but less than $1,000, 4 at $1,000 but less than $1,500, 9 at $1,500 but less than $2,500, 14 at $2,500 but less than $5,000, 12 at $5,000 but less than $10,000, 10 at $10,000 but less than $25,000, and 9 at $25,000 or over. The value of one farm was not reported (General Table 61).

THE ARMENIAN FARMERS.

The chief Armenian colony in the West is in Fresno County, Cal. The members of this race have been settling here for twenty-five years, and, including the native-born element, now number more than 4,000. About one-half live in Fresno, the others in the country, where the majority are tenant or land-owning farmers. Ambitious and disliking the wage relation, they usually quickly establish themselves in business or as farmers. At present it is estimated that they have the tenure of possibly 25,000 acres of land, at least three-fifths of which they own. They have usually purchased or leased vine-

yards and orchards. It is estimated that they control between 16,000 and 20,000 acres, or roughly one-sixth of the acreage devoted to the production of raisin grapes. They grow some fruit, and from 5 to 10 per cent of the watermelons shipped from the county. They have shown an even greater ambition to secure land than have the Japanese, and have frequently "bid up" the price of land in order to secure possession of desirable farms. They are very industrious, and by business shrewdness, which has brought them into great disfavor with all other races, economy, and "close living," have made rapid progress in the accumulation of wealth.

THE GERMAN-RUSSIANS.

In this same locality—Fresno—there are more than 4,000 German-Russians. They have been settling here since 1887. Some have come from eastern communities, but an increasing number of families have in recent years come directly from Russia in search of better farm lands and freedom from heavy taxation and compulsory military service. As yet the great majority are common laborers, but the end they have in view is to become established as farmers, as more than 90 per cent of them have been on the Volga in Russia. They now own or lease perhaps 5,000 acres. Most of them have purchased "raw land" and are engaged in general farming. The members of this race have made far more rapid progress in Colorado, where there are perhaps between 800 and 900 tenant and landowning German-Russian farmers occupying, for the greater part, holdings in excess of 60 acres, and not infrequently much larger tracts. This farming has developed in Colorado within the last ten years and has been incidental to the growth of the beet-sugar industry, with which they are closely identified. The sugar companies have brought large numbers of families from Nebraska to one locality in southern and to several localities in northern Colorado to do the hand work involved in growing sugar beets.

In the same way during the last few years a large number of families have been induced to move from Portland, Oreg., to Nampa, Idaho. New colonies thus started have been added to year after year by other families moving from Nebraska or coming from Denver, where they have found employment as common laborers, or from Russia. From laborers doing the hand work in the beet fields on a piece basis, they have rapidly advanced to tenant and to landowning farmers. Most of them have leased land after working for a year or two on contract, and from tenant farmers most of them have advanced within two or three or four years to the position of landowners. This rapid advance is, in part, to be ascribed to their great industry, the work of all members of the family except the smallest children, and to their great thrift; in part to the liberal advances of capital made by the sugar companies and the credit extended to them freely by the banks. Not even the Japanese have made as rapid advance as the German-Russians in Colorado. In California, however, they have not had this assistance extended to them and their progress has been very much slower. Few have leased land, for here the Japanese are the dominant race in the labor supply and have had the advantage that fact gives in acquiring land under this form of tenure.

Most of them have purchased their farms, using the savings from the earnings of the various members of the family employed as wage-earners to make the first payment. The indebtedness has then been rapidly discharged from the receipts from produce sold and the work of the women and children in fruit-packing houses. Their intense desire to become landowners and their integrity in contractual relations are both attested by the fact that in California and Colorado they have purchased land and made only small first payments. The former is shown also by the fact that they are said to pay "top prices" for the land they purchase. Inasmuch as most of the landowners have purchased their farms recently and have placed heavy mortgages upon them at that time, most of them are deeply in debt, in spite of the rapid progress they have made in debt payment.

The German-Russian women, and the children more than 6 years old (when not at school), work regularly in the fields, and the former seek work elsewhere when little labor is needed on their farms. The statement that "all work all the time, live closely, and save as much as possible," is almost literally true. Their houses are frequently inadequate from the point of view of the American farmer. Some of their cottages are of a good type and contain several rooms, but most of these were upon the land at the time of purchase or lease. The German-Russian farmers, when erecting their own homes, have usually built box houses of "rough" lumber, of two or three rooms, one of which is a "lean-to," and devoid of ordinary conveniences. Because of the large families which prevail among these people the small houses are not adequate for decent living. The furnishings are scanty and of the simplest character.

The German-Russians are proving to be good farmers. As a result of this, and the other facts already pointed out, they have generally accumulated wealth rapidly after becoming farmers. Some of those who recently became tenant farmers in sugar-beet producing districts pay share rent and have little property. At the other extreme, some of those who have been farming for several years near Fresno have accumulated property, less indebtedness, valued at several thousand dollars. These classes are represented among those from whom schedules were secured, and presented in the reports on "Immigrant farmers in Fresno County and on Japanese and German-Russian farmers in the northern part of Colorado." The net value of property reported by 1 was less than $50; by 5, $500 but less than $1,000; by 4, $1,500 but less than $2,500; by 7, $2,500 but less than $5,000; by 7, $5,000 but less than $10,000; by 6, $10,000 but less than $25,000; by 1, at more than $25,000 (General Table 62). The value of lands and improvements reported by 25 of these who owned real estate was less than $50 in 1 case, $500 but less than $1,000 in 3 cases, $1,000 but less than $1,500 in 2, $1,500 but less than $2,500 in 3, $2,500 but less than $5,000 in 2, $5,000 but less than $10,000 in 8, and $10,000 but less than $25,000 in 6 (General Table 61).

JAPANESE FARMERS.

It is probable that more than 6,000 Japanese, including all partners, are farming on their own account in the continental territory of the United States. The number of farms or subdivisions of farms

controlled by them in 1909 was perhaps in excess of 4,000, with a total acreage of more than 210,000. The following table is submitted as indicating roughly the acreage owned, the acreage leased, the total acreage owned or leased, and the number of holdings or farms, the tenure of which was by Japanese, in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington. The number of holdings in the other Western States and in one colony in Florida is small, and the total acreage only a few thousand at most.

TABLE 4.—*Land farmed by Japanese in 1909 in 7 States, by form of tenure, and estimated number of holdings.*

States.	Acres owned.	Acres leased for cash.	Acres leased for share of crop.	Total acres leased.	Total acres owned or leased.	Number of holdings or farms.
California	[a] 16,449.5	[a] 80,232.0	[a] 57,001.5	[a] 137,233.5	[a] 153,683.0	[b] 3,000 or 3,200
Colorado	120.0	[c] 14,750.0	5,000.0	19,750.0	19,870.0	200 or over.
Idaho		[d] 4,870.0	[d] 2,202.0	[d] 7,072.0	[d] 7,072.0	
Oregon	[e] 2,048.0			[e] 1,157.0	[e] 3,205.0	[e] 91
Texas	12,642.0			2,546.0	15,188.0	25
Utah	157.6			[f] 5,724.5	[f] 5,882.1	105 to 115
Washington				[g] 7,000.0	[g] 7,000.0	[g] 325

[a] According to the Japanese-American Yearbook.
[b] A rough estimate based upon the average size of holdings in the several localities investigated.
[c] Estimated in part upon data contained in Japanese-American Yearbook; in part upon data collected by field agents.
[d] Data collected by field agents. Does not include land leased for the production of sugar beets about Preston and Whitney.
[e] Not including several tracts of land leased, exact number and acreage not ascertained.
[f] Not including 3 or more farms; acreage not ascertained.
[g] Including an estimate of 16 farms with 654 acres in localities from which exact data were not secured.

These figures should not be regarded as complete or as possessing a great degree of accuracy. Those for California are taken from the Japanese-American Yearbook and are compiled chiefly from the records of the secretaries of local Japanese associations. The form of tenure, number of acres, and use made of each holding are published in detail in this annual. The agents of the Commission were able to check these figures in several localities and found them to be fairly satisfactory except that in some instances not all holdings were reported. The figures presented, therefore, should be regarded as somewhat smaller than the proper figures would be. The figures submitted for Colorado are based in part upon the local reports of the Commission's agents, which covered 13,686 acres. The others are estimates based upon the Japanese-American Yearbook. Those for Idaho were secured from the different localities in which Japanese are farming, but are incomplete in that they do not include the holdings of some tenant farmers growing sugar beets about Preston and Whitney, in the southern part of the State, near the Utah boundary. Nor are the Oregon figures complete, for they do not include several tracts of leased land in localities not visited by an agent of the Commission. The figures for Utah were collected by agents of the Commission, but do not include three, or possibly more than three, farms, the acreage of which could not be ascertained. The figures for Texas were returned by an agent who visited practically all of the twenty-five farms in the course of his investigations in that State. Finally,

the figures for Washington are estimates, based in large part, however, upon a census made by an agent of the Commission. This agent found 309 farms or holdings with a total acreage of 6,344 in the vicinity of Seattle and Tacoma. Several farms were found or reported in other parts of the State, bringing the total number of holdings to approximately 325, with 7,000 acres as a probable total.

In many cases the holdings of the Japanese are only subdivisions or parts of farms. The leases may cover only the fields which are devoted to the production of sugar beets, vegetables, or berries, or the orchards. Hence the figures relating to "holdings" should not be interpreted as equivalent to as many farms, as the term is ordinarily used.

The next table, which is designed to show the kind of farming in which the Japanese are engaged, is still less accurate. The figures do, however, indicate in a general way the place occupied by the farmers of this race. Those for California and Colorado are taken from the Japanese-American Yearbook, to which reference has been made; the others are based upon reports made by agents of the Commission.

TABLE 5.—*Kind of farming engaged in by Japanese in 7 States in 1909.*

	Acres devoted to specified crops in 1909 in each specified State.					
	California.	Colorado.	Idaho.	Texas.	Utah.	Washington.
General crops (cereals and forage)	12,528	3,653	1,310	.....	(a)	(a) 1,088
Poultry, live stock, dairying	1,187½	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deciduous fruit and grapes	53,679½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citrus fruit	237	.....	.....	76	.....	.....
Berries	5,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
Sugar beets	8,042	10,529	4,922	.....	5,190	.....
Vegetables	56,243½	2,899	840	276	435	3,468
Rice farms	.....	.....	.....	13,961	.....	.....
Mixed intensive crops	9,960½	.....	.....	875	.....	1,044
Other land	4,348	.....	.....	.....	267	.....
Total	c 151,761	c 17,081	7,072	15,188	5,892	c 6,348

a Reported under "Other land."
b Reported under "Mixed intensive crops."
c Acreage accounted for does not include total acreage for the State.

In Colorado, Utah, and Idaho the Japanese are chiefly growers of sugar beets. These they rotate to some extent with other crops, while in recent years they have engaged extensively in growing potatoes and, less extensively, other vegetables. In Colorado in 1909 the Japanese numbered 158 in a total of 5,208 farmers growing sugar beets under contract with the beet-sugar companies. In Utah they leased something less than one-fifth of the acreage devoted to beet growing. In Idaho in 1909 they leased 4,922 acres for growing sugar beets which was almost one-fourth of the acreage devoted to the production of that crop. Finally, in California 74 Japanese growers were reported among 834 in six communities contracting to deliver the beets from 41,746 acres to sugar companies whose factories were located there. In Washington and Oregon the farmers of this race are primarily growers of potatoes, vegetables, and berries, though a

few have orchards or poultry yards or dairies. Thirteen of the Texas farms are devoted primarily to growing rice, 2 are citrus fruit orchards, 2 are large nurseries, while the remaining 8 are truck gardens.

The Japanese farmers of California also are engaged chiefly in intensive farming, which requires much hand labor. They grow by far the larger part of the strawberries, the more important centers of production being Los Angeles County, Florin, Watsonville, Alviso, and Agnew, near San Jose. They grow the larger part of the truck for the markets of Sacramento and Los Angeles, most of the celery, and much of the deciduous fruit, potatoes, asparagus, beans, and other vegetables. In some of the localities devoted chiefly to growing deciduous fruit, as about Vacaville, Winters, and in the "Newcastle district," the Japanese control by lease or purchase the majority of the orchards. In the Santa Clara Valley, on the other hand, they control as tenants only a few of the orchards. In several reclamation districts on the Sacramento River, where the land is devoted largely to growing fruit and vegetables, the Japanese in 1909 leased 17,597 of a total of 64,056 acres. On a few islands on the lower San Joaquin they leased 8,592, or 21.4 per cent, of the 40,082. They are also conspicuous as tenants of vineyards and hop yards in a few communities and as nurserymen in various parts of the State. Few have engaged in general agriculture.

The Japanese are engaged almost exclusively in producing for the market. They grow sugar beets, fruit, berries, potatoes, or vegetables and little else. Most of those who are not producing fruit do not have orchards. Few of those who are producing fruit have gardens. Their specialization is extreme as compared to that of other races, and as a rule their leases are for the production of only one or a few crops. Few of them keep cows unless they are conducting dairies, or pigs unless engaged primarily in raising live stock, or poultry unless conducting poultry yards (General Table 65).

It is difficult to make a general statement concerning the size of farms controlled by Japanese tenants and owners. The great majority of the tracts devoted to the growing of berries and garden truck are small, from 1 to 10 acres, but much larger tracts devoted to these purposes are frequently found. In the growing of potatoes, asparagus, beans, and similar crops, many of the holdings are as large as 50 or 100 acres, but many small holdings are also found. The orchards leased are of various sizes, from a few to 100 acres or even more. The leases of land for the growing of sugar beets frequently cover 100 acres or more, but tracts of 40 or 50 acres, or even much less, are found. Perhaps a better index of the scale of production by Japanese farmers is found in the values of crops produced for sale on 444 farms during the year preceding the investigation. In 2 cases the value of products sold was less than $50; in 2 others, $50, but less than $100; in 7, $100 but less than $250; in 24, $250 but less than $500; in 49, $500 but less than $1,000; in 47, $1,000 but less than $1,500; in 50, $1,500 but less than $2,000; in 59, $2,000 but less than $3,000; in 79, $3,000 but less than $5,000; in 84, $5,000 but less than $10,000; in 29, $10,000 but less than $25,000; in 12, $25,000 or over (General Table 64). Some of the holdings were not fully developed, and this causes the unduly large proportion of cases where the returns

from crops were small. Of course, it can not be assumed that the proportions here indicated hold true of the Japanese farmers as a whole. The figures do indicate roughly, however, that there are many small and also many large producers among them. The figures presented are for farms in the States of the Western Division and do not include any in the State of Texas, where the rice farming is conducted on a large scale.

The Japanese have rapidly risen to the position they now occupy as farmers. As already stated, in 1900 only 39 Japanese farmers were reported by the census, their holdings aggregating 4,698 acres. The acreage of small subdivisions of farms under lease, and not included in these figures, was very small. Indeed, most of the acreage controlled by them has been acquired since 1904. In California they were reported in the Japanese-American Yearbook as then owning 2,442 acres, leasing 35,258½ acres for cash, and 19,572½ acres for a share of the crops. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 16,449½, 80,232, and 59,001½. Most of the land controlled in Oregon and Washington has been acquired within the last five or six years, and in Colorado, Utah, and Idaho within the last three or four.

Their progress has been marked also by a change in the form of tenure, a general advance being evident in most communities from contract work to share tenantry with little capital provided by the tenant, to share tenantry where the tenant furnishes most of the capital and gains some independence as a farmer, to cash tenantry where he usually provides much of the capital required and is fairly free from control by the landlord. The number of purchases has been small as compared to the number of leases, but has been increasing in recent years as the farmers have accumulated more capital and as the number who have decided to remain permanently in the United States has increased. This progress is all the more noteworthy because, with the exception of the large rice growers in Texas and a few of the capitalists who have purchased land in the Pacific Coast States, these farmers have practically all risen from the ranks of common laborers. Of 490 from whom personal data were secured, 10 upon their arrival in this country engaged in business for themselves and 18 became farmers, while 259 found employment as farm laborers, 103 as railroad laborers, 4 as laborers in sawmills, 54 as domestic servants, and 42 in other occupations (General Table 60).

Among the Japanese farmers every form of land tenure is found, from the nearest approach to a labor contract to independent proprietorship. About Watsonville, Cal., for example, there are many contracts for the handwork involved in growing potatoes, according to which the laborer is paid so much per sack harvested. In the berry fields of the same locality there have been numerous contracts covering a period of years under which the work done by the laborers is paid at so much per crate harvested. The acreage covered by contracts of this kind has not been included in that reported above as leased by Japanese. Much of the leasing by them in the past, and no small part of the leasing by them at present, however, differs but little from such contracts as these. The landowner provides all necessary equipment except, perhaps, crates needed for shipping, does the work with teams or hires it done, possibly pays the wages of a part or all of the employees, manages the business in all of its

details, sells the products and collects the selling price, and shares this with the tenant, after all bills have been paid. Much of the leasing of orchards about Vacaville, in California, and a considerable part of the leasing of land for the growing of sugar beets takes this form, and differs little in most respects from a contract for the hand labor for the season except that the tenant's remuneration depends upon the amount of the crop produced and its price in the market. In still other cases the landowner furnishes all permanent equipment but very little of the other capital required and the tenant does all of the work or hires it done, many of the details of management but few of the details of marketing the product passing into his hands, and the crop is shared between the contracting parties. Much of the leasing of orchards in the Newcastle district, of land for growing sugar beets in several localities, and of some strawberry patches about Watsonville takes this form. In still other cases the share tenant provides some, possibly most, of the equipment. Not very different from this is much of the leasing with cash rent. In some instances the landowner provides all, or almost all, the equipment required, while in others he provides little or none, and the tenant pays so much per acre, or a variable sum per acre, according to yield, as rent. As a rule, however, the change from share to cash rental signifies that the tenant provides more of the capital required, becomes responsible for all of the labor which must be performed, and is fairly independent in the management of the business, except, perhaps, the marketing of the product. A large part of the land devoted to the growing of sugar beets, many of the orchards, most of the berry fields, and much, if not most, of the land devoted to the production of vegetables takes this form. As stated, the Japanese tenants in many localities have progressed from labor under contract to share tenantry, to cash tenantry, as they have gained experience, commanded the confidence of landowners, and accumulated the necessary capital.

In connection with these details relating to tenure, it is noteworthy that of 490 Japanese farming as individuals or as senior partners, covered by the investigations, 165 owned no horses, and 99 owned neither horses nor implements (General Tables 61 and 65).

Several factors have cooperated to make possible the progress of the Japanese as tenant farmers, which has been indicated. Not the least important in many localities has been the dominant position occupied by the laborers of this race. In many instances, leasing has been resorted to as a method of securing a nucleus of a desired labor supply and of transferring to the tenants the solution of the problem of obtaining the other laborers needed. The beet sugar companies in Colorado, Utah, and Idaho have encouraged the leasing of land by Japanese, as well as by German-Russians, brought to the community to do the seasonal work in the beet fields, in order to keep them in the community and to make it easier year after year to secure the desired number of men. In many localities in California the same motive has caused many orchardists and others to lease their holdings to Japanese as the predominant element in the labor supply. By leasing to one or several Japanese the nucleus of the necessary labor supply is obtained and the tenant or tenants serve as "bosses" to obtain the other laborers needed during the busiest seasons. In

many cases leases have been transferred from Chinese to Japanese, as the number of Chinese laborers decreased and the Japanese became the predominant element in the labor supply. Moreover, as a large number of farms have been leased to the Japanese in one locality and the members of that race have done more of the work on these holdings, it has become increasingly difficult for other farmers to obtain desirable laborers of that race, so that a still greater premium is placed upon leasing the land. Thus the system tends to spread and become general, the farms falling under the control of the race which predominates in the labor supply, especially if the race is ambitious and capable as the Japanese is.

At the same time, the Japanese have been very anxious to lease land and have generally been the highest bidders among those wishing to become tenant farmers. Their strong desire to lease land is explained by several facts. In the first place, the members of this race do not like to work for wages, are ambitious, and desire to establish themselves as business men or as independent producers, as most of them were in Japan (General Table 63). This ambition to rise from the ranks of the wage earners has been one of the characteristics most strongly exhibited by the Japanese, and must be emphasized in explaining their progress either in business or in independent farming. Moreover, decided limitations have been placed upon the occupational advance of the Japanese. Unless employed by their countrymen few have been able to rise to occupations above that of common unskilled labor. This situation has cooperated with the general ambition of the Japanese to place a great premium upon independent farming or business. Moreover, by leasing land the farm laborer secures a settled residence, more regular employment, and, if he has a family, an opportunity to reunite it in this country under normal conditions. The differences shown by the Japanese farmers and the farm laborers as groups, as regards the percentage who are married and the percentage who have their wives with them in this country, are not explained entirely by the difference in their age distribution or in their incomes. The differences in both cases are closely connected with the fact that most of the laborers can not secure tolerable conditions under which to live with their families, while the farmer and his family can lead a normal family life. Furthermore, the Japanese are venturesome. They are not deterred by risk to the same extent that the members of other races are, and are greatly attracted by the unusual profits realized by a few of their countrymen. In some instances it has been found that not only are they highly speculative in their economic activities, but that they are inclined to reckon expenses and losses at too low a figure. All of these things have combined to cause the farm laborer to desire to become a farmer on his own account, and pride and the limited field of employment have frequently kept him from returning to the wage-earning class when the profits realized from farming have been small.

But whatever the explanation of the strong desire evinced by the Japanese to become independent farmers, it is true that the desire is so strong that they have been willing, as a rule, to pay comparatively high rents. In a few localities they have even resorted to coercion in the form of threat to withhold the necessary labor supply in order to secure the tenure of orchards or farms they desired. Such in-

stances, however, have been limited to a few localities. The offer of comparatively high rents, though not universal, is fairly general. About Los Angeles the Japanese tenants have offered higher rents than had previously been paid by the Chinese for the same kind of land to be used for similar purposes. On the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers the Japanese have in some instances displaced Chinese by paying higher rents. In another instance they displaced the Italian tenants. About Vacaville and Newcastle, in fact, in almost every locality in California, it was found that the farmers of this race had been willing to pay higher rents than had previously obtained. This is true also about Portland, Oreg., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., and in the beet fields of Colorado. The rivalry among the Japanese for land in Colorado was so great that an agricultural association, which they had organized, fixed a maximum rental which should not be exceeded in the leasing of land for the production of sugar beets. As a fairly general phenomenon, the Japanese, for reasons stated above, have been willing to pay higher rents than the members of other races, and because of that fact much land has been leased to them, for it was more profitable to the owner to do so than to farm it himself, and, other things equal, the Japanese have been preferred in the selection of tenants.

Not only have they been willing to pay comparatively high share or cash rents; in some instances their advance has been due to a willingness to make improvements upon lands which the farmers of other races, not so prominent in the labor supply, were not willing to do. Thus about Tacoma much of the leasing of land by Japanese has been incidental to removing the brush and stumps from "logged-off" land, drainage of the land, and reducing it to cultivation. The Japanese show a greater willingness than others to do such work as a part of their contract. The same thing is found to be true in the leasing of the newly reclaimed land of the Sacramento and San Joaquin River valleys, and has been met with in various other localities in the course of the investigation.

Another reason for the preference for Japanese in many cases has been that they are more easily provided with living quarters than white men. In many cases the Japanese lease only the orchards, or the "beet land," or the "berry land," or the "vegetable land" on a farm and live in the laborers' quarters, while the farmer with his family continues to occupy the farmhouse and to cultivate the rest of the land. Moreover, where the entire farm is leased to Japanese the owner and his family usually continue to live there and the tenant is housed in a cheap cottage or in the "bunk house." The buildings erected for Japanese tenants are usually much less expensive than those required for a white farmer and his family. Thus the Japanese have had the advantage incidental to the fact that in many instances they have been the predominant element in the labor supply, that they have generally been willing to pay higher rents and to take land on conditions not acceptable to white tenants, and have been the most easily provided for when settled upon the land.

Another fact of importance in this connection is that many of the Japanese farmers have required little or no capital to begin with. As already indicated, many have leased land for a share of the crop, the landlord supplying all or practically all of the equipment. This is especially true in all localities where much seasonal

labor is required and the Japanese are the predominant element in the labor supply. In these localities not only have the farmers provided most of the necessary equipment, but have also frequently provided the money necessary to pay current expenses, so that the tenant required no capital at all. Moreover, in the production of sugar beets the companies have ordinarily advanced a part of the necessary capital. At Newcastle and Vacaville, and in other localities devoted to the growing of fruit and vegetables, the commission merchants usually make advances of supplies and cash for shipping the product, taking a lien upon the crop in order to secure the loan. In several instances the competition between the shippers for business has led to the making of advances long before the crop matures and in large amounts. About Newcastle it was found that some of the shippers had leased land and then subleased it to Japanese tenants in order to control the business of shipping the product. With assistance in these forms (extended to other growers also) the Japanese laborers, with little or no capital, have been able to begin tenant farming. And even where the system of making advances has not been extensively adopted the tenants who pay cash rent usually do not need much capital of their own, for it is customary to pay the rent in installments, and credit is extended by the Japanese and other provision merchants. Finally, the Japanese in many localities have usually formed partnerships when leasing land. In some cases this is virtually required by the landlords in order that there may be a larger nucleus for the needed labor supply and that the tenants may be more closely held to the terms of their contract because of the greater amount of labor they invest in growing the crops. It is significant that 194 of 462 farms investigated were leased by partners. There were 2 partners in 116 cases, 3 in 36, 4 in 22, 5 in 12, 6 in 2, 7 in 3, 9 in 1, and 10 in 2 (General Table 63). The formation of partnerships enables the Japanese to engage in farming with less individual capital and has made it possible for them, like the Italians, to quickly establish themselves as farmers.

Most of the land owned by Japanese is in California, Texas, and Oregon. In the other States the number of farms which have been purchased is few and the acreage is small. That no land has been purchased by them in Washington and Idaho is explained by the fact that in those States aliens may not acquire title to it by purchase.[a] Most of the land purchased in Texas is in a few large tracts and is owned by corporations or by wealthy individuals who have come to this country to invest their capital in speculative enterprises. At Livingston, Cal., a large tract of land has been purchased by a Japanese corporation and is being disposed of to Japanese farmers in small holdings. Moreover, in a few instances, as in Oregon, large tracts have been purchased by Japanese who have accumulated wealth by selling supplies or by contracting for labor. With such exceptions as these the purchases have been made in comparatively small tracts by men who have risen from the ranks of labor and have successfully engaged in farming as tenants. They have been

[a] Constitution of Washington, Article II, section 33, and Idaho Revised Code, section 2600. In both States the provisions apply to all aliens and were adopted in 1889 (Washington) and 1890 (in Idaho), before there was any question as to the desirability of Japanese immigrants.

assisted in making their purchases by the extension of liberal credit. Some of these farms are valuable, however. Of 45 investigated, embracing 1,849 acres, 4 were worth $500, but less than $1,000; 4, $1,000, but less than $1,500; 8, $1,500, but less than $2,500; 14, $2,500, but less than $5,000; 5, $5,000, but less than $10,000; 7, $10,000, but less than $25,000, and 2 more than $25,000. The value of one was not ascertained (General Table 61). High prices have been paid for land in some instances, but the number of purchases has been so small and scattered over so many communities that they have had no effect upon the market value of land.

Independent farming by Japanese has had several effects upon the communities in which it is carried on. It is evident from what has been stated that the competition of Japanese tenants has caused the rental value of land to increase. It is evident also that tenants of other races to some extent have been displaced by them. Another effect, more difficult to measure, has been that of the presence of farmers of this race upon the influx of white families to the community. There can be no doubt that the extensive leasing by them about Newcastle and in a few other localities has caused prospective settlers to locate elsewhere, and the white population of some neighborhoods has actually diminished. In other words, there has been a partial substitution of Asiatic for white families. But it should be noted in this connection that in some communities much of the land leased was reclaimed and reduced to cultivation by Japanese, or was first devoted to intensive farming by them. In such cases they have added to the wealth of the community and their farming has not necessarily affected the white population adversely. Another effect of leasing by Japanese, as by other races similarly circumstanced, has been to encourage the holding of large tracts of land by corporations or as "estates" and to remove the premium which would otherwise be placed upon their subdivision and sale to white farmers. This is very evident upon the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, where in some instances several hundred or thousand acres are owned in one or a few tracts, and the managers prefer to retain them as investments and to lease them to Italians or Asiatics at comparatively high rentals rather than subdivide them and dispose of them to permanent settlers. While some of these holdings are in communities which have not been developed to the point where families would care to live, this is by no means true of all. Leasing in the form which there obtains places a premium upon landlordism which will stand in the way of the normal settlement and development of these communities.

One characteristic of Japanese farming is, that with their short-time interests, they frequently specialize greatly in the production of the crop which has proved to be more than usually profitable. As a result of the rapid increase in the number of these farmers in certain localities and this specialization, overproduction has resulted and profitable prices could not be maintained. This is especially true of the strawberry industry, which has been expanded rapidly by the Japanese because of handsome profits realized a few years ago, until the prices have become very unremunerative. Nearly all of the few white farmers and many of the Japanese have now withdrawn from this branch of production. A similar instance of overproduction is found in asparagus growing on the Sacramento River, where

many of the Japanese tenants have been involved in great loss during the last two years. The prices of some vegetables about Tacoma and Seattle also appear to have been adversely affected by the larger acreage devoted to their production with the increasing number of Japanese farmers. It appears that other farmers withdraw from the production of such crops before the Japanese, because they are not satisfied with as small profits. But the instances where the prices realized for crops have been adversely affected as a result of Japanese competition are comparatively few. As a matter of fact, where their acreage has been added to that productively used in the community, it has usually been devoted to growing crops not extensively grown by white farmers. Moreover, most of the markets are not local and narrowly limited. The effect of Japanese farming upon the rental value of land is much more evident than any effect upon the prices of produce.

Another effect of the leasing of orchards and other ranches under cultivation to Japanese has been to cause a further displacement of laborers of other races. Except for some of the work with teams and the cutting of fruit preparatory to drying, nearly all of the laborers employed by these farmers in the West are of their own race.* While numerous instances are found in which white men and women and East Indians are temporarily employed by them, these are after all comparatively few. Like the Italian farmers, they usually employ the members of their own race in so far as they can secure them. The only essential difference between the two races in this regard is found in the fact that the Japanese laborers have been available in larger numbers than the others. In so far as comparisons of wages have been possible, it has been found that the Japanese farmers frequently pay their countrymen somewhat more than they are paid by other farmers for work of the same kind. It must be noted in this connection, however, that the workday is somewhat longer and that, in some instances, they have been able to secure the best laborers in the available supply. Moreover, until a few years ago they had the advantage as compared to farmers who employed higher-priced laborers, possessed by all farmers who employed the Japanese at the lower wages, which then prevailed. Yet the Japanese farmer's workday is not so long as that of the Italian, and he has always paid his laborers as high or higher wages. It is clear that Japanese farming has given rise to a further displacement of laborers of other races. While it is not clear that their outlay for labor is now less than that of their white competitors, and while it is clear that it is certainly not less than that of the Italians, the situation was somewhat different a few years ago when Japanese labor was cheaper.

In several localities in California where the Chinese have been employed or have leased land there is much dissatisfaction with the Japanese tenants. There is no doubt that they are less careful workmen than the Chinese and that their farming is frequently inferior. It is generally agreed that the Chinese, who have had long experience, and this counts for much, are better pruners of trees and vines and prepare the product better for shipment. There has also been much complaint of broken contracts in the case of the Japanese.

* On the rice farms in Texas this is not true.

he complaint is not without reason, for some Japanese do not regard contract as inviolable, while the Chinese do. In some localities e preference for Chinese, partly racial, however, has been so great at farms have been leased to them for a lower rental than Japanese ve offered. The preference for Chinese tenants has become just as arked as for Chinese laborers in most of the California communi-es. It is noteworthy, however, that in communities where Chinese ve not been employed, and do not serve as a standard for com-arisons, no complaint was made of the character of the farming of he Japanese, and little complaint was heard of failure to fulfill their ontracts. On the contrary, in such communities they are generally egarded as good tenant farmers and as "fairly reliable" in their ontractual relations.

Some of the Japanese farmers have realized large profits and have ccumulated wealth rapidly, while many have met with loss. In ome cases they have fallen back into the ranks of the wage-earning lass. Some of those who have not been successful have been too nexperienced in the kind of farming undertaken. A more common ause of failure, however, has been found in the fact, already com-mented on, that they produce almost entirely for the market and pecialize greatly, and in some cases have depressed the prices of produce until they would not cover the expenses incidental to the harvest. This is notably true of strawberry growing for the Los Angeles market and of asparagus growing on the lower Sacramento River, cases to which reference has previously been made. A com-paratively large number of the tenant farmers in these localities have become bankrupt, and some of them have been led to break their contracts with the landowners from whom they leased. Moreover, the wages paid to laborers of their race have recently advanced rap-idly, and it has become difficult to secure laborers in sufficient num-bers. This change in the labor market has been a further source of difficulty to the Japanese farmers. It is proving so serious that in some localities they insist upon leases for one or a few years, where a few years ago they desired to secure leases for a period of several years.

Of 647 Japanese farmers, including partners, from whom infor-mation was obtained, 432 reported that they had made a surplus over living expenses during the preceding year. Of the other 215, 114 were involved in a deficit, while 101 reported neither surplus nor deficit. The average amount of surplus realized was $579.88, of deficit $561.02 (General Table 67). Some of the gains were very large. Those of 31 of the 432 were less than $100, of 92 $100 but less than $250, of 146 $250 but less than $500, of 114 $500 but under $1,000, of 35 $1,000 but less than $2,500, of 14 $2,500 or over. Some of the deficits also were large. Those of 5 of the 114 were less than $100, of 27 $100 but less than $250, of 37 $250 but less than $500, of 23 $500 but less than $1,000, of 20 $1,000 but less than $2,500, of 2 $2,500 or over (General Table 68). These figures must not be taken too literally, however, for the matter of surplus and deficit is difficult to estimate. Moreover and more important, no allowance is made for investments in developing strawberry patches and as-paragus and other crops which require two seasons before the plants begin to yield a remunerative harvest. The failure of the figures to

make allowance for such cases greatly exaggerates the number who sustained deficits and increases the amount of deficits reported.

The estimated net value of property owned by 488 Japanese engaged in farming as individuals or as senior partners is shown in General Table 62. Of these, 86 had nothing over and above the indebtedness outstanding against them, 16 had less than $50, 10 had $50 but less than $100, 45 $100 but less than $250, 77 $250 but less than $500, 92 $500 but less than $1,000, 48 $1,000 but less than $1,500, 43 $1,500 but less than $2,500, 41 $2,500 but less than $5,000, 17 $5,000 but less than $10,000, 10 $10,000 but less than $25,000, and 3 $25,000 or over. In considering these figures it must be held in mind, however, that they do not include the value of growing crops and of such improvements made upon leased land as do not become the property of the tenant upon the expiration of the lease. The fact that allowance is not made for these causes the number who are represented as having little or no property to be unduly large, for most of the data were collected during the harvest season, when large investments had been made, but before the returns for the crop had been received. Moreover, many of the Japanese invest heavily in improvements in the land, hoping to secure a profit from them before the expiration of the lease. The value of such improvements can not be estimated, however, and is not included in the values given.

The facts just mentioned cause the contrast between the wealth of the Japanese and of other farmers to be exaggerated in the table to which reference has just been made. The large majority of the Japanese studied were tenant farmers, the full value of whose property is usually not reported. The position of the Italians alone is analogous to that of the Japanese, and the percentage of landowners among them is much greater. Nevertheless, there is a striking contrast between the Japanese and other farmers in the West, in wealth as well as in the form of tenure and permanency of their relations in the community. While many of the Japanese farmers have accumulated considerable property and have become fairly independent in the conduct of their holdings, the largest number have little property, and many of them have a form of tenure which limits their freedom in production. Moreover, because of the circumstances under which they have engaged in farming, an unusually large number of the Japanese have failed. Yet it must be held in mind that most of them have begun to farm much more recently than the farmers of other races. The wealth accumulated by a small minority in a few years has induced many to undertake farming on their own account.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The investigation of the households of immigrant farmers of the Western States included 856 households and 3,262 persons. Because of the limited nature of the investigation the data are meager as a basis for comparison of the races in regard to literacy, conjugal condition, political condition, and other matters of social significance. They indicate differences, however, of the same kind as found among the agricultural and other laborers of the same races. Hence, much of the evidence they furnish is cumulative in its effects.

The table following shows the number of households and the number of individuals studied, by race of head of household and by the locailty in which they live.

TABLE 6.—*Scope of investigation of households of immigrant farmers in the Western States, by race of head of household.*

[This table does not include farm laborers.]

State and district.	Number of households studied.	Number of persons studied.	Armenian.		German-Russian.		Italian.		Japanese.		Portuguese.		Scandinavian and German.	
			Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.	Number of households.	Number of persons.
California:														
Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers	175	660					27	142	128	402	20	116		
Fresno	93	456	17	109	17	107			34	101			25	136
Los Angeles	68	141							68	141				
Newcastle	55	125							55	125				
Anaheim	41	225									36	170	41	225
San Leandro	36	170											28	107
Templeton	28	107												
San Francisco	24	153					24	153						
Florin	25	77							25	77				
Sacramento	24	79					7	24	17	55				
Watsonville	20	54							20	54				
Alviso and Agnews	20	65							20	65				
San Jose	20	87											20	87
Sonoma County	15	90					15	90						
Washington:														
Northwestern Washington	97	409					11	66	53	177			33	166
Colorado:														
Northern Colorado	50	134			14	87			36	47				
Denver	23	125					23	125						
Oregon:														
Northwestern Oregon	27	81					8	32	19	49				
Utah:														
Northern Utah	15	24							15	24				
Total	856	3,202	17	109	31	194	115	632	490	1,317	56	286	147	734

The sex and general nativity and race of the individuals from whom data were secured are shown by the following table:

TABLE 7.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	16	22	38
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Armenian	16	14	30
Danish	67	65	132
German	87	85	172
German-Russian	42	44	86
Italian, North	118	122	240
Italian, South	55	41	96
Japanese	121	108	229
Mexican	1		1
Norwegian	13	17	30
Portuguese	77	94	171
Swedish	33	37	70
Foreign-born:			
Armenian	44	35	79
Canadian (other than French)		1	1
Danish	54	44	98
English		1	1
German	53	49	102
German-Russian	61	47	108
Italian, North	144	89	233
Italian, South	30	20	50
Japanese	819	269	1,088
Norwegian	12	8	20
Portuguese	65	49	114
Spanish		2	2
Swedish	31	31	62

The Scandinavian and German farmers are for the most part old residents. Of 282 persons from whom data were secured, 236, or 83.7 per cent, had lived in the United States fifteen years or over, while only 11 had been here less than five years. More than one-half of the Portuguese and one-half of the Italians had also been in this country at least fifteen years. Of 114 of the former race, 79, or 69.3 per cent, as opposed to 145, or 50 per cent, of the 290 Italians, had been residents of this country for fifteen years or over. Ten Portuguese and 50 Italians had been here less than five years. Eighty, or almost three-fourths of the 108 German-Russians, had resided in the United States between five and fourteen years, while 26 had been here fifteen years or over (General Table 75).

The largest percentage of recent immigrants among the farmers from whom data were secured were found among the Japanese. Of 1,085 males and females of this race, 437, or 40.3 per cent, had immigrated within five years; 433, or 39.9 per cent, had been in this country from five to nine years; 158, or 14.5 per cent, from ten to fourteen years, and only 57, or 5.3 per cent, fifteen years or over. Little difference is noticeable between the males and females in length of residence except in the case of Japanese, where 73.2 per cent of the women, as opposed to only 29.4 per cent of the males, had been in this country less than five years. The Japanese men immigrated in most cases without intending to stay permanently, leaving their families behind them, but as they have prospered and decided to remain here for several years at least, many have sent for their wives, while many of the single men have been married by proxy. The farmers of other races have for the most part immigrated with the intention of making this country their permanent home, and as a consequence, if married, have brought their families with them (General Table 73).

Longer residence in the United States, free association with the natives, and similarity in language have enabled the Scandinavians and Germans to make more progress than the other races investigated in learning the English language. Of 282 reporting, all but 15 could speak English. Of these 15, 9 (of a total of 247) had been in the United States ten years or over and 5 (of 24) from five to nine years and 1 (of 11) less than five years, and all were 14 years of age or over at the time of coming. Thirteen were females and two were males. Of 105 German-Russians, 29 were unable to speak English. Of these 21 were females, 8 were males. Two of them (of a total of 2) had been here less than five years, 20 (of 62) from five to nine years, and 7 (of 41) ten years or over. All but four of those who did not speak English were 14 years of age or over at the time of their arrival. The German-Russians are more clannish than the Scandinavians and Germans and have been permanently settled for a shorter period, conditions which account for the larger percentage who do not speak English. About the same proportion of the Portuguese as of the German-Russians speak English. Of 113, 31 (21 females and 10 males) were unable to speak English. Of the 31, 14 (of a total of 86) had been in this country ten years or over, 11 (of 18) from five to nine years, and 6 (of 9) less than five years. All except 3 females had immigrated when they were 14 years of age or over. Like the German-Russians, the Portuguese

are clannish, but they have been settled upon their land somewhat longer. (General Tables 77–79.)

On the other hand, 177, or less than two-thirds of the 284 Italians, speak English. Of the 107 who do not speak English, 32 (out of a total of 45) had been in the United States less than five years, 39 (out of a total of 64) from five to nine years, and 36 (out of a total of 175) ten years or over. All except 7 were 14 years of age or over at the time of their immigration. The Italian farmers are even more clannish than the German-Russian and the Portuguese. Adult immigrants living in groups of their own race, as most of them do, have little opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of English.

Although the Japanese are more recent immigrants and their language is fundamentally different from ours, a larger proportion speak English than of any other races save the Scandinavian and German. In this connection it should be noted that a considerable number of this race have come to this country by way of Hawaii and Canada, in some cases staying for several years there before completing their journey to the continental United States. In these countries they came in more or less direct contact with English-speaking people and had considerable opportunity to learn to speak English. Furthermore, English is taught in the Japanese high schools, and a few immigrants of the agricultural class in this country have come of the student class and have attended such high schools, thus securing a foundation in the language which makes its acquisition less difficult. Of more importance, nearly all of the adult males have worked on farms conducted by English-speaking persons. This is not true of the Italians and of some of the members of other races. Of the 1,077 Japanese from whom data were secured, 846, or 78.6 per cent, speak English. Of the 231 who were unable to speak English, 178 were females and 53 males. One hundred and forty-six of the females had been in this country less than five years, 29 between five and nine years, and 3 ten years or over. On the other hand, 35 of the 53 males who could not speak English had immigrated within five years, 14 had been here from five to nine years, and 4 ten years or over. All except 9 (6 males and 3 females) of those who could not speak English were 14 years or over at the time of their arrival in this country. (General Tables 77–79.)

Thus 25.1 per cent of the Japanese females who had been in the continental United States less than five years, 57.4 per cent of those who had been here from five to nine years, and 25 per cent (1 of 4) of those who had been here ten years or over, could speak English. The corresponding percentages for the males are 85.1, 96.2, and 98.1. The striking contrast which is found between the two sexes of the Japanese is found in less striking form among the other races. It is explained partly (allowance being made for differences in the length of residence) by the fairly general inferior schooling of the female immigrants, but more by the fact that in this country they come in less contact than the men with people of other races.

With few exceptions the native-born children of the immigrant farmers studied speak English. All of the 131 Portuguese children over 6 years of age, all but 1 of the 339 Scandinavians and Germans, all but 5 of the 231 Italians, all but 5 of the 31 Japanese, and all but 7 of the 47 German-Russians speak our language. It is evident that

in a general way the lowest standard in this regard is shown by those races which represent the more recent immigration and of which the adults have the least contact with the members of other races (General Table 77).

A much smaller proportion of the immigrant members of all the races studied read and write English than speak it. However, much the same differences appear between the races in this regard. The Scandinavians and Germans reported the largest percentage who were literate in English. Of this race group, 203 of a total of 277, or 73.3 per cent, could read, write, and speak English. Two-thirds of those who could not read and write English were females. As opposed to these, less than one-half of the other races of numerical importance could read and write English. Of the 101 German-Russians, 42, or 41.6 per cent, could read and write English, as opposed to 27.5 per cent of the Japanese, 18.9 per cent of the Italians, and 16.2 per cent of the Portuguese. In each case the proportion of females who could not read and write English was greater than that of the males (General Table 80).

The contrasts noted above are in part due to differences in the percentages of the various races who have immigrated to this country when still of school age. However, a large number of those of some races who entered the United States when 14 years of age or over either learned to read and write English as children in their native lands or have acquired the ability to do so since their arrival. Twenty-nine Armenians were under 14 years of age at the time of immigration, but 39 of the total of 71 could read and write English. Only 53 Scandinavians and Germans were under 14 when they entered this country, yet 203 of a total of 277 could read and write English. Thirty-nine German-Russians came to the United States when under 14 years of age, and 42 of a total of 101 were able to use our written language. While 22 Portuguese immigrated when under 14 years of age, only 18 of 111 were literate in English. Fifty-four Italians came to the United States when of school age, but only 52 could read and write English. On the other hand, although only 33 Japanese were under 14 years of age when they arrived in this country, 295 of the 1,072 could read and write English.

In the case of the Japanese, a few adults had attended high schools in Japan where English is taught, while some had access to schools conducted by missions and by private parties in this country for the instruction of adult Japanese in the English language. Few members of the other races, however, had opportunities to learn English before immigration, and few, if any, had access to schools for adults in this country. Those who have learned to read and write have done so largely through the aid of their children attending American schools. Most of the Scandinavians and Germans have been in this country for a relatively long time, have sent their children to school, and have associated freely with other races. The Armenians, although more recent immigrants, are of an intelligent class and learn English easily. The German-Russians, the Portuguese, and the Italians, on the other hand, are less eager to send their children to the American schools, are more clannish in their life, and do not evince the desire to learn English which is exhibited by the north European races. Their interests thus far have been mainly economic (General Table 80).

Very few children of the households studied who were of school age were at work. Only 10 were reported as gainfully employed, of whom 9 were between 14 and 16 years of age. The total number in this age group was 118. Seven of the 9 were Italians. Among the Italians, Portuguese, and German-Russians it is a fairly general practice to take the children from school while still immature to assist with the farm work. The Portuguese and Italians for the most part have low educational ideals and are not so eager to secure an education for their children as are the Scandinavians and Germans (General Table 84).

Closely connected with the use of English are the influences brought to bear on immigrant households by the newspapers taken, by church affiliations, and by membership in various fraternal organizations. That the Scandinavian and German farmers have reached a higher point in the process of assimilation than the other races studied is further shown by the fact that a much larger proportion of them are regular subscribers to newspapers published in the English language. Of 147 Scandinavian and German households, 132 subscribed for "American" newspapers, while 46 took no newspapers except those printed in English. Eighty-six households had newspapers some of which were printed in English, others in their native languages; 12 subscribed only for papers published in their native language, and but 3 were without any kind of periodical publication. The contrast between this race group and other races in this regard is marked. Of 31 German-Russian households, 6 subscribed for no newspapers whatsoever, 11 took German papers only, and 14 subscribed to papers printed in the English language. Eight of the latter also subscribed for one or more publications in their native language. A larger percentage of the Portuguese subscribe for no newspaper. Of 56 households, 26 reported no newspapers whatsoever, while 14 subscribed for publications in their native language only, leaving only 16 with newspapers printed in the English language. Of these, 8 also subscribed for one or more Portuguese publications.

The Italians also show relatively little interest in periodical publications. Almost one-half (57 of a total of 115) of the households reported no newspapers whatever. Of 115 households, 24 subscribed for Italian newspapers only, while 34 subscribed for papers printed in English, while 19 of the latter had Italian publications as well. The group of Japanese farmers show less interest in American newspapers than those of any other race studied. Of 490 households, only 32 reported newspapers printed in the English language. A considerable number (136) subscribed for no publication at all. As opposed to these, 354 had newspapers printed in Japanese, some of them in Japan, but most of them in cities of the Pacific Coast States (General Table 69).

Wherever possible, European immigrants conduct their own religious organizations and hold services in their native languages. This is especially true of the non-Catholic races. The Germans and Scandinavians, and also the German-Russians usually have their own churches, where they are settled in sufficient number to make such an organization possible. Most of the services are held in the native language, but it has become the custom in some localities to

conduct them in English at specified intervals (usually once a month) for the benefit of the children, many of whom have only a superficial knowledge of the language of their parents, since English is the language of the school and most homes. Some members of these races attend Roman Catholic churches, of which other immigrants and natives are also members, and in which the sermon is in English.

Practically all of the church-going Italians adhere to the Roman Catholic faith, and a large proportion of them are actively connected with church work. In most cases the churches which they attend have other races of immigrants and natives represented in their membership, and hence use the English language in the service, as being common to the largest number. In two localities from which data concerning Italian farmers were obtained, however, separate parishes have been established for the Italian population, and the Italian language is used in the services. Such churches offer little aid to the process of assimilation, but serve rather to retard that process, since in most cases the whole social life of the Italians centers about their religious activities, a condition which makes an Italian church using the Italian language a factor in perpetuating the clannishness which is common to members of that race. The Portuguese are also largely Catholics, but in none of the churches attended by those studied is their native language used.

The majority of the members of the Japanese households are not members of any religious organization. Of those who are, the greater part adhere to the Buddhist faith. Others attend Christian missions conducted for Japanese, and with which no other races are affiliated. Thus, in most of their religious activity, the Japanese associate with those of their own race exclusively. There are frequently schools to teach the English language to adults, however, in connection with the various missions, which are a factor in assimilation. Furthermore, some few Japanese farmers in the more isolated communities are members of "white" Christian churches, and associate rather freely with the "white" members. Such cases are, however, comparatively rare.

With regard to membership in fraternal organizations, the Scandinavians and Germans have wider associations with native Americans than do the various south European races and the Japanese. Members of the households of farmers of this race group were found to belong to no fewer than 14 American fraternal orders, associating freely with the native-born members. The most numerous membership was reported in the Red Men, the Maccabees, the Woodmen, the Odd Fellows, the Masons, and the Eagles. A number also belong to Swedish, Danish, or German societies. Except in the case of those living close to the towns and cities, however, a comparatively small proportion of these races are members of fraternal orders. Their social life largely centers in the church.

The Italian farmers in most of the localities studied were organized for industrial purposes, such as the marketing of their products. Furthermore, a number of Italian fraternal orders were represented among them. The most important of these were the Garibaldina, Societi Liguri, and the Mutuel Beneficenza. A few farmers were members of Italian branches of American lodges, and in several communities a few were affiliated with American fraternal societies on

terms of equality with the natives. Prominent among these were the Druids, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters, and the Eagles. However, only a very small proportion, chiefly immigrants of long residence in this country, were members of lodges of these orders, in which the native element predominates. The Portuguese farmers affiliated with church societies, but only a very few belonged to secular organizations of which natives were members. The German-Russians had no organizations of their own, and few were members of American societies.

The only organizations having "white" members to which Japanese farmers belonged were of an industrial nature, as for example, "The Fife Vegetable Growers' Association," in the State of Washington. However, in every Japanese community many of the members of farmers' households belong to Japanese societies. The most important among these is the "Japanese Association." Its object is the mutual advancement of its members and of the Japanese race. Moreover, many Japanese are members of "prefectural societies," organized among immigrants from the same prefecture. No Japanese from whom data were secured belonged to an American fraternal order.

The difference in the extent to which the various races associate with English-speaking people and learn of conditions in this country through the medium of American newspapers, differences in length of residence in this country, their opportunities to learn English before their arrival (as in the case of the Japanese), and their age at the time of coming; all these are factors in producing the contrasts noted above, with reference to the ability to speak, read, and write English. However, the retardation of some races in this regard is in part due to the low ideals of literacy which obtain in their native lands. This is particularly true of the Italians and the Portuguese. Taking as a basis of comparison in this regard the proportion of literates among those of the various races who obtained what education they have in their native land, or, in other words, who came to this country when 14 years of age or over, it appears that all except one of the 229 Scandinavians and Germans, 988, or 94.6 per cent of the 1,044 Japanese, and 60, or 90.9 per cent of the 66 German-Russians, could read and write some language. In striking contrast to these are the Portuguese, of whom 44 of a total of 91, or 48.4 per cent, were literate, and the Italians, of whom 152 of a total of 230, or 66.1 per cent, could read and write some language. The illiteracy among the South Italians is striking. Of the 45, only 4 could read and write. As opposed to them, 148 of the 185 North Italians were literate (General Table 83).

The Scandinavians and Germans, as pointed out earlier in this report, have for the most part resided in this country many years. The great majority of them were under 25 years of age at the time of their immigration and relatively few were married. Of 146 males of these races 105, or 71.9 per cent, were under 25 years of age at the time of their arrival in this country. Of these, only 5 were married at that time. Sixteen of the remaining 41 who were 25 years of age or over at the time of coming were then married. Only 4 (3 Danes and 1 German) who were married before migrating were not accompanied by their wives. Most of the 125 Scandinavians and

Germans studied who entered this country as single men or widowers have contracted marriage since their arrival, 3 on visits to their native land and 91 in this country. Those who married in this country in the great majority of cases chose as wives immigrant women of their own race or native-born daughters of immigrants of their own race. A number married immigrants and native-born of other races in the same general race group, as, for example, the union of a Swede with a Danish or a German woman. Marriages of immigrants of this race group with native-born women of native parents were very rare. However, numerous marriages have been contracted between the second generation of immigrants and native-born of native parents. This is especially true of the females. The great majority of the males of the first generation of native-born, on the other hand, have married immigrants or the native-born of immigrant parents of the same race group.

Of 46 German-Russian males, 26 were under 25 years of age at the time of their immigration, and 2 of these were married at that time. Only 2 of those 25 years of age or over when they came to this country were then single. All of the married immigrants of this race were accompanied by their wives. Of the 26 German-Russians who immigrated as single men or widowers, 15 have married in the United States, with few exceptions to members of their own race. Few marriages have been contracted between them and their offspring and others under normal circumstances.

The Portuguese farmers were also for the most part under 25 years of age when they came to the United States. Of 63 males reporting data on this point, 53 immigrated when under 25 years of age, and of these 4 were married at that time. Only 1 of the 3 was accompanied by his wife, 2 of the others being followed by their wives within five years, and 1 at a later time. Of the 10 who immigrated when 25 years of age or over, 5 were married at that time and all were accompanied by their wives. Fifty-four came to this country as single men or as widowers, and 44 of them have since entered into the marriage relation. Two were married on visits abroad, and 42 in the United States. None of them married other than Portuguese or Portuguese-Americans. Marriages between Portuguese-Americans and members of other races have been very exceptional.

In these matters the Italian farmers differ somewhat from the other European races. More of them are single, more married men immigrated without their families and more of their wives still reside abroad. Of 159 Italian farmers, 114 came to this country when under 25 years of age, and 14 of these (all between 20 and 25 years of age) were then married. Only 2 of these were accompanied by their wives. Of the 45 who were 25 years of age or over at the time of their immigration, 26 were married and 12 were accompanied by their wives. The wives of 9 of the total of 40 who were married at the time of their arrival are still abroad. In three instances the wife followed the husband within two years, 9 couples were reunited after a period of from two to five years, while five years or more elapsed before the wives of 5 immigrants joined their husbands in this country. Of the 119 who immigrated as single men or widowers, 71 have since contracted marriage, 10 during visits abroad and 61 in

the United States. With few exceptions Italian immigrants who have married in this country have chosen as wives immigrant women of their own race, or Italian-American women. The only exceptions to this general rule noted were the marriages of 2 Italians to German-Americans, and of 1 to a Spaniard. However, a small number of the second generation of Italians have married Americans or immigrants of other races. Most of the Italians marry young, and in the case of immigrants, soon after their arrival, before they have any opportunities to meet women of other races socially.

The conditions pointed out above are due in some measure to the motives and intentions of immigrants on coming to this country. The greater part of the Italians came to this country as a money-making venture, with the intention of ultimately returning to Italy. This accounts largely for the leaving behind of wives in the first instance. However, as they have become adjusted to their new environment, and have attained some degree of prosperity, they have changed their plans and decided to remain permanently in the United States. Most of the married men have sent for their wives, and the unmarried men have found wives among their countrywomen in this country and settled down permanently. All of the Italian farmers expressed their intention of remaining permanently in the United States.

The conditions which have surrounded the immigration of Japanese to the continental United States have been very different from those which have surrounded that of the European races. The Japanese have come in many cases as a result of the activity of labor contractors, to serve as common laborers, and in the great majority of cases with the definite intention of returning to Japan after a few years of money-making labor in this country. Furthermore, the fact that they are ineligible to the American franchise, and that a strong race prejudice against them exists here, has tended to discourage the idea of permanent settlement. Furthermore, the cost of transportation to this country from Japan is great. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that most of the Japanese farmers from whom data were secured came to this country when single men or widowers, and that only a small proportion of those who were married were accompanied by their wives.

Of 785 Japanese farmers 278 were married before they immigrated. Of these all but 52 were 25 years of age or over at that time. Only 85 were accompanied by their wives and most of these came from the Hawaiian Islands, while 56 were joined by their wives later, in 5 cases within two years, in 17 cases after a period of from two to five years, and in 34 cases after five years or more of separation. The wives of 137 immigrants who were married on their arrival here were still in Japan at the time of this investigation. Of the 507 males who were unmarried when they came to the United States, 103 have since married, 31 on visits to their native land and 72 in this country. The marriages contracted in this country were without exception with members of the same race. Seldom have Japanese married persons of some other race (General Tables 71 and 72).

The Japanese farmers have now become fairly prosperous in a number of communities, and some of them are acquiring land with the idea of becoming permanent settlers. Although practically all

intended to return to Japan when they first immigrated, the larger number no longer intend to do so. Of 304 reporting data on this point 117 had decided to remain here permanently, and 82 still planned to return to Japan, while 105 were in doubt as to what they would eventually do.

With regard to the political condition of immigrant farmers sharp contrast appears between the Scandinavians and Germans on the one hand and the German-Russians, the Portuguese, and the Italians on the other. Of 78 Scandinavians and Germans reporting data on this point only 3 were aliens, 10 had taken out first papers only, while 65 were fully naturalized. However, only 2 of those reporting data had been in the United States less than ten years. Of 25 German-Russians 11 were aliens, 4 had taken out first papers, and 10 second papers. Ten of the 11 aliens, it should be noted, had been in the United States less than ten years, while only 1 of the 12 who had been residents for at least ten years had taken no steps toward becoming citizens. Although 15 of the 18 Portuguese who furnished information with regard to political condition had been in this country ten years or over, 9 were aliens, while the other 9 were fully naturalized. Almost three-fourths (72.3 per cent) of the 83 Italians reporting data on this point had resided in the United States ten years or over, yet 49, or 59 per cent, were aliens, 5 had taken out first papers, and only 29 were fully naturalized. All except 2 of the 23 in this country less than ten years were aliens (General Table 76). These differences between the races are largely due to the differences in the extent to which they associate with natives, to differences in political ideals, and to differences in their intentions during the first few years after immigration with regard to the permanence of their residence here. Moreover, in recent years the conditions requisite for naturalization have been such as to make it impossible for many of the Portuguese and Italians to become citizens because of the large percentage of illiterates and of non-English speaking among them.

Chapter II.

IMMIGRANT FARMING OF THE RECLAIMED LANDS OF THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS.

[For General Tables see pp. 758 to 783.]

RECLAMATION AND USE OF THE LAND.

The reclaimed land along the Sacramento River from Sacramento, and along the San Joaquin from Stockton, to the junction of these two streams near Antioch, is settled chiefly by immigrants from southern Europe and Asia. Portuguese, Italians, Greeks, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and East Indians constitute by far the largest part of the population, do most of the work, and have the tenure of most of the reclaimed land. The contribution made by some of these races to the development of this region has been large, for they have reclaimed much of the land and reduced it to cultivation besides furnishing a supply of labor to care for the seasonal industries engaged in. Moreover, much land remains to be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. These and other considerations combine to lend unusual interest to a study of the more numerously represented of these races in this region—the Chinese, Japanese, Italians, and Portuguese especially.

The farms of the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers have nearly all been reclaimed from swamp lands by the building of levees and the construction of seepage and drainage ditches. The problem of preventing flooding has become increasingly more difficult as the years have gone by because of the deposits of sediment on the bottoms and banks of the river beds[a] and because the new and more effective dikes have prevented to an increasing extent the outflow of the water upon the bottom lands. Both of these facts have combined to raise the level of the rivers, so that they are normally considerably above that of the tilled lands, especially at high tide.[b] At present the main streams, with their tributaries, "dry beds," sloughs, and canals divide the land into numerous islands. The deposit of sediment and the building of dikes have gradually raised the level of the land near the streams and larger sloughs until it stands several feet above the level of the land more remote. In most instances these islands present a saucer-like appearance because of this fact.

The country along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers is one of the older farming sections of the State. Much of the land was taken up and cleared during the early fifties. This is especially true

[a] It has been estimated that the bed of the Sacramento has been raised 8.5 feet since 1850.

[b] The tides extend through San Francisco and Suisun bays up the Sacramento beyond the city of Sacramento and up the San Joaquin as far as Stockton.

of the Sacramento, for in the absence of railroads and good highways the water transportation to Sacramento, the supply center for the gold miners, and to San Francisco, which was a port and trade center of increasing importance, gave the farmers who settled there a great advantage in supplying these cities with grain, hay, vegetables, and the wood cut incidentally to the clearing of the land. During the fifties Grand Island, Brannan Island, and Sherman Island, on the Sacramento, and Union Island, on the San Joaquin, along with other sites, were used for agricultural purposes, while about Courtland, not far below Sacramento, deciduous fruits were grown in commercial quantities.

In all of these cases cited it was necessary for the farmers to protect their farms from frequent inundation by throwing up small levees some 2 or 3 feet in height and 2 or 3 feet wide at the top and several times as wide at the base. While comparatively inexpensive, these were not entirely satisfactory, because each farmer protected his own ranch with little regard to the methods followed by his neighbor. Moreover, the problem of preventing inundation was made much more difficult along the Sacramento by the hydraulic mining on the mountain slopes along its course farther up and along its tributaries, the Feather and American rivers. The clear water of the stream gave way to the muddy water which has since flowed sluggishly through the low lands, depositing much silt, thereby raising the bed of and narrowing the stream, interfering with navigation, and imperiling the property, if not the lives, of the settlers. The problem of diking became more and more difficult. Drainage districts were formed during the sixties and reorganized under a law enacted in 1868, with power (through the county supervisors) to levy assessments upon all property benefited to meet the expenses involved in reclamation work.

Large corporations, controlling entire islands, have undertaken the same work. Dikes have been built higher and wider and stronger, cross dikes resorted to, and stream beds changed to meet the problem presented. In spite of this, however, inundations have frequently occurred with disastrous result, the land which was least well protected and where as a consequence the swollen stream found an outlet first being flooded. To protect Union Island, on the San Joaquin, with its 42,000 acres, not less than $1,250,000 was spent between 1857 and 1894, and much has been spent more recently. Roberts Island, with its 60,000 acres, was protected at an outlay of some $322,000 down to 1894. The reclamation of Bacon Island, with its 13,200 acres, was undertaken, and the land was used for a time, but after an expenditure of $370,000 the attempt to protect it was given up, and it was again covered by water. The history of Bouldin Island, with its 6,400 acres, is much the same, the money sunk amounting to some $238,000. Grand Island, on the Sacramento, with its 17,000 acres, was protected down to 1894 at an outlay of $1,200,000. An assessment amounting to $300,000 has recently been levied upon this land to make further improvements. The district organization of Andrus Island, with 7,600 acres, had spent $316,500 previous to 1894, and the expenditures more recently have added greatly to that total. The corporation owning Staten Island, with a total of 9,230 acres, had spent $607,500 in reclamation work prior

to 1894, and the island has been reclaimed twice within recent years. The larger part of Sherman Island, after large expenditures and frequent inundation and complete loss of growing crops, is now a large body of water with a stream with a strong current flowing through it. These are only a few instances, but being fairly typical are sufficient to show the great outlay and the great risk incidental to land ownership and farming in these delta lands.[a] Not only have the expenditures been large but the inundations have been frequent in the majority of instances. Each piece of reclamation work well done has called for repairing and adding to dikes protecting other lands.

The standard levee required along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers at the present time is 140 feet broad at the base, 30 feet wide at the crest, and with an altitude of 16 feet above Suisun Bay, in which these streams, after joining, find an outlet. To maintain this levee it must frequently be protected by revetment, by the piling of bags of sand upon the earth, or otherwise, against the wash produced by strong currents, for the soil is light, and much of it is peat, and even when held together by the brush, now commonly used, slides out almost instantly once an opening is made through it.[b] Behind this levee a wide seepage ditch is dug. In this work the wheelbarrow and shovel, in the hands of a Chinaman, have given way to the "clam-shell dredger." This dredger costs about $50,000. Some of the large corporations and drainage districts have provided themselves with this machine, while others hire it from a contractor. Large and expensive pumping plants are installed to pump the water from the lower parts of the islands. Drainage ditches large and small are "cut." Thus the land is now kept free from water as long as the levees hold. Ordinary precaution requires that the levee be inspected each day to see that no breaks have occurred and that any deterioration is soon made good. This all involves large expenditures of money.

The islands drained of water, the reduction to a state of cultivation is rather expensive and involves much hard work, for a large part of it is covered by tule[c] and a smaller part with willows. The higher lands back from the rivers beyond the natural or artificial islands are not of course covered by such a growth. But the clearing of most of the land has involved great expense—several dollars per acre, including the necessary irrigating ditches to convey fresh water from the river. The land is usually plowed three times before planting at a total cost at present of about $8 per acre.

It will readily be seen from what has been said that a great deal of capital is required to reclaim and successfully farm most of this land. Since the reclamation work has become so expensive, invest-

[a] These data are for the most part taken from the report of the (California) commissioner of public works, 1894. Other data may be found there, and in the later reports of the same officer, and in the reports of the state engineer. For a brief history of swamp land and reclamation legislation and the problems involved, see Adams, in Transactions of Commonwealth Club of California, vol. 1, No. 4, and House Document, No. 262, Fifty-first Congress, first session.

[b] Much of the material removed in making drainage ditches is dried in the sun and used as fuel. Most of the soil except that of the higher land along the streams is "peat land."

[c] This is the Mexican name for the largest species of bulrush, and the swamps of California where it thrives are called "tule lands."

ment in land in this region has not been attractive except to men of large means. But they are willing to make the large investments and to take the great risks because of the wonderful productivity where the soil has not been washed away and where it does not possess too much alkali, for it has been built up from decaying vegetation and from the soil of the slopes and plains drained by these streams. Water for irrigating purposes is at hand and usually requires only to be siphoned over the levee. Moreover, the climatic conditions are such that cereals, alfalfa, potatoes, vegetables, and deciduous fruits of all kinds are grown with great success. The yield is very large and of good quality. Finally, cheap water transportation is at hand to transport the products from the banks of the streams to San Francisco, Sacramento, or Stockton, to supply the local markets or to be reshipped by rail or by seagoing vessels to more distant markets.

A great deal of the land reclaimed in the early days was first planted in grain, but with better markets, better transportation facilities to distant places, and Asiatic labor, fruit and vegetable growing have become the most important industries. Along the Sacramento, onions, beans, asparagus, celery, and deciduous fruits are the largest crops, with alfalfa hay and dairying on the lands back from the river of secondary importance. Along the San Joaquin (except near Antioch) little fruit is grown. Potatoes are by far the largest crop, while beans, onions, and asparagus are grown in large quantities—hundreds of acres sometimes in one field and all planted to one crop. Rotating with these and following potatoes, thousands of acres of barley are grown. In these delta lands such perishable products as berries, green peas, and string beans, though grown near Sacramento and Stockton, find little place.

San Joaquin County in 1908 produced more than 2,000,000 sacks of potatoes, and more than 28,000,000 pounds of beans, most of them on the islands along the San Joaquin. Along the two rivers some 27,000 acres of asparagus are grown. Most of this is canned at six canneries located in different asparagus-growing centers.

This will suffice as a general statement concerning the use made of the delta lands which have been reclaimed. A few words should be said, however, concerning the differences presented by different localities.

About Freeport and Clarksburg, the villages nearest Sacramento on the river bearing that name, green vegetables, cucumbers, and melons are grown in large quantities along with field crops of alfalfa, potatoes, beans, and other vegetables to be harvested upon their maturity and sold "dry." Some of the communities along the San Joaquin close to Stockton or convenient to railway stations (as most of the land is not) are engaged in the production of similar crops. About Courtland the deciduous fruit industry, the fruit being shipped "green," is of great importance. The other reclaimed lands along the rivers are devoted chiefly to growing potatoes, beans, asparagus, onions, and barley, the latter being used primarily to effect a good rotation of crops. On a given tract of land there is great specialization. Just now a good share of the land along the Sacramento below Courtland is devoted to the production of asparagus. So are a few tracts of land along the San Joaquin. Other tracts are devoted to the growing of potatoes or beans, or to these two as the principal crops, and to barley or alfalfa for the feeding of teams and for the

purpose of rotation. The great degree of specialization in most of these communities and especially on the lands most recently reclaimed is one of the things which strikes the eye of the visitor. It is no unusual sight to see thousands of acres of barley, of potatoes, of beans, or of asparagus, grown on the different "camps" into which an island is divided by posts or stones or furrows and ditches, not by fences.

On the higher lands back from the river, especially the Sacramento, and not cut into islands by sloughs and channels, the situation is different. Not being irrigable without great expense this land is devoted chiefly to grain, grazing, and dairying. But with these lands we have nothing directly to do save to point out that the agricultural interests are different, and that land tenure and the labor supply are less affected by immigration and approach more nearly the form presented by other communities engaged in similar lines of production.

The kind of agriculture now engaged in on the reclaimed lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers requires a great deal of hand labor in ditch digging, setting of plants, hoeing, and harvesting. It has been developed partly because immigrants were available for doing this handwork, while in turn it has given rise to a problem of labor to be met under the circumstances almost exclusively by certain types of immigrants. Closely connected with this is the present tenure of land, most of it owned in large tracts and farmed under lease by immigrants. This phase of the situation may be considered next.

THE TENURE OF THE RECLAIMED LANDS.

To understand the tenure of land along these rivers at the present time, a brief historical review must be made of the incoming and progress of certain immigrant races who have become conspicuous as tenant farmers.

In the early days of farming along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, i. e., during the 1850's, the ranchers were almost all Americans. They did not employ many "hands," and those were all white and chiefly native-born. As it is locally expressed, this was at that time "a white man's country." But soon Chinese were added to the population as temporary laborers. A few came to the Sacramento as early as 1859, it is said, and by 1863 or 1864 their numbers had begun to increase rapidly. By working for lower wages and for longer hours, and usually living with poorer accommodations, they gave keen competition to the white ranch hands. A great many ranchers hired the Chinese, while others refused to do so. It was not long, however, before the number of white men available for ranch work greatly diminished, and the protesting ranchers were virtually compelled to hire Chinese in order to get their crops cared for, and especially the fruit crops, which had become important in the communities then established along the Sacramento. The white ranch hands disappeared, partly because of the competition of the Chinese, but largely because they did not wish to engage in such work as was done by Chinamen. This is the testimony given by the old men who were ranchers at that time. By 1870 the labor supply had become predominantly Chinese.

By 1870 the Chinese had also begun to lease ranches. The reasons assigned by the landowners for leasing to the members of this race

were that, the Chinese controlling the supply of labor and this being organized under "bosses," it was much easier for the tenant than for the owner to secure the necessary "help," and that the leasing was in other ways a more convenient arrangement for the rancher than farming on his own account. At that time little of the land cultivated was owned in large tracts by nonresidents or by corporations, in which case tenant farming alone commends itself. Subsequently ownership of large tracts has come to constitute one of the prime causes of the prevailing tenant system. But even by 1870 this arrangement appealed to many ranchers as being profitable and as involving less bother. Tenant farming spread rapidly, so that by 1880 practically all of the best land then cultivated was leased. Nearly every old ranch visited by the agents of the Commission was found to have been leased from thirty to forty years. The owner furnished horses, implements—in fact, practically all of the capital required—while the lessee provided the necessary laborers and did all of the work on the ranch, including the "chores," cutting of firewood, and the performance of similar work about the premises of the owner. The owner supervised all of the work, marketed the crop, and shared the proceeds with his tenant. Many Chinese tenants have leased a ranch year after year for twenty-five or thirty years, and in some instances their sons have replaced them when they died or returned to China. This applies in a general way to the older of the reclaimed ranches on the San Joaquin as well.

The first Portuguese came to the Sacramento in the early seventies. A few purchased small farms to begin with, but the vast majority leased for a time, until they could save enough capital to make purchases. A few Italians came somewhat later and leased farms. Neither race, however, has been sufficiently numerous on the Sacramento to compete seriously with the Chinese. On the San Joaquin, on the other hand, the Italians settled in large numbers. It is stated that by 1880 there were perhaps a thousand Italians in the locality of Stockton, and, as a result of a rapid influx, this has increased to the present number of 3,000.* A large percentage of these became farmers, some taking small tracts of land outside of the delta region and engaging in growing berries and fresh vegetables, others leasing delta lands. On the delta lands, however, the Chinese were very much more numerous and controlled the situation. The number of Portuguese settled in San Joaquin communities was so small as to be negligible.

Thus the tenant system came to prevail at an early time in the delta lands of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, and the Chinese were the predominant race of tenants as well as the predominant race of laborers. This position they maintained until their numbers were so reduced, largely as a result of the exclusion law, that they could no longer guarantee a sufficient supply of labor to cultivate and to harvest the landowners' crops. They were then largely superseded by Japanese, who have also leased a large share of the lands reclaimed and brought under cultivation in more recent years.

The first Japanese came into the lower Sacramento communities in 1891 and into those along the lower San Joaquin at about the same

*Estimate made by several well-informed Italians engaged in various branches of business in Stockton.

time. The Japanese offered to work for less wages than the Chinese (who were paid more than in the earlier years). With the decreasing number of the latter and the increasing acreage due to reclamation work being carried forward, the Japanese found plenty of work. By 1895 they came in large numbers and soon obtained leases formerly held by Chinamen, who found difficulty in securing an adequate number of laborers of their own race during the busier seasons. Moreover, the Japanese in some instances offered to pay higher rents for the land—55 or 60 per cent as against the half-share which had very generally prevailed. Partly because of this "bidding up," but more because of their dominant position in the labor supply, the Japanese tenants came to outnumber the Chinese. It should be added that many of them have become tenant farmers after growing crops on contract, this arrangement being that they should perform certain parts of the work for so much per unit (e. g., sack) or a percentage of the crop. This method of remuneration is still in use and is frequently employed by Asiatic tenants in getting the hand work involved in cultivation and harvesting done.

The labor situation, convenience, conditions affecting land ownership, and the desire of laborers to work for profits, have caused tenant farming to prevail. Naturally most of the tenants have been and are of the races numerously represented for some time among the laborers. But the rise of the immigrant laborers to the position of tenant has been made easy by the fact that few "white men," as the term is locally used, have cared to live on most of these delta lands. The newer houses are erected upon the levees, the older ones on the higher ground and immediately behind the levees more recently constructed. Malaria is common. No wagon roads connect the different islands of the San Joaquin, and travel from one island to another along the Sacramento is over sandy roads and over ferries for the use of which tolls are charged. Except at a few points along the San Joaquin there has been no railway service. To reach or to leave a locality steamboats must ordinarily be taken and smaller boats used to reach places along the tributary streams and sloughs. Opportunities for social life in the localities are usually limited to the small churches and the poor barrooms of the little villages which have grown up about the more important boat landings. Church and school facilities are poor and access to them difficult. Usually inundation may be expected to occur. Under these and the other circumstances which have obtained it is not surprising that few persons other than recent immigrants of the newer type care either to own or to lease small farms, and that the older ranchers have tended to move away from their ranches to other places where as a result of forty years of progress, normal living is possible, as it is not for the ordinary farmer residing on the delta lands. It should be added, however, that it is the experience of agents controlling large tracts of lands, that Chinese, Japanese, and Italians will pay considerably more by way of rental for the use of land than the members of other races are willing to pay.

Tables 8 and 9 provide a summary statement of land tenure by different races in the delta lands of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, in so far as the data could be obtained with a fair degree of accuracy. The tenure of land in other divisions can be presented only in a more general way in the text.

TABLE 8.—*Summary statement of land tenure by different races in the delta lands of the Sacramento River.*

District.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Number of landowners.	Land leased, race, and holdings.												Farms conducted by owner.	
				Japanese.		Chinese.		Portuguese.		Italian.		Other races.		Totals.			
				Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Pearson	[a]8,747	[a]34	[a]29	22	[b]2,275	14	[b]1,852	5	920	10	1,390	2	370	53	[c]6,840	[d]7	[d]1,561
Grand Island	17,005	76	[a]53	45	6,090	14	1,997	15	1,774	8	3,011	13	2,413	95	16,204	[f]7	711
Upper Andrus Island	2,202	16	16	7	[g]90	2	200	6	[b]230	.....	.....	2	200	17	[b]1,616	7	[b]443
Middle Andrus Island	1,557	6	5	4	277	1	140	3	300	.....	.....	4	572	12	1,189	2	368
Lower Andrus Island	[a]2,589	[d]8	[d]7	4	432	4	[b]535	2	241	(i)	(i)	3	310	[i]12	[e]1,518	2	[f]1,520
Brannan Island	6,578	14	[h]14	6	[b]1,040	4	[b]551	3	[g]32	.....	.....	4	1,460	15	[b]11,937	3	[b m]251
Tyler Island	12,898	15	[i]14	5	[b]4,518	4	5,741	2	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	N. R.	[n]6	N. R.
Sutter Island	N. R.	22	22	12	N. R.	4	N. R.	.....	.....	1	N. R.	.....	.....	17	N. R.	36	9,230
Staten Island	9,230	1	[o]1	2	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8,084	2	579	26	9,230	.....	.....
Twitchell Island	3,549	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	N. R.	7	N. R.	10	N. R.	21	N. R.	.....	.....
Lower Sherman Island	4,000	1	[o]1	5	1,700	1	500	.....	.....	2	500	2	800	10	3,500	1	500
Total [p]	[q]60,653	200	174	112	[r]17,597	48	[r]11,516	40	[r]4,845	60	[r]12,985	45	[r]11,301	305	[r]57,944	38	[r]6,113

[a] Including one farm (4,272 acres) owned by one person.
[b] Not including one farm acreage unknown.
[c] Not including two farms acreage unknown.
[d] Not including part of farm (20 acres), unknown whether leased or farmed by owner.
[e] 1,262 acres owned by one person.
[f] Including one farm (20 acres), neither leased nor farmed.
[g] Including one farm (495 acres) partly sold and partly leased to Italians and not including one farm, acreage unknown.
[h] 2,034 acres owned by corporation.
[i] Not including one farm (495 acres) partly sold and partly leased to Italians.
[j] Not including one farm (250 acres) not reported whether leased or farmed by owner.
[k] 3,252 acres owned by one person.
[l] 9,000 acres owned by corporation and 1,094 acres owned by one person.
[m] Not including 10 acres owned by Italian saloon and one farm (155 acres) not reported whether leased or farmed by owner.
[n] Not including two farms not reported if leased or farmed by owner.
[o] A corporation.
[p] Not sufficient data obtained on Randall district to be included in this table.
[q] Not including acreage of Sutter Island.
[r] Not including acreage of Sutter Island and Twitchell Island.

This table covers fairly accurately the tenure of land along the Sacramento below Courtland. Not all of the reclaimed land has been included, but most of it has, and the results are believed to represent accurately the situation as it stands at the present time. Before commenting on the data there presented, however, a few words should be said concerning the tenure of land by different races in two of the upper districts not included in the table.

The first villages below the city of Sacramento are Freeport and Clarksburg. About these two villages is a large district devoted largely to producing potatoes, melons, and vegetables of various kinds, and alfalfa hay. Merritt Island, with some 5,000 acres, the Lisbon district, with some 6,000 acres, the Glyde estate, with 1,000 acres, and some 5,000 acres on the other side of the river between Freeport and Clarksburg, may be grouped to form a larger district, embracing some 17,000 acres all told. The number of persons residing throughout the year in this community is possibly 1,000, of whom 300 are Portuguese, 400 Japanese, a few Chinese, and something less than 300 members of other races, but chiefly Americans and Germans. This is by far the largest colony of Portuguese along the river. Most of the families of this race are settled on small farms which they own, while a few of them lease. The other land is owned almost exclusively by Americans and a few north European immigrants. A large part of it is held in large tracts, but whether owned in large tracts or otherwise, perhaps one-half of it is leased to Asiatics. Formerly the Chinese were conspicuous as tenants, but now few such are found. The Japanese occupy the economic position formerly occupied by that race. Approximately 6,300 of the 17,000 acres of the district is now leased to the Japanese. About 2,000 acres of this is leased for a share of the crops, the remainder for cash.

Courtland is the center of the next important agricultural district on the left bank as we descend the river. The higher land along the bank of the stream is devoted almost entirely to the growing of deciduous fruits of many kinds, the lower lands farther back to raising vegetables and alfalfa, and the higher land still farther removed to the production of grain and hay and dairying. Practically all of the orchards and the vegetable lands are leased either to Chinese or to Japanese. The holdings are not large, and usually the owners with their families reside on the farms and supervise all of the work. The land farther back from the river is usually farmed on the owners account. Most of the farmers are natives, though the Swedes are prominently interested in the dairy farming.

Turning to Table 8, the acreage of the 10 islands (not including Sutter) is approximately 69,653. This is divided into some 178 tracts, while on Sutter Island there are some 22 more. The average size of these tracts on the 10 islands, the approximate acreages of which have been obtained, is 391.3 acres. Some of them are very large. One company owns Staten Island (9,230 acres), another Lower Sherman Island (4,000 acres), while other corporations and individuals own large sections of other islands. These details are shown in the notes appended to Table 8. Four corporations own 21,244 acres, four individuals 9,891, a total of 34,135, or almost one-half of the total acreage of these islands save Sutter, on which one of these large tracts is located. Moreover there are numerous

cases where individuals own two or more tracts or farms on the same or on different islands. The extent to which individuals own two or more farms on the same island is shown by the differences between the number of farms and the number of landowners. The most numerous instances are found on Grand Island, where 76 farms, averaging a little more than 220 acres each, are owned by 58 persons. The former extremely large holdings, with one exception, have been subdivided. Some individuals still own two or more of these subdivisions, however, while others have added to the number of their farms by purchase.

Just how numerous the cases are where one individual owns two or more tracts of land on different islands can not be said. There can be no doubt that the instances are many, for the large asparagus growers and most of the older settlers have ranches in different places farmed by tenants.

Most of the land in these reclaimed districts is held by nonresident owners and leased as whole tracts or smaller farms to tenants. The agents of the Commission reported as to the residence of 108 landowners. Of these only 24, or less than one-fourth, resided on the island where a part of all of their lands were located.

Reverting to the size of the holdings, it will be noted that little can be owned in small tracts. In fact there are not many small holdings along the Sacramento River except near Sacramento, where most of the Portuguese landowners are found. Some of the large holdings were secured before the land was reclaimed and when it had little value, and when no limit was placed upon the number of acres of "swamp land" one man might enter,[a] while others fell into the possession of bankers by the foreclosure of mortgages. Some of these have begun to disintegrate after the death of the original holders, but this process has not proceeded far for it has been checked to a considerable extent by the prevalent practice of the heirs in incorporating the estate and leasing it under the supervision of a superintendent or foreman. The high price of land and the heavy reclamation assessments make it impossible at present for the man of small means to acquire land by purchase. Moreover, with tenant farming prevailing, there is little inducement to break up large holdings and sell them. In fact very little land along the Sacramento is for sale. If an owner does wish or is forced to sell his holding the other landowners are anxious to buy and usually get possession of it. There are no real estate agents along the river.

The larger holdings are subdivided into "camps" for the purpose of cultivation, with a resident superintendent or manager in charge. Staten Island, e. g., is divided into 36 "camps," lower Sherman Island into a smaller number. Whether the tracts are subdivided or not, most of the land is leased to tenants. Overlooking the inade-

[a] By an act approved April 21, 1858, the California legislature placed a limit of 320 acres upon the amount of swamp land one person might enter. By an act approved April 18, 1859, this limit was fixed at 640 acres. Subsequently, by an act approved March 28, 1868, this limit was removed and parties permitted to enter any amount of swamp land they were willing to reclaim, an obligation frequently, if not generally, fulfilled. Under this law numerous large tracts were taken up, one of them embracing four townships. Following this, as a result of the outcry against "land monopoly," the former limit of 640 acres was again set by an act of the legislature approved March 28, 1874.

quate information concerning certain farms, the number of tenant farms as ascertained was 305, of farms conducted by the owners on their own accounts, 38, a ratio of a little more than 8 to 1. The number of acres contained in farms leased (as ascertained from drainage-district maps) was 57,944; in farms conducted by the owners 6,112, a ratio of almost 9.5 to 1.

Of the 305 tenants, 112 were Japanese, 48 were Chinese, 40 were Portuguese, 60 were Italians, while 45 were locally known as "white men" and are represented in Table 8 as "other races." Most of them were natives, but Swedes, Germans, and Swiss were found among them. The acreages controlled by the members of these several groups, in so far as they could be accurately ascertained, were 17,597, 11,516, 4,545, 12,985, and 11,301, respectively. Thus, in so far as accurate data could be obtained under the limitations placed upon the agents of the commission, the percentages of the tenants of each race group and of the leased land controlled by them were as follows: Japanese, 36.7 and 30.4; Chinese, 15.7 and 19.9; Portuguese, 13.1 and 7.8; Italians, 19.7 and 22.4; other races (all white), 14.8 and 19.5. In cases where land was leased and then subleased the former has been ignored. A considerable part of the land leased by Japanese is leased by white men at a cash rental and then subleased for a share of the crops.

Most of the owners conducting their own farms are native Americans, Germans, Swedes, and other north Europeans. The first named, however, are in the vast majority. The Portuguese (in these communities) number only 8. The Italians, Japanese, and Chinese on the part of the Sacramento covered by Table 8 are not landowning, but tenant farmers.

Table 9 shows with a fair degree of accuracy the tenure of land on most of the islands on the lower San Joaquin. However, a still larger acreage in the older-settled communities is not included. It was impossible to obtain sufficient data for these communities entirely accurate as regards details, for the situation there is materially different. It will receive such general comment as is necessary after the details presented in Table 9 are given consideration.

TABLE 9.—*Summary statement of land tenure by different races on islands of the lower San Joaquin River.*

District.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Number of landowners.	Land leased, race, and holdings.													
				Japanese.		Chinese.		Portuguese.		Italian.		Greek.		Other races.		Totals.	
				Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Venice Island	2,275	1	1			10	1,574					4	701			14	2,275
Woodward Island	2,000	1	1			1	120	5	580	4	705			2	375	12	2,000
Orwood tract	2,464	1	1	3	1,933	1	300	1	231							5	2,464
Clifton tract	2,600	1	1											5	2,600	5	2,600
Byron tract	8,300	2	2			4	2,400							2	4,900	6	8,300
Canery Island	1,000	1	1			2	1,000									2	1,000
Sargent-Barnhart tract	978	1	1	3	570					1	305	1	70	2	33	7	978
Elmwood tract	825	1	1			4	825									4	825
Wright tract	1,125	1	1	2	225			1	200					1	600	4	1,125
Upper Jones tract	6,084	1	1	4	942	4	1,158			2	300			9	3,684	19	6,084
Lower Jones tract	5,707	1	1	1	1,547	1	1,000							2	3,160	4	5,707
Rindge tract	6,664	1	1	2	3,175	1	375							3	3,114	6	6,664
Palm tract	2,600	1	1	(b)	100					(b)	1,300			(b)	1,300	(b)	2,600
Total a	42,982	14	14	15	8,602	28	9,702	7	1,231	7	2,410	5	771	26	19,766	88	42,982

a Not including 3 tracts of about 89,930 acres for which insufficient data were obtained.

b Not reported.

The foregoing table covers 13 large tracts of land, embracing 42,682 acres more or less, each, with the exception of one tract, owned by one corporation. Indeed, one reclamation and irrigation company, with an office in Stockton, controls the Upper Jones, Lower Jones, and Rindge tracts, with a total of 18,455 acres. Another corporation controls the Orwood tract and three others not yet under cultivation and so not included in Table 9. The three are the Holland tract, or Roosevelt Island, with 4,293 acres, the Sargent cattle ranch, with 8,000 acres, and King Edward Island, with 5,581 acres. The first of these is leased to a Japanese to be cultivated in 1910, 4,000 of the second to the same person for cultivation in 1911. The third will be ready for cultivation in 1912.

Though parts of this land have been cultivated at earlier times, most of it has been effectively reclaimed, frequently after complete desertion, since 1900. The Byron tract, for example, was reclaimed in 1900, the Clifton tract and Woodward Island in 1901. Some of the other islands have been under cultivation only a few years. All were reclaimed at great expense; hence the tenure in large tracts by corporations. While largely or completely under water, it was impossible for them to be settled by farmers, hence impossible to organize a drainage district in any other form to do the necessary reclamation work.

None of the land included in Table 9 is farmed by the owner. Tenant farming prevails everywhere. Moreover, the subdivisions leased by tenants are usually comparatively large. Furthermore, a fact not shown by the table, some of the tenants hold two or more subdivisions, with a large acreage in the aggregate. One Japanese cultivates several thousand acres on these different tracts and a part of Lower Sherman Island on the Sacramento. His holdings are used chiefly for growing potatoes. An American also rents several thousand acres of the land in the tracts covered by this table and in other tracts, the land being devoted almost, if not quite, entirely to the growing of barley. Hence the total number of tenants (partners not considered) is less than the 88 recorded in the table.

Fewer than 15 Japanese tenants (partners not considered) in 1909 leased 8,692 acres, or 20.4 per cent, of the 42,682. Some 28 Chinese leased 9,762 acres, or 22.9 per cent, of the total. The Portuguese, most of them on Woodward Island, numbered 7; their holdings aggregated 1,281 acres, or 3 per cent of the total. The holdings of the Italians, most of them also on Woodward Island and the Palm tract, aggregated 2,410 acres, or 5.6 per cent of the total. Five Greeks leased 771 acres, or 1.8 per cent of the total. Finally 19,766 acres, or 46.3 per cent, of the entire area in the 13 tracts covered by Table 9 were leased by other races, chiefly native. Because of duplication the actual number of such tenants was less than 26. In the tabulation of these data subleases were taken into consideration, the persons in actual possession of the land being taken rather than any lessees standing between them and the landowner. Japanese lessees sublease some land to Chinese to grow certain crops and to Americans for growing barley and other grain. There is also much subleasing practiced by lessees of other races.

As already stated, the situation on the older and more habitable tracts of land, usually to be reached otherwise than by boat only and

involving less risk of inundation and loss of property, is somewhat different. Union Island has been settled in part for more than fifty years and has been protected from floods for a good part of that time. Of its 13,000 acres, 2,500 are leased to several Chinese and 160 to Japanese. The remainder is divided into farms of moderate size and is farmed by the owners, mostly Americans, in barley, hay, and similar crops. Roberts Island, likewise well protected for many years, is divided into three parts. The "Upper division," embracing 8,000 or 9,000 acres, is devoted largely to the production of grain, and is farmed almost entirely by the owners, most of whom are native Americans. A considerable part of the "Middle division" is devoted to the growing of vegetables. Of the 12,000 acres or so, Chinese lease some 2,300 for truck farming, and Italians some 200 more. The "Lower division" embraces some 10,500 acres. Of this Chinese and Japanese lease some 1,300 acres, Italians 200 and Greeks 100. The remainder is farmed to barley and hay by the owners, and for the most part, the owners are Americans and Germans. A third large tract, embracing some 12,000 acres, is also largely devoted to hay and barley, the ranches being of moderate size and usually conducted by the owners, but some of the land is leased to Italians, Japanese, and Chinese for growing vegetables. These tracts are fairly representative of those earlier reclaimed and settled, extending up the San Joaquin and away from it toward Stockton.

Before taking up the terms of leases a word should be said about the extent to which tenure is by partners. The Portuguese scarcely ever form partnerships either as tenants or as owners of land. Their desire to be entirely independent is too strong to permit of much cooperative effort in productive work. The reverse is true of the Italians, Chinese, and Japanese. The former ordinarily own land in severalty but form groups for leasing. Of 17 tenant farms from which detailed data were obtained, 4 were leased by individual Italians, 3 by partnerships of two, 3 by partnerships of three, 6 by partnerships of six, and 1 by a partnership of eight. Of 128 farms leased by Japanese, 44 were leased by individual Japanese, 40 by two, 21 by three, 11 by four, 7 by five, 1 by six, 2 by seven, and 2 by ten partners each. Cooperative tenant farming is equally characteristic of the Chinese and of the Greeks. It is desired by the landlord for it makes his contract more secure and insures a larger nucleus for the necessary labor supply. Indeed, leasing by groups is for these reasons sometimes required by landlords.

This presents the situation as regards the ownership and extent of leasing by immigrant races conspicuous in the labor supply, and the extent to which the different races form partnerships for the cultivation of the land. The terms on which lands are leased to tenants may be discussed next.

Some of this land is leased for cash, some for a share of the crops. In the case of the crop-share system, the landowner not only provides the tenant with shelter but also, as a rule, with everything necessary to use in carrying on the work, teams, feed, implements, seed, plants, and advances of money to pay wages and bills incurred. There are exceptions, of course. The tenant sometimes furnishes his own team, sometimes pays for at least a part of the feed, and more frequently pays for a part or all of the seed used. But these are, after

all, exceptions to the general rule. The owner makes advances from time to time as needed, securing himself by not advancing more than the work done is worth in bringing forward the crop. The crop under the usual form of lease given is the property of the landlord. He or his representative oversees all work, sees to the proper division of the produce, and markets it. After deducting all sums owing him, he turns over to the tenant the balance due him. The share tenant is usually little if anything more than a produce-sharing "labor boss," who is required by the terms of his contract to associate with himself the number of men required to perform the work at the proper time and in a proper manner.

The following form of lease is in rather common use, though in many cases no written lease is taken:

LEASE IN THE LOWER SACRAMENTO COUNTRY.

This lease made this 12th day of October, 1908, by and between ———, of the county of Sacramento, State of California, party of the first part, and ———, of same place, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the party of the first part hereby leases to the party of the second part that certain piece of property in the county of Sacramento, State of California, situate about one-half mile north of the town of Courtland, in the said county, and particularly described as follows: ———, and containing about 100 acres of land, excepting, however, the dwelling house and yard of said premises, situate on the northwestern corner of said tract of land near said Hensley Slough, for the term of one year, beginning October 12, 1908, and ending October 12, 1909, upon the following terms and conditions, to wit, the party of the second part is to do all of the necessary work and labor of every kind and nature in cultivating said land, pruning and caring for fruit trees growing thereon, and vegetables, and harvesting the crop, and making baskets, picking and packing fruit and vegetables, and hauling or delivering same to market or to the point of shipment, and to do all other work of every kind necessary to properly care for said premises, and to prepare the crops to be grown thereon for market. It being understood and agreed that the party of the second part shall pay to the party of the first part any and all damages to fruit trees upon said premises, resulting from any failure on the part of the second party to properly care for or cultivate same.

It is understood by the parties hereto that it is the first party's desire to keep all said farm including river front, yards, etc., neat and clean, and also to keep the ditches on the said premises clean and clear of rubbish, and to have the weeds and thistles cut from the land. All of which work the party of the second part agrees to do as part of the work to be done under this lease. All work of every kind to be done by them under this lease is to be performed in a careful, skillful, and painstaking manner at the proper and usual times, and to the satisfaction of the party of the first part, and under their supervision and control.

The party of the first part shall furnish all necessary horses, tools, and implements necessary to carry on such work, but such horses, tools, and instruments shall be taken from said premises only in the performance of the work herein specified, and said second party shall take good care of all such horses, tools, and implements, and if any such horses are killed, crippled, or injured in any way as a result of the second party's negligence, he shall pay to the first party reasonable damages therefor. The first party shall also furnish the 60-pound tomato boxes, and at the conclusion of the term of this lease the second party shall return in good condition the same number of tomato boxes as the first party shall furnish. All other boxes, baskets, materials, stock, hay, grain, blacksmithing, sulphuring, lime, salt, bluestone, freight, commissions and expense of selling produce, and also any other materials which the first party shall think necessary to use in the care and preservation of said crops or preparing the same for market, shall be paid for equally by the parties hereto, and each of the parties hereto shall receive half of the net proceeds of the sales of the fruit and vegetables and other crops of any kind grown on the said premises, it being understood, however, that the first party shall be entitled to such fruit and vegetables as they may desire for their use and the use of their families. The

same to be picked by the second party and delivered at the residence of the first party.

The first party has the exclusive right of selling and disposing of all crops of fruit and vegetables and other produce grown on said premises and of shipping the same in their own name and of collecting the proceeds of said sales, and from the share of the second party in the said proceeds they shall first deduct all moneys due them from the second party, or which they before furnished or was paid by them under the terms of this agreement, and also all moneys, if any, which they shall have advanced to the second party during the term of this lease or which may be due from the second party to them for or upon any account whatsoever during the said term, and shall then pay the balance of said proceeds to the second party or on their order and the title to the share of the second party in and to said fruit and vegetables and other crops grown on said premises, and the proceeds thereof shall not vest in them until said sum due to said first party are so deducted. Should the party of the second part fail to furnish sufficient and proper labor to do the work herein required by him or should have failed to do such work at the proper time or in the proper manner, then the first party shall have the right to employ the necessary labor therefor to do such work at the proper time and deduct the expense thereon from the share of the second party in said proceeds.

The second party is to do all chores on said premises, including milking the cows of the first party and caring for improvements in yards and barn, as hereinbefore set forth, endeavoring to keep said property in a clean condition.

The second party agrees to perform all of the terms, covenants, and conditions herein set forth at times and in the manner herein specified, and not to let, underlet, or sublet said premises or any part thereof or to assign this lease without the written consent of the first party, and at the expiration of said term to quit and surrender said premises to the first party in as good condition as same now are.

The second party shall be responsible for and shall reimburse the first party for any article of personal property used by him under the terms of this lease which may become injured or destroyed by reason of his neglect.

Signed, etc.

The position of the cash tenant differs from this in several respects. Though he is usually controlled by his lease in regard to the crops which he may grow, he is free from supervision and control as to the details of the work as it progresses, save in the case of orchards which may be allowed to deteriorate from the failure to employ husbandlike methods. He furnishes his own teams, feed, and seed, and usually a part or all of the equipment necessary in the form of farm machinery. He may now and then obtain advances from the landlord to pay his laborers their wages. If he does a lien is taken on the crop, and he is usually charged interest at the rate of 7 or 8 per cent—the current bank rate. Subject to liens, he may dispose of the crops as he deems best.

The following lease is an example of this kind:

This indenture of lease, made this 30th day of September, 1907, by and between ———, of the county of Yolo, State of California, the party of the first part, and ———, of the same place, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the party of the first part hereby leases to the party of the second part for the term of four (4) years, commencing from the 1st day of October, 1907, the following-described real property situated in the county of Yolo and State of California, to wit: Tract of land in reclamation district No. 307, also known as the ——— district, and being part of swamp land survey No. 280, of Yolo County surveys, in township seven (7) north, range four (4) east, M. D. M., and containing eighty-one (81) acres more or less, at and for the annual rental of twelve hundred ($1,200) dollars, in United States gold coin in the following manner, to wit: $600 upon the 1st day of July, and $600 upon the 1st of September of each and every year during the term of this lease.

The following terms and conditions are hereby agreed upon by and between the parties hereto:

The dwelling house upon said premises now occupied by the party of the first part and the yard surrounding the same, the saloon building at the ferry

anding, and the ferryman's house immediately south of said saloon building, nd the hay landing on the bank of the river immediately below said saloon uilding are all hereby reserved by the party of the first part and are not y this instrument leased to the party of the second part.

The party of the second part may, however, have the privilege of banking is hay and produce at said landing.

The party of the second part shall keep all fences and buildings occupied by him on said premises in a reasonable state of repair during the term herein specified, and shall not pasture the alfalfa land when the same is wet or in unfit condition, nor plow the same on any part of said premises when the same is wet or in unfit condition, and the party of the first part is to be the sole judge as to whether or not said premises are not to be plowed or pastured.

The party of the second part shall not sublet said premises nor assign this lease to anyone without the written consent of the party of the first part, and the party of the first part reserves the right to enter at any time upon the said premises and inspect the same, or the crops growing thereon, and the party of the first part shall be entitled to as much fruit grown upon such premises as he desires for his own use.

Upon the termination of this instrument, the party of the second part will quit and surrender said premises to the party of the first part in as good condition as they now are, reasonable use and damage by the elements excepted.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year first above written.

Witness to signature of ——— ———, she being unable to sign her name.

——— ———.

Whether cash rent is paid or a share of crops given by the tenant depends largely upon the amount of capital the tenant has and the policy adopted by the large landowners in the control of their property. Would-be tenants with sufficient capital have usually preferred to lease land for a cash rental because of the greater freedom they have under such an arrangement. This is particularly true of the Japanese and Portuguese, who greatly prize this greater freedom. Moreover on a rising market larger profits are realized which appeals especially to the speculative instincts of the Japanese. There is a marked tendency on the part of the Japanese and Portuguese, and a less distinct tendency on the part of the Italians and Chinese, who begin as crop-share tenants to become cash tenants. Yet the majority of tenants of all of these races farming on the delta lands have little capital, and when they accumulate enough to pay cash rent many of them move to other places chiefly because the conditions under which they must live in the delta lands are more or less abnormal and unsatisfactory except in their profit-making aspects.

This tendency to substitute cash rentals for a share of the crops is held in check to some extent by landowners who desire to retain the fullest amount of control over their farms or the marketing of crops and by large corporations which divide their tracts of land into numerous "camps," equip them and apply uniform rules to the rental of them. Orchardists particularly desire to control the care of their trees. A few asparagus-canning companies control land, frequently by lease, to supply part of the product to be conserved. By leasing for a share of the crop they control not only the marketing, but also the harvesting of the crop. The effect of the uniformity of rules sometimes adopted by large land-holding corporations is of less importance and will be apparent from details presented presently.

The extent to which the crop-share system prevails varies greatly in different localities and among the different races. The American and north European immigrant tenants usually pay cash rent. So

do the Portuguese and the Italians, except those who are practically without capital and renting "stamps" on the more recently reclaimed tracts. The majority of the Japanese and Chinese in all localities, save those in which they grow green vegetables, are share tenants. In this regard the members of the two races are alike. Of 92 holdings leased by Japanese on the Sacramento cash rentals were paid for 26, embracing 3,214 acres, a share of the crops for 66, embracing 8,720 acres. About Freeport and Clarksburg the relative numbers of the two classes of tenants are reversed. This is explained partly by the fact that some are growing "green vegetables," which requires little capital and which gives rise to crops disposed of at very frequent intervals during the year, thus making it possible for them to get on with little capital, partly by the fact that the tenants are of an older class than elsewhere. Further down the river, about Walnut Grove, Ryde, and Isleton, however, the number of cash renters among the Japanese is very small. The farming is on large tracts of land, the crops marketed at longer intervals, and the tenants largely recent "recruits" from the wage-earning class. Moreover asparagus is a large crop and much of it is grown for the cannery companies. Along the San Joaquin the situation is very much the same, save that a few Japanese commanding much capital lease large tracts of recently reclaimed lands. Yet the vast majority of those farming there, Americans excepted, are share tenants. In the older communities, however, and especially those in which the growing of "green vegetables" is carried on, the number of cash renters is relatively larger.

The rent paid for the use of land varies with location, the character of the soil, the state of cultivation, the crops grown, and the equipment and other things provided by the landlord in addition to the land.

Where the crop-share system obtains, the tenant usually receives one-half, the landlord, as stated above, providing almost everything except the labor required to do the work. The instances where the crop is shared on some basis other than one-half, though numerous, are relatively so few that they must be regarded as exceptions. Though Japanese formerly gave the landlord a larger share of the crop than he could exact from Chinese, Italians, and Portuguese, this is no longer true. When similarly circumstanced there is now no difference in the amount of rent paid by the members of these several races. Hence data relating to the Japanese (which happen to be more numerous than those relating to any other race) may be used to illustrate the point immediately in hand. Of 64 share tenants on the Sacramento, 53 received 50 per cent of the crops grown. In a few cases green vegetable growers, where the crop per acre and the amount of labor involved is large, gave the landlord only one-third of the crop. In several cases where hay or tule lands were leased for the growing of vegetables the tenant received 60 per cent, two-thirds, 70 or 75 per cent of the crop on account of the labor involved in the process of converting the land and the poor crops obtained the first year. On the other hand, when asparagus ranches, old enough to produce well, are leased, the tenant may receive less than one-half. Instances were found where under such circumstances he received 40, 43, or 45 per cent of the crop.

On the recently overflowed lands on the San Joaquin several instances were found where less than a half share of the crop was exacted by the landlord. One large corporation in 1908 provided the tenants with horses, feed for the same, implements, etc., and gave them 60 per cent of the product. In 1909, however, the land being more desirable, the crops were shared equally, the contracting parties also sharing equally the cost of seed planted. Finally, it should be added with reference to the sharing of the crops grown that in a comparatively few cases the shares received by the landlord differ for the different crops grown by the given tenant. In several instances the landlord received 50 per cent of the hay and beans and 60 per cent of the asparagus grown by tenants on their lands. In most instances, however, where two or more crops are grown they are divided on the same basis, and usually "half and half."

The cash rentals vary greatly with variations in the conditions indicated above. Rentals along the Sacramento were found to vary from $5 to $25 per acre, orchards and vegetable gardens commanding the larger sums, recently overflowed land, the thinner soils and the fields used for growing asparagus, dry beans, and hay commanding less. The average rental per acre for the 3,774 acres constituting 33 farms was found to be $12.85. On the San Joaquin the vegetable gardens command higher rents. Moreover, the price paid per acre for tule land just reclaimed to be devoted to the growing of potatoes was found in more than one instance to be $20 per acre, the tenant clearing the land and constructing the smaller drainage and the necessary irrigation ditches. Such land under these conditions formerly commanded no rent at all. When devoted to the production of barley or most other crops the cash rent is less than when devoted to the growing of potatoes.

The period covered by leases was found to vary from one to fourteen years, but one, three, and five or six year terms are most frequently met with. How long the period covered by the lease shall be is determined largely by the crops grown. Leases for the small amount of land used for "green vegetable" growing, whether by Japanese, Chinese, Italian, or Portuguese, are generally for a number of years, for the land is used in the same way year after year and the nature of the business is such that tenure for a short term does not offer the tenant a sufficient inducement. Land devoted to asparagus is also very generally leased for a term of five or six or even ten years, for it requires three years after planting for it to attain to sufficient maturity to produce much of a crop. In the growing of other crops, however, these considerations are not found. Orchards are commonly leased for one year, though longer terms are frequently agreed upon. In the production of potatoes, beans, onions, and barley as field crops a system of rotation is employed. More frequently than not a crop of potatoes is followed by barley or some other crop. Otherwise the soil would deteriorate. "White men" grow most of the barley and other cereals. Vegetables, on the other hand, are grown by Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, and Italians almost exclusively, and there is much specialization even among them. Because of this fact land is frequently leased for a one-year term and to a new tenant when there is a change of crops grown. A tract of land may be leased to a Japanese or Chinese for growing one crop of potatoes and then to

a white man for growing one crop of barley. However, it is not unusual for the Japanese or Chinese in question to lease the land for a longer term with the proviso that certain crops shall be grown, the tenant subleasing the land to a "white man" for the growing of barley, in order that he (the first tenant) may be able to get more than one crop before surrendering the land. During the last year or two, however, there has been a distinct tendency on the part of the Japanese especially to demand one-year or other relatively short-term leases because of the increasing scarcity of Japanese labor and the higher wages which laborers of all classes have commanded because of that fact.

As implied above, there have been frequent changes of tenants. This is especially true on the more recently reclaimed islands, which are owned in large tracts, divided into "camps" and usually leased to persons who have little or no capital, for a share of the crops. One tract owned by a corporation, divided into 15 "camps" and devoted almost entirely to the production of potatoes and beans, may be used as an example for it is fairly typical of the more recently reclaimed lands. Comparing the tenants of 1909 and 1908, it was found that five of the 15 "camps" were tenanted by entirely different races, while in a few other cases, new individuals were in 1909 in possession of "camps" which the year before had been tenanted by other individuals of the same race. In a comparatively short time an almost complete change of races is made in some instances. Grand Island, for example, was a few years ago tenanted largely by Italians, who were engaged chiefly in growing beans. The price of asparagus then became very profitable with the result that within a couple of years most of the Italians had moved to the San Joaquin to continue the growing of beams, while Asiatics came to predominate on the island and the growing of asparagus on the share plan became the dominant industry.

In the older communities, however, there is a greater degree of permanency in the relations between the landowner and the tenant. The Portuguese and Italians, who continue to lease land, usually lease for rather long periods and do not change holdings frequently. Though their leases are frequently, if not usually, for short terms, the Chinese, as already stated, frequently lease the same orchards or vegetable lands for many years, to be succeeded sometimes by their sons or partners. This is explained by the very general esteem in which the tenants of this race are held. Few Japanese have remained long on one holding. They are more ambitious and seek something better, or perhaps change holdings incidental to the rotation of crops. Moreover, they are not regarded as such desirable tenants as the Chinese, with the result that dissatisfaction on the landowners' part is a more frequent cause of change of tenants. This brings us to a consideration of the landowners' experiences with tenants of different races and their preferences, to which we may turn.

Along the Sacramento and the San Joaquin the members of the several races are judged largely by their technical efficiency in producing crops of different kinds. This is especially true where the crop-share system obtains. The Italians, for example, are greatly in demand for the growing of beans as a field crop and for vegetable

gardening, but they are apparently not desired as tenants of orchards. For the latter the Chinese and Japanese are preferred to all others, and the Chinese to the Japanese, partly because of the greater care they exercise in caring for the trees. These races are also preferred to all others for growing potatoes and asparagus. The Portuguese are good vegetable growers, but have given little attention to fruit growing. The comparatively few Greeks who have leased land have not been found very acceptable, largely because they have been fishermen, have not labored in the fields and orchards producing such crops as are here grown, and do not have the experience and technical knowledge required to get the best results from their farming. On one island where there were several Greeks and Chinese occupying similar "camps" and growing the same crops, their results were considerably inferior to those obtained by the Chinese.*

But other things than technical efficiency are of importance. Because of their personal qualities the Chinese are almost universally preferred to all other races. They are satisfied with inexpensive lodgings, will do any kind of work, are sober, regular in attending to their duties, and unusually honest in pecuniary matters. The only objections heard to them were that many are old men and not so desirable as formerly and that they can not guarantee an adequate supply of labor since their countrymen have greatly diminished in numbers. The Portuguese and Italians are very generally liked, though some objection is here and there made to the convivial habits of the latter. Furthermore, in one instance complaint was made that much supervision was required in order to secure a proper division of the crops into the shares provided for in the contract. Neither Portuguese nor Italians are inclined to undertake the hard work incidental to the first cultivation of reclaimed lands. Inasmuch as the Japanese are willing to do this and have an advantage in obtaining an adequate labor supply they find much favor. As tenants they are better thought of here than in most other communities in the northern part of California. The only complaints of any material importance relate to their requests for advances of cash—these being much larger than those made by Chinese, no doubt chiefly because their "help" must be paid more frequently—and failure to carry out their contracts. But of broken contracts there have been few, and most of these were where the tenants had deserted their asparagus fields because unprofitable on account of the low prices received for the product and the high wages paid to laborers. Others were due to misunderstandings.

In this connection something should be said concerning the Japanese Producers' Association which was organized September 2, 1908, and in which the majority of the Japanese tenant farmers between Vorden and Isleton on both sides of the Sacramento in 1909 had membership. Its primary purposes are to further the interests of

*Taking the 1,574 acres tenanted by Chinese and the 680 tenanted by Greeks, the lands being similarly situated, of the same general character and being used for the same crops, the value of the crops per acre produced by Chinese was $72.58; by the Greeks, $51.51. Leaving out of the account one Greek occupying 160 acres and "who got a bad start," the value of the crops grown by Greeks was $61.57 per acre. These figures are taken from the books kept by the superintendent of the large tract.

the Japanese race, to assist in improving and ameliorating their moral, social, and economic conditions—and also, it is said, to maintain harmonious relations between landlords and tenants, to act as arbitrators and mediators between them, and "to take a united and decisive action against all unscrupulous parties and irresponsible tenants." Incidentally it serves as a mutual benefit association.

This organization is usually referred to as the "Japanese Protective Association." In 1909 it had as members the tenants of 77 farms. Upon its organization it issued the following statement:

To whom it may concern:

We take the liberty of announcing to you that we, the Japanese farmers resident in this section of the great Sacramento Valley, have, on September 2 last, incorporated ourselves under the laws of the State of California into a body corporate known as "The Japanese Producers' Association."

The aims and purposes of this corporation are:

First. To advance the interests, uphold the dignity, and promote the happiness of the members and the Japanese in general.

Second. To assist in improving and ameliorating their moral, social, and economic conditions.

Third. To maintain and insure cordiality between landlord and tenant, thus guaranteeing against all unnecessary misunderstanding between them.

Fourth. In cases of dispute between landlord and tenant, to act as arbitrators and mediators, with the view of seeing justice done to both parties.

Fifth. To take a united and decisive action against all unscrupulous parties and irresponsible tenants.

Sixth. To make a concerted effort to procure for this section the best quality of Japanese labor available in order to more effectively develop the fertile bottom lands now so scantily populated.

In the past we felt very keenly the necessity of such an organization as this, and we presume the sentiment was identical on your part. Now that, at last, our cherished hopes are realized, we must respectfully request your earnest cooperation and assistance. Should you happen to entertain a shadow of grievance against your Japanese tenant, be good enough to inform us of the particulars, and we will be only too glad to investigate and rectify the matter.

And, in conclusion, we wish to add that practically all the Japanese farmers from Courtland in the north to Isleton in the south have joined this association, and that we will make the very best endeavor to work in harmony for the peaceful development of these vast and productive regions.

Yours, respectfully,

JAPANESE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION,
Per ——— ———, *Secretary.*

Article XXI of the rules and by-laws* of the association reads as follows:

"Should it happen that a member or members of this association find his or their interest impaired or honor reflected upon, such member or members shall immediately report all the details of the affair to the president of this association. The president, upon receipt of the said report, shall proceed at once to investigate the matter, and with the advice of the counselors, shall take the necessary steps to see the interest or honor of the said party well protected and the offender fully punished. The president has a right to call a special meeting of the members in such a case should he think its nature to warrant such call."

Just how this organization will affect the situation along the Sacramento remains to be seen. The officers, it is said, seek ranches for Japanese wishing to lease and assist in drawing up the necessary con-

* Its by-laws also provide for giving assistance to such of its members as meet with misfortune or disaster, and to defray the expenses of any one sent to Japan on an official errand. Yet the membership fees give no legal claim to such assistance.

tracts. In one case where improper use was made by a tenant of money advanced for the payment of wages, through the mediation of the organization the tenant was reinstated with a new lease. The landlord, however, was not satisfied that the work was being done rapidly enough and dispossessed the tenant a second time. When conciliation had again been tried, this time without success, the landowner avers that a boycott made it impossible for him to obtain a new tenant.

Something further should be said concerning the competition for land among the various races and the effect of this upon the rents paid and the races which have possession of the soil.

When the Chinese first leased for a cash rental in the upper Sacramento communities covered by this report, they paid $10 per acre for such land as now commands $20. As noted above, some of the tule lands which formerly commanded no rent the first year now bear a rent of $20 per acre when planted in potatoes. Other bits of evidence might be introduced to show that the rental and the capital values as well have increased. This increase is partly due to expanding markets, better prices, better and cheaper methods of fully reclaiming land and bringing it under cultivation, and better results obtained from a better exploitation of the soil. There can be no doubt, however, that it is partly due also to the presence of immigrants who will make use of such land under the conditions imposed, and who will devote it to the crops which bring large returns and will therefore bear a large rent. Indeed, were it not for the presence of the races who are so conspicuous as tenants, and especially of the Asiatics, the necessary initial work in many places would not have been done. It is fairly certain that other races would have done little or nothing with much of the land which has been reclaimed. These races have not been excluded from it by the races who occupy it. For such land there has been little competition save between Asiatics, Portuguese, Italians, and, recently, Greeks. But in better-settled communities, where conditions have become more normal, the competition of the Asiatics has caused rents to rise higher than white men, and especially natives, are willing to pay. It is the testimony of several business men and real-estate firms in Stockton that both the Chinese and Japanese will pay from 10 to 25 per cent more cash rent than natives and north Europeans (i. e., "white men") for ranches to be devoted to the growing of vegetables. The same general situation is found on the Sacramento. The immigrants from southern Europe and Asia are the successful competitors for land used for crops the production of which involves much hand work—toward which they show no dislike, and for which they are well adapted. For land used for other purposes there has been no special competition between them and the other races. But most of the competition has been between crops grown by one and other crops grown by the other group of races.

The effect of this competition incidental to the use made of the land is well illustrated by the history of one of the islands mentioned more than once in this report. It was reclaimed years ago and for some time has been better protected from inundation than have most of the other places along the Sacramento. For many years it was devoted largely to growing grain, being cultivated by the white

owners or white tenants. Then bean growing became attractive, with the result that much of the land was leased to Italians for the production of that crop, the value of the share of the product given for the use of the land being worth more than the rent previously paid. Later on, asparagus growing offered unusual profit. Asiatics then leased most of the land, the owner's share of that crop being worth more than the share of the bean crop he had received.

The south Europeans and Asiatics have had an advantage in competing for land because of the crops they grow. They have had a further advantage in the inferior conditions under which they would live and work. This is especially true of the Chinese, Japanese, and Italians. Moreover, these Asiatic races and the Italians have had an advantage in securing the necessary labor supply, either in the fact that the laborers belonged to the same races as themselves or could be hired by them for less wages, or both. This matter, which may be easily overemphasized, will be discussed in another section of this report, and so may be passed over for the present.

As stated early in this chapter, the members of the races so conspicuous as tenants of the delta lands own comparatively little real estate which must be protected by levees. The Portuguese do own a rather large number of farms about Freeport and Clarksburg and about Ryde (on Grand Island), on the Sacramento. Most of these are small, however, and the total acreage is only a small percentage of that of the communities in which Portuguese are settled. Likewise the Italians have purchased numerous small tracts of land within 10 miles of Stockton. These and other tracts leased by them in these same localities are devoted almost exclusively to truck gardening. The Chinese and Japanese own very little land near Stockton or upon the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin. Such holdings as are owned by the Japanese south and east of Stockton are small and their total acreage is very small. The Asiatics are conspicuous only as tenant farmers.

To this it should be added that the situation in the reclaimed districts, where land is held in large tracts and leased in "camps" to tenants, is generally satisfactory to the owners. In exceptional cases there is a desire to subdivide the property and sell it to white settlers, but the majority prefer to lease to "foreigners" and to maintain the present system. But, after all, most of the land held in the large tracts could not be sold to and settled by white men with their families. The living conditions are too bad and the risk is too great. Until the conditions change materially—and they are changing—the land will be held in large tracts and exploited through the tenant system.

Other facts bearing upon the situation dealt with in this chapter are best brought out in other parts of this report, and especially in connection with the specific data obtained from agricultural groups presented in the section following.

JAPANESE, ITALIAN, AND PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

While collecting the data relating to land tenure and to immigrant labor, the agents of the Commission obtained schedules for represen-

tative Japanese, Italian, and Portuguese farmers.* Data were obtained from the Japanese residing on 128 farms, from the Italians controlling 27 farms, and from the Portuguese controlling 20 farms. The Japanese farmers were selected from every community along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and are sufficiently numerous to be fairly respresentative of the great mass of tenant farmers of that race in this region. Ten of the Italian farms were truck gardens near Stockton conducted by the owners; the other 17 were rented, most of them in the near-by reclaimed delta lands along these rivers. The 20 Portuguese farms were about Freeport and Clarksburg and on Grand Island—on the Sacramento. Fourteen of the 20 were owned (at least in part) by the farmers tilling them, while only 6 were leased in their entirety. Though representative, the number of schedules for Italians and Portuguese are statistically inadequate. They must be used largely by way of illustration of points investigated in more convenient ways.

Occupying these farms were groups of Japanese and their American-born children numbering 402; Italians and Italian-Americans numbering 142; Portuguese and Portuguese-Americans, numbering 116 (General Table 85).

In presenting the data collected they may be grouped with reference to (1) the conditions under which the several races came to the United States and settled in the localities where they now reside, (2) the progress they have made in accumulating wealth and their profits, (3) money sent abroad and their investments, (4) the standard of living, and (5) data primarily of political and social significance.

THE IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THESE FARMERS.

With few exceptions the Japanese farmers now residing in these localities came to the United States when young men, in search of better economic opportunities. Of 280, 229 were under 30 years of age, 271 under 35, and only 9 35 years of age or over. Moreover, of 283 only 84 were married, and of these only 20 brought their wives with them when migrating to the United States (General Table 107). With few exceptions, then, these Japanese farmers migrated not as members of family groups, but independently and when still young. Furthermore, the migration being comparatively recent, few of them have passed the prime of life.

The Italian population, while in a general way like that of the Japanese, presents some contrast. Settlement was begun earlier. The majority came as young, unmarried men, migrating independently, in search of better opportunities to make money. A certain percentage of them came with their parents, however, and have been reared in part in the United States. Yet of 58 of those from whom data were obtained, only 15 came when under 20 years of age and 5 of these had arrived at the age of 18. The chief difference between

*Here, as elsewhere, the agents of the Commission adhered to the policy of not collecting personal data from the Chinese because they have been in the United States a long time and have been so circumstanced that the data would have little value for the purpose of making comparisons.

the two races is after all in the date of settlement and circumstances immediately connected with it.

The Portuguese present a contrast to both the Japanese and Italians. Many of them have been in the localities in which they are settled for twenty-five or thirty years. With few exceptions, the older settlers migrated from the Azores to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the sugar plantations and from there came to the United States. The present Portuguese population embraces these old settlers, a newer direct immigration, usually of families, and the more numerous foreign and native-born offspring. Some of the last-named have already reached maturity. The Portuguese settlement is an old one, and most of the Portuguese have migrated as families to establish new homes or to join relatives already settled in this country. (General Tables 85 and 110.[a])

With few exceptions, all of these people have sprung from the rural classes of their native land (General Table 93). Of 26 Italians, 3 had been farming on their own account, 15 had assisted with the work on their fathers' farms, 2 had been employed as farm hands, 3 were too young to work, and a like number had worked in other capacities. Of 20 Portuguese, 1 had engaged in farming on his own account, 13 had assisted with the work on their fathers' farms, 3 had been employed as farm hands, 2 were without occupation because too young, while only 1 had engaged in other employment as a wage-earner. Though these numbers are small, they illustrate the fact that almost all of the Italian and Portuguese farmers in these localities had belonged to the agricultural classes in their native lands. With somewhat more numerous exceptions, this is true also of the Japanese. Of 128 independent farmers and head partners, 19 had been farming on their own account in Japan, 53 had been with their fathers on the farm, 15 had been employed as farm hands, 21 had been engaged in some branch of business on their own account, 7 were without occupation, while 13 had been wage-earners in other than agricultural employments. To avoid misapprehension it should be added that without exception those reported as farm hands had served in that capacity on the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands, not in Japan.

When migrating to the United States the members of these races came practically without capital, expecting to begin life as wage-earners. (See General Table 90.) Few had as much as $100 when landing upon American soil. Nineteen of 25 Italian farmers found their first employment as ranch hands, and 5 as wage-earners in industry. Only 1 became a tenant farmer to begin with, and he as a member of a partnership engaged in truck gardening. Of 20 Portuguese, 13 began as farm laborers, the other 7 as wage-earners

[a] The differences in date of settlement pointed out are roughly indicated by the years foreign-born male persons have been in the United States, as shown in Table 28b. Of 207 Japanese, 83 had been in the United States less than five years, 130 from five to nine years, 54 from ten to fourteen years, and 30 from fifteen to nineteen years. None had been in the United States as long as twenty years. Of 65 Italians, 17 had been in the United States less than five years, 23 five to nine years, 7 ten to fourteen years, 8 fifteen to nineteen years, and 10 for twenty years or over. Of 22 Portuguese, 1 had been in the United States less than five years, 2 from five to nine years, 2 from 10 to fourteen years, 2 from fifteen to nineteen years, and 15 for twenty years or over.

in other occupations. A large percentage of those who have not taken employment as farm hands have found employment on freight boats plying on the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. Few of the Portuguese and Italians of these localities have moved west after living in the Eastern States. Except for the earlier Portuguese migration from Hawaii, the immigration (of Portuguese and Italians) has practically all been direct to California. Moreover, a majority of both races seem to have settled at once in the localities in which they live. Perhaps there has been a certain amount of migration induced by their countrymen which would explain this fact. Yet the clannishness of these races might easily explain the direct migration of the people to these localities to engage in agricultural work. The Japanese, as usual, found their first employment in the best-organized trades—as farm hands, railroad laborers, and domestics. These trades and the fisheries have been served chiefly by the boarding houses and contractors of San Francisco. (General Table 93.)

The length of time these farmers were in the United States before becoming tenant or landowning farmers was also investigated. Of 97 Japanese whose first ventures as independent producers were ascertained, 1 began leasing land within one year of his arrival, 15 (including the 1) within two years, 34 within three years, and 58 within five years. The Italians have established themselves as rapidly as—perhaps more rapidly than—the Japanese. The Italians take work with their own countrymen almost exclusively. After working for a few years for comparatively small wages they are taken into partnerships, or form partnerships, with other Italian farmers and lease or purchase other land. It is not a difficult matter for them to purchase a partner's share in truck gardening or other farming organized according to this principle.* The general practice among both Japanese and Italians of forming partnerships for the leasing of land, assists them greatly in rising quickly from the ranks of the wage laborer. They usually begin as junior partners and then accumulate sufficient capital and gain sufficient knowledge to become independent farmers or "head tenants." The Portuguese make slower progress in securing land. They seldom form partnerships. Moreover, many of them prefer to work for wages until they can purchase land, rather than to become tenants. For these two reasons they must save more capital than the Japanese or Italians, who soon form partnerships for the leasing of farm lands.

PROGRESS AND PROPERTY OF THE FARMERS.

Most of the Japanese tenant farmers have recently graduated from the ranks of the wage-earning class and have little property. A few, it is true, provide the capital required for tenant farming on a large scale, but the majority began with little and have accumulated little or nothing. The data relating to the gross and net value of property

*An Italian becomes a partner in either of two ways: First, he may pool his earnings with some companions, lease a tract of land, purchase tools and stock, if they must provide themselves with these, and begin farming; second, he may buy an interest in a partnership already in existence by paying a certain sum of money, or by buying out one of the partners who is willing to sell his interest. All parties share equally in the expenses and in the returns.

of 128 Japanese independent and head tenant farmers are shown in General Tables 85 and 97.

The 128 independent tenant farmers and head tenants had live stock and implements, crops on hand and other property with an aggregate gross value of $180,737, or an average of $1,412.01 each. Of this number 74, or about 60 per cent, had live stock and implements. In 11 cases these were worth less than $100, in 33 less than $500. Of 128, then, 41 had capital in live stock and implements worth $500 or more (General Table 96).

As an offset against their property 87, or 68 per cent, of the entire number, had debts. Sixty-seven owed for supplies furnished previous to the current year, the total amount being $26,980, the average $402.69. This indicates roughly the fact that the vast majority secure on credit the supplies required for themselves and their employees. Thirty-nine had still other debts—loans from banks, loans from friends, or from other sources—outstanding against them. The total amount of this indebtedness was $19,864.16, the average amount $509.34. Thus the net values of all property of these 128 independent farmers and head tenants aggregated $133,892.84, an average of $1,046.04 each.

The net value of all property other than household furniture and growing crops is shown in General Table 97. Thirty farmers, or one-fourth of the entire number, had nothing or owed more than they had in their possession, 25 more had less than $500, 21 $500 or more but less than $1,000. Forty-two, or roughly one-third, had property of a net value of $1,000 or over. Four owned between $5,000 and $10,000 worth of property; 1 more than $10,000.

Thus few of the Japanese tenant farmers of this district (and very few have purchased land) have much property. Their farming ordinarily requires little capital, for in many cases the landlord provides practically all of the equipment and advances money for the payment of wages as they become due, while most of the supplies are purchased on credit. Moreover, by forming partnerships the little capital required is obtained by men who individually have less than the small amount required for farming under the conditions which prevail.

The financial progress of the heads of 125 Japanese families or groups in tenant farming is shown in General Table 91. Seventy-three have added to their accumulations since settling in the localities in which they reside, while 52 have met with loss. The larger number have increased their possessions, many sixfold; the smaller number who have not been successful have a net indebtedness of $5,230.50 as against $44,529 brought to the localities in which they reside at the time they came. These data relate to the classes representing the majority of the tenant farmers. They do not include the few who have been very successful and reside elsewhere, or who have purchased land in other localities, nor those who have been so very unsuccessful that they have quickly fallen back into the wage-earning class. In all statements concerning the amount of property and gains and losses, it must be remembered that the value of furniture and, far more important, the value of growing crops are not included in the financial statements. Moreover, several of the farmers had

invested their capital and labor in developing asparagus ranches, from which they would receive their outlays later.

Another index to the success of these tenant farmers is found in the profits realized in the year 1908–9 (General Table 102). According to the reports made, 184 of 277 Japanese tenants, or about three-fifths of the entire number, made profits averaging $669.20, 72 met with losses averaging $637.44, while 21 "broke even." Deducting losses, the average gain for the 277 was $275.22 for the year—considerably less than the average earnings of wage-earners of that race working in these localities. No doubt, however, the unprofitable prices realized for asparagus explain the losses sustained by many and cause the average profit to be smaller than in years more nearly normal. Moreover, the wages paid to farm laborers have risen considerably during the last two years, leaving a smaller margin between the farmer's expenses and the prices received for his products. Finally, some had spent money in developing the land leased with reference to future returns. The profits in the long run are more numerous and larger, the losses fewer and smaller than the figures presented would indicate.

The distribution of those making profits and sustaining losses is shown in General Table 103. While most of the profits realized were comparatively small, 73 of 184 reporting the amount of profit made, had profits of $500 or more, 22 of $1,000 or more, 10 of $2,500 or more. One farmer cleared $5,100, another $17,700 for the year. The possibility of making these exceptional gains induces many Japanese to engage in business for themselves.

The Italians and the Portuguese especially have been settled in the localities investigated for a much longer time than the Japanese, and have accumulated much more property. Ten of the 27 Italians, and 14 of the 20 Portuguese farmers owned their farms. Their financial status is naturally very different from that of their countrymen, who are tenant farmers of the more recently reclaimed delta lands. Comparisons in detail with the Japanese should not be made. The data should be regarded as illustrative of the Portuguese and Italian land-owning and tenant-farming classes.

The Italian and Portuguese tenant farmers in the reclaimed lands have little property. Taking 2,215 acres of land leased in 11 tracts to Italians chiefly for bean growing as an example, the 2 single and 9 head tenants in partnerships had only $4,270 worth of property among them, or an average of less than $400 each. These figures are subject to the same corrections as those for the Japanese as indicated above. The only contrast between the tenant farmers of these races and the Japanese is that the former usually have more live stock—horses, milch cows, and pigs. (General Table 100.)

The Italian and Portuguese who, as wage-earners or as tenants, succeed in accumulating a small amount of money almost invariably purchase land (individually). A large percentage of the Italians have purchased hay land well settled and well located for growing green vegetabes—practically all near Stockton—while a large percentage of the Portuguese have purchased small farms on the Sacramento and are engaged in growing a variety of crops. By intensive cultivation and improvement of the soil, rather than by good im-

provements on the land, valuable farms are developed by the members of both races. The average value of 14 tracts on the Sacramento owned by Portuguese was $217.43 per acre, of 10 small tracts on the San Joaquin owned by Italians, $301.61 per acre. (General Table 87.) Though in making purchases many of the Portuguese pay only a part of the purchase price in cash, many pay the entire amount "down." Those whose land is not paid for in full at the time of purchase, practice an unusual thrift and soon remove the mortgage indebtedness. The same is true of the Italians. Comparatively few of either race have any considerable amount of indebtedness outstanding against their land. Nor do they have many other debts save in the form of levee assessments, which, in the case of the Portuguese on the Sacramento, are almost universal and are frequently large and burdensome to the small farmer. Most of these farmers, while their holdings are small and their possessions worth only a few thousand and seldom as much as $10,000, are said to have savings deposited in the banks or elsewhere for safe-keeping. The bankers of Stockton, for example, state that the vast majority of the Italian vegetable gardeners have deposits of several hundred dollars in the savings banks drawing interest. In collecting data from the farmers, however, it was so difficult to obtain information concerning savings accounts, profits, and expenditures that the data collected were worth little and can not be used.

MONEY SENT ABROAD AND INVESTMENTS.

The profits realized by Japanese tenant farmers for the year 1908–9 have already been noted. The disposition of these was also ascertained. From the Portuguese and Italians, on the other hand, data were collected relating only to the amount of money sent abroad.

Of 279 Japanese tenant farmers, 78 sent money to their native land in the course of the year, while 201 reported that they had sent none. The 78 reported various sums aggregating $9,435—an average of $120.96 each. In all cases the money sent was for the assistance of parents, wife and children, or other relatives.

Of 50 Italians, 21 (a still larger percentage) had sent money abroad during the year. The amounts, as reported, were all small, however, averaging $34.52, and forming an aggregate of only $725. The money sent was for the assistance of or gifts to relatives.

The majority of the Japanese and Italians have relatives abroad to whom they are closely bound, hence the comparatively large number sending sums of money to their native lands. The Portuguese, on the other hand, represent an older immigration. Fewer of them have dependent relatives in the native land whom they need to assist. Of 21 farmers, only 2 sent money abroad—one $5, the other $10—as gifts to their mothers. (General Table 101.)

As against the $9,435 sent abroad by 78 Japanese, $120,492 was saved by 183, and, for the greater part, invested in productive enterprises in this country. Seventy-three thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars was reported to have been invested "in the ranch" (in preparing for the next crops, etc.), in tools and implements, and in other productive ways. Much of the remainder was used to pay debts incurred in earlier years.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

An effort was made to obtain data which would indicate the standard of living of the farmers of the several races investigated. The data obtained, however, indicate this only in the most general way.

General Table 104 shows the cost per month of food and drink of Japanese farmers. The figures represent only the outlays for purchases made. Of course many farmers raise a large part of the foods they consume. This is very generally true of the Portuguese and Italians. Practically all keep milch cows and pigs (General Table 100) and raise a great variety of vegetables, which constitute the larger part of their diet. Their expenditures would furnish no accurate idea of their standards of living, and so were not ascertained by the agents of the Commission.

In the case of the Japanese the largest number (99) spent from $10 to $12 per month per individual for their food and drink. One hundred and ten spent more, 48 less, than this. This is much more than the $7.50 per month which 106 of their employees reported as the cost of their food and drink (General Table 104).

The housing of all three races is poor, the furniture cheap, crude, and inadequate for good living. Seldom is there a separate dining room, and frequently there is no living room in the usual sense of the term.

Perhaps the standard of living of the Italians is best shown by the comments of the special agent of the Commission who collected the data for the farmers of this race in these localities. Concerning the Italian truck gardeners, he says:

> Their standard of living * * * is rather low when compared with that of Americans. They live upon vegetables from their gardens, macaroni, "dagored" (a cheap home-made wine), and bread made from wheat flour and cooked in an out-of-door oven. They have exceedingly little furniture in the house—usually a table, a stove, and a few chairs; no pictures on the wall * * *, no books, wall paper, nor carpets; only the cheapest and fewest possible number of dishes and a very small wardrobe; very few, if any, flowers in the yard or about the same.
>
> The houses are most filthy and dirty. It seems as if the art of keeping clean is unknown to these North Italians, especially as regards the houses. Sleeping quarters are usually dirty and poorly ventilated. Eating and cooking are done in the same room. The houses are not equipped with screens, either for the windows or doors. Naturally there are exceptions to all of the above statements, but such seemed to be the rule, no matter where I went.
>
> An interesting characteristic of the Italians is that they are eager to have a sum of money in the bank and to be the owners of land. They take no pleasure in beautifying their houses or grounds, with the result that for the most part one sees only unpainted and roughly built houses in the Italian garden section, with very dirty exteriors and unkempt premises.

On the more recently reclaimed tule lands the same general conditions prevail. The houses on the "camps" are generally built two stories in height in order that the men may have a place of temporary safety in time of flood. They are the roughly boarded and frequently unbattened structures, now occupied by Italians, then by Japanese, and then by some other race as the tenants change. The chief differences between the lives of the Italian farmers here and elsewhere are found in the facts that there are fewer families, the housekeeping is usually done by the men, larger numbers of hands live with the tenant farmers, and because of the water near the sur-

face, a detached building ordinarily takes the place of the unwalled cellar dug under the house in other localities to serve as wine cellar and living room.

The Portuguese tenants of "camps" in the more recently reclaimed lands and those most subject to inundation, live under conditions neither better nor worse than those just described. In the older communities where they have purchased land, on the other hand, the cottages erected are adequate and of a somewhat better type than those built by the Italians on the lands they own. With more numerous exceptions, there is, however, the same general appearance of neglect. Though here there is an approach to the normal Portuguese life, the houses are usually dirty and poorly kept. Little attention is "given to beautifying them or the premises." Hard work, "close living," and much saving are characteristic of the Portuguese of these localities.

On the tracts of recently reclaimed lands, which have been held in large tracts, the Japanese live in the same type of temporary structures as are occupied by tenants of other races. The only difference of importance between the Japanese and the Italian and Portuguese groups is a difference in the number of tenants and employees living together. Because of the large number of their countrymen employed as temporary laborers the Japanese houses are very much crowded during certain seasons of the year. In one group, for example, there were 33 men living in a structure with two large rooms and a smaller one. In another instance 36 were occupying an 8-room structure. In a third instance 61 men—tenants and employees—were occupying an 11-room structure. These are typical of the tracts devoted to the growing of vegetables on a large scale. It is a "camp life," furnishings and the work of housekeeping being reduced to the minimum. Elsewhere—in the older communities—where the land is or has been occupied by the families of white farmers, the situation differs—chiefly as regards the number of employees living with tenants and the house occupied. When a white family resides on the farm leased in part or as a whole to Japanese tenants (or to Chinese, as well), these tenants occupy the usual Chinese bunk house. In nine cases in ten this an old structure in bad repair. When the white farmer has moved away—as is not infrequently the case—the tenants (Japanese or other) may occupy the house vacated. Almost invariably the houses so occupied are old and in a badly "run-down condition." Whatever the character of the structure occupied, the furnishings are almost invariably of the simplest and the housekeeping reduced to the indispensable. In 66 instances of 128 there were no women in the group. Usually it is a "camp life" whether on the reclaimed "camps" or on land in the localities settled for many years.

DATA PRIMARILY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The Portuguese who have come to these localities (and to others in California) have almost without exception come with the intention of making their permanent homes in the United States. Those who were married have usually brought their families with them when immigrating; those who were single have married Portuguese or Portuguese-American women and established homes. Nor have many

of the Italians immigrated with the intention of returning, after a time spent in money-making, to their native land. The distance and expense involved are too great to appeal to "birds of passage," nor are so many of this type found among the rural people who constitute the majority of those who have migrated to the localities along the Sacramento and San Joaquin. Yet the majority of those who were married before migrating to this country came without their wives and, though the families have usually been reunited here some years later, possibly one-third of the wives are still in their native land. This large percentage is accounted for chiefly by the fact that it takes some time to accumulate the money necessary to pay the cost of passage and still more to accumulate enough money to free one's self from the groups of tenant farmers in the "camps" and to undertake independent farming in the more favored localities.

Though most of the Italians intend to remain in the United States permanently, few of the farmers and still fewer of their employees who have been in this country five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at the time they came have become citizens. Indeed, every one of 28 farmers, including several who had purchased land and built their own homes, was an alien. But 250 or 300 Italians (including the native born) exercise the franchise in San Joaquin County and most of these votes are cast by those who live in Stockton, where their participation in politics has been actively solicited. One reason why so many of the members of this race have not become naturalized is that they are exceedingly clannish and, with but few exceptions, associate with and work for their own race, with the result that they do not learn to read and speak English.

The vast majority of the Portuguese have come to this country when children, and it has not been necessary for them to be naturalized in order to become citizens. Moreover, many of them came years ago, when it was a less difficult matter to qualify for citizenship. Because of these facts and possibly because of more interest in the matter of government the percentage of aliens is very much smaller among the Portuguese than among the Italian farmers. "They are good citizens," it is commonly said.

The majority of the Japanese farmers have come to the United States "to make a stake," intending then to return to Japan. Because of this fact the great expense of bringing their families with them, and the conditions under which they must live for a time after coming to the United States, the majority have not brought their wives with them when first migrating to this country. Of 84 farmers who were married before first coming to the United States, 20 were accompanied by their wives. Some of these, however, came from the Hawaiian Islands, where the husband and wife had been contract laborers. Nine more of the 84 have been joined by their wives more recently, the small number being due in part to the character of the localities in which the Japanese farmers are temporarily settled. Twenty of 199 who were single when they first came to the United States have since married. At present of 292 Japanese farmers 113 are married. Fifty-eight of the wives are in the United States, 55 abroad. (General Tables 107 and 108.) A tendency is evident, however, for those who remain in the United States for a number of years to decide to remain indefinitely, if not permanently, and to send for

their families. Yet of 128 independent farmers and head tenants only 29 signified their intention of remaining permanently in this country. Most of them hope to purchase farms. Sixty-six signified their intention of returning to Japan after a time, while the remaining thirty-three were in doubt as to what they would eventually do. In the cases of the latter "it all depends," to use the reply generally received.

Of course under the present law the Japanese immigrants may not become citizens of the United States.

Data relating to the literacy of persons 10 years of age or over who were members of the Italian, Portuguese, and Japanese agricultural families and groups investigated are presented in General Tables 115 to 117.

A very large percentage of the foreign-born Portuguese are illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy among the Italians, though smaller than among the Portuguese, is large. Of 353 Japanese farmers and their wives, on the other hand, only one (a man) was illiterate. The striking difference found is partly explained by the differences in age distribution and length of time in the United States. (General Tables 116 and 117.) Many of the Portuguese men and women came to the United States ten, twenty, or even forty years ago, when the school facilities were much less good than at present. This is true also of a smaller percentage of the Italians. The Japanese, on the other hand, have immigrated more recently, and, being comparatively young men, have had their schooling not so long ago. Yet the percentage of illiteracy among the Italians and Portuguese who have immigrated in recent years has been larger than that among the Japanese.

Literacy in the use of English is important, for it affords an index to both the possibility and the degree of assimilation. Of 63 foreign-born Italian men and 22 females, only 4 of the former and 1 of the latter could read and write English. (General Table 114.) The few data collected for the Portuguese would indicate that a somewhat larger percentage of them can read and write our language, a fact accounted for, no doubt, by the larger number who have come to the United States when under 14 years of age. A large percentage of the Japanese men read and write English—43 of 297, or one in something more than seven. A few of these had studied the English language in their native schools, others after coming to this country. A few, it should be added, came here as members of the "student class."

The data presented in General Tables 112 to 114, with reference to the ability of the foreign-born to speak English, are not comparable. The test applied to the Portuguese and Italians from whom data was collected was ability to understand and to answer questions put by the agent in English. The data for the Japanese were collected by Japanese interpreters, who talked in Japanese and inquired as to their ability to speak English. The tests were different, and the data for the Portuguese and Italians, on the one hand, and those for the Japanese, on the other, can not be compared.

Only 1 Italian farmer in 3 and 1 Italian farmer's wife in 8 could speak English understandingly. This was true even of a large percentage of those who had been in the United States ten

years or over. Fewer Portuguese were found unable to speak English, but this is explained chiefly by the fact that most of them have been in the country a long time. The majority of the women who have immigrated within the last ten years can not speak English. (General Tables 112 and 113.) The difference between the two races is explained partly, also, by the differences in their lives in this country. The Portuguese have colonized less than the Italians. The men have worked for English-speaking farmers and on the river boats and have learned English in that way. The Italians, on the other hand, have colonized more and have come into contact with other races less. They are clannish, associate almost entirely with persons of their own race, and, as a rule, take employment with Italians only. This latter fact is discussed in detail in the section following.

Of 296 Japanese men all but 4 stated that they could speak some English. These 4 had been in the United States less than five years (General Table 113). Of 59 Japanese farmers' wives 37 could speak some English, and most of those who could not had been in the United States less than five years. Some Japanese could speak English when they came to this country; as a race they are anxious to learn and take advantage of the opportunity they have had as temporary "hands" "to pick up" a knowledge of our language. Moreover, many of them have obtained the knowledge they have by serious application and thorough study.

The newspapers taken show to what extent these farmers have been assimilated and their standards of living. The data relating to those taken by individual farmers and groups are shown in General Table 105.

It is noteworthy that 15 of 27 Italian agricultural families and groups subscribed for no newspaper at all. This seems to be typical of the farmers of that race. Of 20 Portuguese families, 4 were without any newspaper. The Japanese were found to be better provided than either of these races for of 128 families or groups only 18 subscribed for no paper at all. Moreover, two-thirds of them subscribed for two or more, while among the Italians and Portuguese the majority subscribed for one paper only, usually a weekly.

It is noteworthy, also, that none of the Italians subscribed for a paper printed in English. Practically all of their reading was found to be limited to a small paper published in Stockton, or to others published by Italians in San Francisco. Only Japanese papers were found in 103 of 110 Japanese households. The remaining 7 took one or more papers printed in the English language. Of 16 Portuguese, 11 subscribed for papers in their native language only, 2 for papers published in English, and the remaining 3 for two or more papers, some printed in the one language, some in the other.

The farmers of these races are usually regarded as "foreigners" and as different from certain classes of European immigrants who usually become well-Americanized in a few years. The associations between them and the natives are usually very narrowly limited to business and work. This is not true, however, of some of the older Portuguese who are well assimilated, and of a smaller number of Italians. It is true almost, if not quite, without exception of the Japanese. Of the farmers of the three races investigated, none belonged to any organization having as members persons other than

of the one race—save the Catholic Church. The Portuguese have a lodge of the order of Druids, and the Italians another. Neither race has membership in other lodges of that order. The former usually have membership in one of two Portuguese benefit societies—which insure against sickness and accident. The Italian farmers have no similar organization. A few belong to local Italian societies, but the vast majority are not connected with any noneconomic organization. Some of the "green-vegetable" growers belong to the Italian Gardeners' Association—an institution organized to conserve the mutual interests of the market gardeners, especially in selling their produce.

The Japanese are well organized in connection with various institutions. The Japanese Producers' Association on the Sacramento River, with its large membership, has already been mentioned in another connection. Many farmers on the San Joaquin belong to the Japanese Farmers' Association of California, an organization devoting much attention to the scientific aspects of farming as well as to other matters of interest to its members. Of 128 individual farmers and head partners, 61 were reported as belonging to the one organization or the other. Many—53 of the 128 just mentioned—belong to the Japanese association—through the Sacramento or the Stockton branches of the organization. Many have membership, also, in the prefectural clubs—societies with the membership of each limited to immigrants from one province in Japan. One-half of them, perhaps, belong to the Buddhist Church, whose representatives hold meetings from time to time at different places in the district, but a few belong to the Christian missions organized in the cities in which at an earlier time they have resided.

In spite of the fact that their standard of living is lower than that of the native population, that many do not speak English, that many do not become American citizens, that they are clannish and that association between the adults of their and of other races is limited, the Italians are looked upon with favor as members of the community. The only general objection urged against the Italians is that they exhibit their clannishness by working for members of their own race almost exclusively. Possibly the little objection to them is due in part to the fact that their economic interests do not conflict with those of other white men to any extent except at this point. Their thrift and careful application to work appeal favorably to public opinion. Moreover, in spite of the fact that they frequently set their children at work at a youthful age, they are usually eager to give them a good public school education. As a result of their school attendance and association with children of other races, the offspring of the Italian immigrants are very thoroughly Americanized when they become of age. The chief traces of their descent are seen in their membership in the Catholic Church, and in one or two racial characteristics which continue with them, such as the love of wine and music, and the general excitability and impetuosity of the race.

Much the same might be said of the Portuguese. They are law-abiding and thrifty, the younger generation are very well Americanized, and they are all regarded as good members of the community.

The Japanese, on the other hand, are regarded as a race quite distinct from all others—so much so in fact that they are judged largely by the economic effects flowing from their presence in the community. There is no second generation old enough to indicate possible developments. The attitude toward the adults is best shown in what is said concerning these men as tenants and as laborers.

IMMIGRANT LABOR ON THE LOWER SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS.

CHANGES IN THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The labor problem as found on the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and the way in which it has been solved is a subject of no less interest than the tenure of land and the character and position of the immigrant farmers in that region. Though this involves some repetition the history of each race of laborers must be presented in order to show and to explain the situation as it existed in 1909 when the agents of the Commission made their investigation.

The early history of the Chinese along these rivers has been presented in sufficient detail. By working well and for low wages and by causing the rancher little inconvenience by 1870 they had come to predominate in the labor supply in so far as hand work was concerned. Portuguese and Italians were brought into this region about this time, but not in sufficient numbers really to compete with the Chinese. In 1868 or 1869 Portuguese were brought from the Azores and set at work above the city of Sacramento. A few years later they were set at work farther down the river, working, it is said by the older Portuguese residents, for their board and lodging for about two years in return for their passage to this country. After having fulfilled the terms of their contracts these Portuguese scattered to other ranches, where they received more pay. The first Italians are said to have been brought from Contra Costa County, near at hand. Later on, when Italians had become farmers, some of them secured their help direct from Italy, the immigrants working for a couple of years to repay the cost of their passage. But though many Italians and some Portuguese have continued to come to this region to work for wages they have almost always taken employment with their countrymen and have not been in sufficient numbers to compete to any great extent with the Chinese.*

The first race to offer serious competition to the Chinese, who controlled the hand-labor supply for more than twenty years, was the Japanese. As already stated, they made their appearance in these communities in the early nineties, and by 1900 had come in very large numbers. They came as hand laborers for employment during the "busy season," and soon succeeded in gaining a foothold. The Chinese had become scarce and few white laborers, and most of these of an irresponsible type, were available for hand work. Moreover, Chinese had come to command from $1 to $1.25 per day (with lodging), though many of them had grown old and slow. The

*There is a widespread belief in these communities that even now Italians are imported under contract and repay their passage by working for a specified time. There is some circumstantial evidence which has led to this belief.

Japanese accepted the same lodging accommodations (without board), did more work than the Chinese, and sometimes accepted a lower wage per day. Underbidding in the latter form, while general, was not universal, however; numerous instances have been found where the Japanese when first employed were paid the same rate that had been paid to Chinese doing the same kind of work.

For some years the influx of Japanese was rapid. Yet with the expansion of the industries of this section during the later nineties their wages rose. From $1.05 or $1.10 in some communities in 1896 they had risen to $1.25 for summer work in 1903 and to $1.65 or $1.75 in 1908. In the meantime, however, the influx into the communities had stopped because of the limitations placed upon their migration to the United States and of the increasing demand for their labor elsewhere. Moreover, as already shown, they had come into control of much of the land, this making it more difficult for other farmers to secure them in sufficient numbers to do their work. Under these circumstances the Koreans and East Indians received a ready welcome when they migrated to these communities. The former are few in number and have been regarded as Japanese and employed in Japanese groups. The latter have come in larger numbers.

The East Indians made their first appearance on both the Sacramento and the San Joaquin in the summer of 1908. They were very generally, though not always, paid lower wages than the Chinese and Japanese, doing hoeing and other hand work. In most communities they worked for $1.10 or $1.25, when the other Asiatics were paid $1.50, or for $1.40 when the other Asiatics were paid $1.65 or $1.75 per day.

In 1909 there were several hundred East Indians working in the delta of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. They have become conspicuous among the hand workers, and in a few instances they are employed as plowmen by Japanese and white employers. They are practically all migratory laborers, though some of them may be employed on the same ranch for three months or longer. During certain seasons of the year some of them go to other communities to find work, but the demands for labor are such that they can usually find employment by going from one community to another along these rivers, and especially between the islands of the San Joaquin and those of the Sacramento. The Chinese and Italians are also found among the migrating laborers who assist with the seasonal work, but the number of these—the Chinese cannery hands excepted—is no longer large. The larger number of the migrating laborers doing seasonal work are Japanese in spite of the fact that many of them have found fairly regular employment, especially upon farms conducted by their own countrymen.

The Chinese and Japanese who began as temporary employees doing hand work are now, as well as the Italians and Portuguese, doing all kinds of ranch work on such farms as are controlled by their countrymen. Moreover, they are engaged in the higher occupations on some farms controlled by "Americans." This advance, however, has been largely incidental to the leasing of land by these "Asiatic" races.

To what has been said concerning the various races which have come to these communities in search of employment and become con-

spicuous elements in the labor supply something should be added with reference to their organization, for this has been of much assistance to them in the advance they have made. All of the Asiatics (and to a lesser extent the Italians) live and work in groups. The "boss" is a conspicuous factor. When given employment he assumes the responsibility for securing the number of men required to do his employer's work. By cooperating with employment agents or "contractors" and boarding-house keepers he is ordinarily able to do this without much difficulty. Moreover, he keeps the "time" of the men at work, and all are usually paid through him. In this way the employment of Asiatics has reduced the risk involved in securing laborers and the difficulty incidental to their supervision and remuneration to the minimum. Other laborers have not been so organized, and the employment agencies have not been a satisfactory substitute. Moreover, such laborers must be hired, paid, and reckoned with as individuals. Once Chinese were employed in a community they appealed strongly to ranchers because of the differences between them and "white men" here pointed out. The same is true of the Japanese and East Indians, though they competed chiefly with labor equally well organized, and the use of which involved equally little trouble and inconvenience.

RACES NOW EMPLOYED, THEIR OCCUPATIONS, HOURS, AND REMUNERATION.

To present the situation as it was in 1909, when the investigation was made by the agents of the Commission, the laborers employed must be discussed in connection with the tenure of land and the industries carried on in these communities.

The members of each race found among the farmers, orchardists, gardeners, and dairymen, the Americans and well-Americanized north European immigrants excepted, employ laborers of their own race in so far as possible to do all kinds of work to be done. This is partly because of race sympathies and antipathies, partly because of language and of boarding and lodging difficulties thus avoided. But, whatever the explanation may be, it is strikingly true that Italians, Portuguese, Chinese, and Japanese almost always employ their countrymen in preference to, and frequently even to the exclusion of, all others. Moreover, it may be said almost as truthfully that the laborers of each race prefer to work for the farmers of that race, and even for lower wages than they might command from others.

Taking the Italian farmers, first of all, much of the work is done by the numerous partners themselves. In addition they may employ a few of their countrymen regularly throughout the year. To these they add as many Italians temporarily as they can secure to assist in the heavier seasonal work. Whether they are employed regularly or temporarily they are invariably given board and lodging and almost always paid $1 per day. In fact, the only exceptions found were where a few teamsters were paid $1.50 per day. But in recent years the "green" young Italians—for this is the class who greatly predominate in such work—have not been available in sufficient numbers to do the bean hoeing, harvesting, and other work requiring more than the usual number of laborers, with the result that the

Italian farmers have employed many Japanese and some East Indians to make good the deficiency. They are given lodging only, and are paid from $1.50 to $1.75 per day—a wage considerably larger than that paid to the Italians. Moreover, the Italian groups work from sunrise to sunset with about an hour and a half for rest at noon, making a day of more than twelve hours during the summer months, while the Japanese and East Indians work the eleven-hour day which is customary on ranches except where controlled by Italians and Chinese. It should be added that scarcely ever in this region is an Italian found working for an employer other than an Italian, though by taking such employment he might earn the "white man's" wage of about $1.50 per day with board and lodging.

What has been said of the Italian farmers is in a way true of the Portuguese also. In so far as they conveniently can, they hire their countrymen as regular hands. Though few are available as farm laborers, they constitute the vast majority of the comparatively few regular "hands" employed by these farmers. Japanese, Koreans, and East Indians do most of the seasonal hand work incidental to cultivation and harvesting.

The Japanese employ their own countrymen chiefly. Teaming (and the more responsible work generally) is done almost but not quite exclusively by Japanese on the farms leased or owned by that race. Since limitations were placed upon the incoming of Japanese, and since so many have become landowning or tenant farmers, it has not always been possible to secure them in sufficient numbers to do the seasonal work. In the exceptional cases where the number of Japanese which could be secured was inadequate, Koreans, East Indians, and, now and then, white men have been employed. It should be added, also, that a very few of the large Japanese producers prefer to employ white men, Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians, for they believe they are able to obtain better results from a "mixed force" of laborers. Where this practice is followed, white men and some Japanese do work with teams, while other Japanese, Chinese, and East Indians do hand work only.

The Chinese tenant farmers hire as many of their countrymen as they can conveniently secure, and employ Japanese and a few Koreans to complete their force of laborers. The employment of the latter classes has been during the last eight or ten years only. Previous to that time Chinese were to be had in sufficient numbers and they alone were employed. It should be added, moreover, that in a few instances in the better settled communities, as that about Courtland, they employ white women and girls as well as Japanese and Chinese men to pack fruit. The piece rates paid to all thus employed are uniform. Most of the fruit packing is done by "crews" employed by the fruit-shipping firms, however, and these "crews" are almost invariably Chinese or Japanese. They work in the sheds erected at the boat landings along the river.

Finally, the native white and the better assimilated German, Swedish, and other north European farmers very generally employ white laborers as foremen and teamsters, as laborers in the hayfields, and as milkers and other "help" about the dairies. In a few instances, however, Japanese are employed in all of these capacities. A few Chinese had been employed in the same way before the Japa-

nese. Yet such employment of Asiatics is and always has been exceptional. The vast majority of the "hands" employed on grain and hay ranches and in dairies, and of the teamsters on other ranches, in so far as conducted by the classes locally known as "white men," have been and still are of the "miscellaneous white" class, and chiefly natives. For hand work in the orchards and in the fields devoted to vegetable growing, on the other hand, Asiatics are almost exclusively employed. Of these, comparatively few are Chinese. Most of the Chinamen who remain have become tenant farmers or are employed by those who have done so. The majority of those employed by "white farmers" for years have been Japanese, but they have become difficult to secure, so that Koreans and East Indians are now used in rather large numbers. The Japanese so employed, however, still outnumber the other Asiatics combined.

The six asparagus canneries between Courtland and the mouth of the Sacramento are all controlled by "Americans," but because of the absence of white laborers in sufficient numbers and the expense and inconvenience involved in making provision for them if induced to migrate there for employment, nearly all of the work is done by Asiatics and chiefly Chinese—as it has been since the first of these canneries was established about ten years ago. In fact, in all of the canneries the "canning work" proper is done under contract by a Chinese firm which employs Chinese only.[a] They take the asparagus when delivered at the wharf, truck it to the buildings, wash, sort, and place it in the cans, solder these and cook the product. During the four months constituting the "canning season," some 700 to 750 Chinese are so employed in four of these canneries. They are paid from 12 to 18 cents per hour for the different processes[b] and work an irregular day beginning about noon and ending whenever the supply of asparagus is exhausted—for it must be canned the same day it is cut. The work day varies from twelve to seventeen hours. Board and lodging in rough bunk houses are provided in addition to wages. The work in the warehouses, labeling, storing, and shipping the product is usually done by Japanese or by white men and women, the former receiving 15 cents per hour and lodging, the white men 20 cents per hour.

What has been said thus far will make the tables which follow clear. These tables, in turn, will throw further light upon the situation. The data tabulated were collected from 165 ranches on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. These were all in the delta lands, and the data must, therefore, be used with the knowledge that they relate to laborers employed in orchards and vegetable gardens and fields almost exclusively. General farms and dairies are not included. The data were drawn from 11 farms conducted by "white men"—all owners, 19 by Italian tenants, 11 by Chinese tenants, and 124 by Japanese—all but 2 of whom were tenants. Inasmuch as the races employed differ greatly according to the races of the employers,

[a] This Chinese firm contracts to perform the several processes involved for so much per case, the price varying according to the size of the case.

[b] Trucking and washing 15 cents per hour; sorting 12 cents per hour; filling cans and soldering 12 cents per hour; cooking (disagreeable work on account of the high temperature of the "cookroom" and requiring more than the usual muscular strength) 18 cents per hour.

these figures should not be interpreted as showing the proportions of the several races employed in these communities. They should be revised in the light of the tenure of these lands as previously set forth in this report.

TABLE 10.—*Number and race of farm laborers, by race of employer.*

Race of employer.	Number of employers.	Number of farm laborers.	Race of farm laborer.					
			Chinese.	East Indian.	Italian.	Japanese and Korean.	Portuguese.	Miscellaneous white.
Chinese	11	170	135	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Italian	19	262	.....	10	72	100	.....	.....
Japanese	124	1,129	.....	23	.....	1,005	.....	1
Miscellaneous white	11	184	12	96	.....	50	1	3
Total	165	1,725	147	129	72	1,340	1	3

This table shows the number of employers from whom complete data were obtained, the number of men employed by them at the time, and the number of each race making up the total number employed. The data here presented are supplemented by those contained in Tables 11, 12, 13, and 14, following.

TABLE 11.—*Number of farm laborers regularly employed earning each specified amount per day, with board, by race of employer and employee.*

Race of employer and employee.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.										
		$1.	$1.25.	$1.28.	$1.30.	$1.40.	$1.50.	$1.54.	$1.60.	$1.73.	$1.75.	$1.92.
Chinese employers:												
Chinese	100		10		34	18	38					
Japanese and Korean	15				11		4					
Total	115		10		45	18	42					
Italian employers	a 51	46					3					
Japanese employers:												
Japanese	63	1		1	15		32		8	6		b 1
Miscellaneous white	1											
Total	64	1		1	15		32		8	6		1
Miscellaneous white employers:												
Japanese	1							1			4	
Portuguese	1							17				
Miscellaneous white	21							18			4	1
Total	23											

a Not including 1 Italian under 18 years of age working for $15 per month with board.

b Boards with owner of farm, who is an American.

TABLE 12.—*Number of farm laborers regularly employed earning each specified amount per day, without board, by race of employer and employee.*

Race of employer and employee.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
		$1.50.	$1.54.	$1.55.	$1.60.	$1.65.	$1.70.	$1.75.	$1.80.	$1.85.	$1.90.	$1.95.	$2.
Japanese employers:													
East Indian	8				8								
Japanese	a 487	80		108	72	32	48	93	7	12	16	3	16
Total	495	80		108	80	32	48	93	7	12	16	3	16
Miscellaneous white employers:													
Chinese	12			12									
East Indian	58	34		21	2			1					
Japanese	20		10	5				4			1		
Total	90	34	10	38	2			5			1		

a Not including 1 Japanese working for $800 per year without board.

TABLE 13.—*Number of farm laborers temporarily employed earning each specified amount per day, with board, by race of employer and employee.*

Race of employer and employee.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.				
		$1.	$1.30.	$1.35.	$1.40.	$1.50.
Chinese employers:						
Chinese	35				16	19
Japanese	20			3		17
Total	55			3	16	36
Italian employers: Italian	21	21				
Japanese employers: Japanese	20		7		13	
Miscellaneous white employers: Miscellaneous white	4					4

Race of employer and employee.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		$1.50.	$1.55.	$1.60.	$1.65.	$1.70.	$1.75.	$1.80.	$1.85.	$1.90.	$2.
Hindu employers:											
East Indian	10	10									1
Japanese	160				19		140				1
Total	170	10			19		140				1
Japanese employers:											
East Indian	25	7		16			1				
Japanese	525	95	86	80	19	98	125	10	2	10	1
Total	550	102	86	96	19	98	126	10	2	10	1
Miscellaneous white employers:											
East Indian	38	14	24				11				
Japanese	29		18								
Total	67	14	42				11				

These tables bring out the facts (1) that the miscellaneous whites were with one exception employed by white farmers and were boarded by the employer; (2) that the Italians were all employed by Italians and that whether employed as regular or as temporary hands received board and lodging in addition to wages; (3) that the Chinese were mostly employed by Chinese and receive board in addition to wages; (4) that the Chinese farmers also employed Japanese and Koreans, who are invariably boarded and lodged with the Chinese employees; (5) that the Japanese were employed by all races and are invariably provided with board in addition to wages by the Chinese employer, sometimes, but not always so, by the Japanese employer,* and never by the other races of employers; (6) that the Japanese farmers are employing a few East Indians in addition to the much larger number of their countrymen; and (7) that the "white farmers" had all races here dealt with save the Italians among their employees.

All of this is a repetition of what has already been said and requires no further discussion. An attempt was made to separate those regularly from those temporarily employed. This separation is difficult to make and can not be effected with any degree of accuracy, for few work with teams, while all the others work in groups at the same rate of wages. Nearly all of those who are employed throughout the year are paid by the day and the rate varies from season to season and is generally the same as that paid to those of the same race temporarily employed. Because of this fact the distinction has little or no value in so far as the wages paid are concerned. It is worth something, however, to indicate the races added to those regularly employed to assist during the busier seasons. In making the separation those who were so engaged that their employment could not extend beyond a few weeks were grouped among the temporarily employed (see Tables 13 and 14). Tables 11 and 12 do not, therefore, represent those engaged by the year or month, but rather indicate the number of those present at the time of the investigation for whose work there would be a demand on the ranches where they were for three months or more. These tables bring out the facts that of 1,340 Japanese, 754; of 139 East Indians, 73; of 147 Chinese, 35; of 72 Italians, 21; of 26 "miscellaneous whites," 4 were added to the numbers for whose labor there was a demand for a longer period of time. Furthermore, of a total of 1,725, 887 are grouped as being temporarily employed.

Tables 11 to 14 show also the rate of wages paid to ranch laborers of the several races, by race of employer. Tables 15 and 16 combine Tables 11 to 14, so as to present the data in more concise form. In these tables all time earnings have been reduced to earnings per workday. Those paid otherwise than by the day are set down as earning $1.28, $1.54, $1.73, or $1.92. These are the equivalents for $400 per year, $40, $45, and $50 per month, respectively.

*The tables show that the majority of the Japanese employed by their countrymen are not provided with board in addition to their wages. In most of these cases where board is not so furnished, however, the employer boards his men at so much per day or collects from them the actual cost. Where so much per day is charged, it is largely a matter of convenience, the price being based upon the actual cost in almost all cases. The prices charged vary from 20 to 30 cents per day.

Piece rate and contract earnings have not been entered in these tables. Most of the fruit packing is at so much per box, a large share of the beans and onions are planted, cultivated, and harvested at so much per sack, and some of the labor in the asparagus industry is remunerated on a similar basis. As would be expected, the men working by contract or on a piece basis work longer hours and put forth greater effort, and are thereby enabled to make unusually large earnings. The estimated average earnings are in these cases from 10 to 60 per cent larger than those made by the same races of men working by the day in the same communities at the same or related tasks.

In order to interpret properly the earnings presented in this series of tables, it must be held in mind also that the data were collected in June and July. The winter wages for "day work" are usually some 25 cents per day less. During the months of March to June much labor is required in the asparagus fields, with the result that in some communities they advance to the summer scale (if one can be said to exist) in early spring. In others they advance later. Again, in the autumn months—beginning with August and extending to October—much work is to be done in harvesting beans and digging potatoes. At the same time the demand for labor in other localities, and especially in the vineyards, is strong, so that laborers are attracted elsewhere. The result in normal years is to bring into existence a higher scale of wages by 10 or 15 cents per day than that which obtained at the time the investigation was made.

TABLE 15.—*Number of farm laborers earning each specified amount per day, with board, by race.*

TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
		$1.	$1.25.	$1.28.	$1.30.	$1.35.	$1.40.	$1.50.	$1.54.	$1.60.	$1.73.	$1.75.	$1.92.
Chinese	35						16	19					
Italian	21	21											
Japanese	40				7	3	13	17					
Miscellaneous white	4							4					
Total	100	21			7	3	29	40					

REGULARLY EMPLOYED.

Chinese	100		10		34		18	38					
Italian	*51	48						3					
Japanese	79	1		1	26			36		8	6		1
Portuguese	1								1				
Miscellaneous white	22								17			4	1
Total	253	49	10	1	60		18	77	18	8	6	4	2

*Not including 1 Italian under 18 years of age working for $15 per month with board.

TABLE 16.—*Number of farm laborers earning each specified amount per day, without board, by race.*

TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.											
		$1.50.	$1.54.	$1.55.	$1.60.	$1.65.	$1.70.	$1.75.	$1.80.	$1.85.	$1.90.	$1.95.	$2.
East Indian	73	31	.....	24	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Japanese	714	95	.....	104	80	38	98	276	10	2	10	.....	1
Total	787	126	.....	128	96	38	98	277	10	2	10	.....	2

REGULARLY EMPLOYED.

Chinese	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indian	66	34	.....	21	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	*507	80	10	113	72	32	48	97	7	12	17	3	16
Total	585	114	10	146	82	32	48	98	7	12	17	3	16

*Not including 1 Japanese working for $600 per year without board.

In this case the average and the median wage paid and the distribution of the laborers into various earning groups have no particular significance, for all of these are largely controlled by the predominating Japanese. The differences in the earnings of the several races, however, are real and of interest.

The Italians are the lowest paid laborers. They work twelve or thirteen hours per day, while the other races—save those working for Chinese employers, who work about twelve hours per day—work the usual day of eleven hours. Yet of 72 all but 3 (teamsters) received only $1 per day with board. Of 135 Chinese receiving board and lodging in addition to wages, 10 were paid $1.25 per day, 34, $1.30, 34, $1.40, and 57, $1.50. The earnings of Japanese are somewhat higher than those of Chinese for of 119 receiving board and lodging 68, or more than one-half, were paid $1.50 or over per day. Some of these men were teamsters, however. In thirty-one of thirty-eight instances the Japanese employed as teamsters were paid from 5 cents to 35 cents more per day than the other Japanese "hands." Inasmuch as the Chinese partners do practically all of their own teaming so that few Chinamen are so employed, a part of the difference between the earnings of the two races is thus explained. It may be added that though here and there the Chinese employers pay Japanese somewhat less than their own countrymen, these are exceptional cases, and both white and Chinese farmers pay the laborers of the two races the same rate. The 22 "miscellaneous white" men are too few from which to draw any conclusions. However, by going beyond the part of the investigation covered by these tables and in detail it is possible to make a fairly accurate comparison of the wages paid to "white men" and to Japanese for the same kind of work.

White hands regularly employed by white farmers are generally paid $40 per month with board. In some few cases it is as low as $30, however, this being reckoned as equivalent to $1.65 per day without board. Extra men employed to help with the harvest are sometimes paid $1.50 per day (practically the same rate as $40 per month), sometimes $1.75, and occasionally $1.85 per day with board. White men doing the common work of hoeing are usually paid $1.50 with board. The few white farmers who employ Japanese as teamsters and as laborers in the hayfields usually pay them lower wages than these white laborers receive when engaged in the same occupations in the same communities. In one locality some Japanese were employed as laborers in a hayfield at $40 per month without board. In another instance they were paid $45 per month without board. In another locality one employer paid four Japanese teamsters on one ranch $40 per month, two on a second the same, and three on a third $1.75 per day without board. Another rancher, however, paid his Japanese teamster $1.90 per day without board. White men gencrally command $40 per month with board in this locality. As common laborers white employers pay the Japanese from $1.50 to $1.85 without board for summer work. From these few comparisons it seems to be evident that if due allowance is made for the board provided for white employees, they are paid somewhat more than the

Japanese. Yet the difference is perhaps not so great after all when a larger number of Japanese are taken into consideration. Taking those employed by Japanese farmers, chiefly on the Sacramento, a few were paid $1.50 per day with board. Of 75 paid by the day without board, 3 received $1.50, 5 $1.55, 2 $1.60, 3 $1.65, 13 $1.70, 25 $1.75, 1 $1.80, 4 $1.85, 6 $1.90, 3 $1.95, and 10 $2. The average wage of teamsters without board was $1.77 per day, the median $1.75. It is approximately true that after the Japanese have paid the cost of board they have left about the wage earned by white hands employed by white farmers, board being provided without cost. Efficiency equal, however, the white hand involves a greater outlay, for the cost of his board is greater than that of the Japanese living with a group of his fellows.

Taking the earnings, without board (but with lodging, to which no commercial value is attached), only Japanese and East Indians are represented in sufficient numbers to warrant comparison. The latter earn considerably less than the former. Of the 139 East Indians, 47 per cent earned $1.50, 32 per cent $1.55, and 19 per cent $1.60 per day. The remaining three were "bosses" of East Indian "gangs" and were paid higher wages. Of 1,221 Japanese, on the other hand, 14.3 per cent earned $1.50 as the minimum, 18.6 per cent $1.54 and $1.55, 12.4 per cent $1.60, 5.7 per cent $1.65, 12 per cent $1.70, and 36.9 per cent $1.75 or over, per day. The maximum for East Indians, if "bosses" are left out of consideration, was $1.60 per day. Six hundred and sixty-seven of the Japanese, or 54.6 per cent of the total number, received $1.65 or over, while 451, or nearly 37 per cent, received $1.75 or over, per day.

This difference between the earnings of the Japanese and East Indians is due partly to the fact that very few of the latter but a considerable number of the former work with teams, for which higher wages are usually paid. It is due more to the fact, however, that when the members of the two races are employed at similar work on the same ranches, more frequently than not the East Indians are paid a lower rate per day than the Japanese. In 1908 this discrimination was all but universal. In 1909, in something less than one-half of the cases, perhaps, they were paid the same rates. Many cases still remain, however, where the Japanese are paid $1.75 per day and the East Indians $1.60 or $1.50.

From what has been said above, it is possible to say something concerning the situation of the different races of farmers as regards the wages they must pay for laborers. Of course, efficiency must be taken into consideration as well, but that will be commented on later in this report.

The larger part of the wage expenditure of the Italian farmers is for laborers of their own race. These work the longest hours during the summer months and are paid the lowest wages per day of any race employed along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The remainder of the outlay is for East Indians, Japanese, and Koreans, to whom they pay the wages commanded by these races in the community.

The Chinese farmers employ Chinese and Japanese and Koreans almost exclusively. They work longer hours (after due allowance is made for refreshments served in the fields) and pay no more, but possibly a little less, than the current rate of wages.

The Japanese farmers employ their own countrymen chiefly. They pay them not less than they receive when working for the other farmers. However, they have the advantage of being able to select to a certain extent the better members of that race, upon which these communities depend very largely for their supply of labor.

The white farmers (including Portuguese) pay somewhat more for their white help than do the Italians, Japanese, or Chinamen for their fellow-countrymen engaged in the same occupations. Moreover, they are at some disadvantage in obtaining Chinese and Japanese in sufficient numbers to do their other work. No doubt, also, they are at a disadvantage in selecting efficient men.

Before leaving this matter of earnings, it is desirable to present some data relating to the yearly income Italian and Japanese farm hands found in these communities were able to earn from their work during the year 1908–9. In tabular form they are as follows:

TABLE 17.—*Approximate earnings during the past year of persons 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.*

WITH BOARD.

General nativity and race of individual.	Total number.	Number working for wages and reporting amount.	Number earning—											Average.
			Under $100.	$100 and under $150.	$150 and under $200.	$200 and under $250.	$250 and under $300.	$300 and under $400.	$400 and under $500.	$500 and under $600.	$600 and under $700.	$700 and under $800.	$800 and under $1,000.	
Italian	26	24	2	2	....	2	3	13	....	2	....	....	....	$270.75
Japanese	11	11	....	....	....	1	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	353.64
Total	37	35	2	2	....	3	3	19	4	2	....	....	....	309.91

WITHOUT BOARD.

Japanese	146	146	1	4	1	13	15	67	42	2	....	....	1	$343.10

OPINIONS AND PREFERENCES EXPRESSED BY EMPLOYING RANCHERS.

By presenting the experiences and opinions of the ranchers along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and by commenting on certain phases of the problem of securing and keeping an adequate number of laborers, much may be added to an understanding of the labor problem of these communities.

Most of the young white men reared in these communities have either become farmers or have gone elsewhere in search of more attractive work and better living conditions. For years, in spite of the higher wages which have been paid, it has been difficult to secure a sufficient number of white men to work as teamsters and regular

"hands" on the general farms and about the dairies. In the delta lands it has been still more difficult to get such men to work as regular teamsters, while few have consented to work with one horse in cultivating crops—for one reason because this has been done very largely by certain immigrant laborers and is not regarded as a "white man's" work. An odium is attached to it. For all such work the large ranchers prefer "white men," other things equal, for they are more adaptable, understand work with teams much better than Asiatics (and even Italians), and are physically stronger than the most numerous element in the general labor supply—the Japanese. In spite of preferences, however, the conditions have been such that Chinese and Japanese have been employed to a certain extent on general farms and in dairies beyond the confines of the delta lands. For hand work the choice between white men and others has been very limited. Few white men come even to the better settled communities, like Courtland, in search of temporary employment in hoeing and in harvesting crops. Moreover, the vast majority of those who do come are inefficient, irresponsible, and of a roving disposition. They are not wanted.

The influx of Italians has not been sufficient to supply the needs of the farmers of that race for whom they greatly prefer to work. The Portuguese laborers have been still fewer in number. While he has a favorable opinion of them for work other than in orchards, the average white rancher has had no experience with the members of either race as employees, save perhaps through his tenants.

Under these circumstances the experience of the white fruit and vegetable growers has been practically limited to Asiatic labor of different kinds, and their testimony is with reference to the relative merits of these. They almost invariably have a decided preference for the Chinese, they criticise the Japanese adversely, and almost invariably regard the East Indians as the least desirable laborers of all they have employed. Opinions expressed and the reasons for them are best shown by giving the substance of the testimony of typical ranchers.

Beginning at Courtland on the Sacramento, one fruit grower who has employed Chinese and Japanese prefers the former as laborers in the orchard and as fruit packers. They are slower but work longer hours and more steadily than the Japanese and accomplish more work in a day. Moreover, they are more tractable and require less supervision. Finally, while the Japanese took employment at the lowest wages when they first came to the community, since obtaining control of the situation they have used that control to raise wages whenever they could. Another orchardist with a like preference states that his experience with the Japanese has been unsatisfactory. They take contracts to do work at a certain price and then take advantage of the employer to raise wages. If one quits all quit. This is not done by the Chinese. A third states that the Chinese are more honest and more faithful laborers and accomplish more and better work per man than the Japanese. He states, also, that before the Chinese came to the community, he was able to secure good, reliable white men, even for hand work, but that the few who now come to this section are tramp laborers, are "unsteady" and drink to excess.

Another orchardist and grower of vegetables who has employed the Chinese, Japanese, and Italians, either directly or through crop-share tenants, states that while there is no choice between the Chinese and the Italians as hand workers in the fields, the former are the best "hands." They are expert fruit growers, work hard and are thoroughly reliable. The Japanese accomplish less and take advantage of every opportunity to secure an advance in wages and a reduction in hours. Another prefers Chinese because they are more industrious, more tractable, and require less supervision in their work, and because the Japanese insist on shorter hours. Another states that the Chinese are more industrious and willing to work longer hours, but has a slight preference for the Japanese because they are more adaptable and better in doing the "odd jobs" about the premises.

In another community, a grower of fruit and asparagus had been employing a few white men, Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians. The former were paid $30 per month with board (which was regarded as equivalent to $1.65 per day), while the Chinese were paid $1.50, the Japanese $1.70, and the East Indians $1.10 per day, without board. The white men were satisfactory save for the fact that they were "coming and going" all the while. The Chinese were regarded as cheaper at $1.50 than the Japanese would be at $1.25. The East Indians had been discharged because they wanted $1.50 per day when they were not worth the $1.10 they were paid—other races being available at the wages indicated above. The Chinese were preferred to the Japanese because they did more work, were more reliable and more tractable. Moreover, the Japanese had been paid only $1.50, but when the fruit ripened, went on strike for $1.75 and finally returned to work at $1.70 per day. Another rancher in the same community greatly preferred Chinese to other orientals, and especially the Japanese, for they did more and better work and were more reliable. His chief objection to the Japanese was their proneness to go on strike for higher wages. He relates how on one occasion he contracted to grow a certain crop for a San Francisco firm. To do the hand work he employed 200 Japanese at $1.25 per day—the current wage. Later in the season (when wages had advanced somewhat) they went on strike four times in one day for an advance of 5 cents each time and each time were successful for they were indispensable. The following day they went on strike twice for an advance of 10 cents each time and were again successful. Before the end of the season they were paid $2 per day—a wage considerably in excess of the current rate.

In another community, a rancher who employed Japanese only after employing Chinese for many years, expressed a preference for the latter, who were no longer available. The reason assigned was that while the Japanese were splendid laborers at first, since obtaining control of the situation in the community, they did less work, were independent and ready to quit on the slightest provocation. Another grower of vegetables in this community has employed "white men," Portuguese, Greeks, Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians. The first are preferred, but are no longer available. Of

the others he prefers the Chinese to Japanese, these to the Portuguese, these to the Greeks, and the Greeks to the East Indians. The East Indians are inefficient and unadaptable, the Greeks only less so. The Portuguese are fairly acceptable. The Japanese were the best of all, but in late years have shown less willingness to work hard. Moreover, by securing control of the situation they have reduced the workday from twelve to eleven hours, and by means of strikes have raised wages for all races. Finally he expresses the opinion that their attitude toward employers of other races is such as to place a premium upon leasing land to Japanese tenants.

In a fourth community a large grower of asparagus and other vegetables employs white men as teamsters and Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians as laborers, all of the laborers being paid $1.55 per day, without board. Of the laborers, the Chinese are preferred to the other races employed, and the East Indians to the Japanese, though the employer states that these East Indians are the least desirable race to have in the community. They are industrious, but not adaptable, and require a great deal of supervision in order that the work may be properly done. The Japanese require an equal amount of supervision in order to keep them at work. The Chinese are industrious, efficient (though not progressive), tractable, and reliable. The East Indians, like the Japanese, when they first came to the community, worked for much less ($1.15 per day) than the other races, but now demand the same wages.

In a fifth community on the Sacramento a large rancher employs several different races to do the handwork in the different branches of production engaged in. Portuguese and Italians have been employed by crop-share tenants and are entirely satisfactory for the growing of beans and some other vegetables. The Chinese, however, are preferred for the growing of other crops and fruit. They are "honest, reliable, and satisfactory in every way," and the rancher regrets having joined in the appeal leading to the enactment of the exclusion law. The Japanese are "offensively aggressive," and are careless and indifferent workmen. The East Indians were discharged because of inefficiency. A large number were engaged to hoe beans. They proved to be slow, so that pace-setters were employed. The East Indians threatened violence to the pace-setters, and task work of so many rows per day was substituted, for the East Indians had agreed when given employment to do as much work as the other races who were paid the same wage. Following this, when they failed to do half as much work as the Italians, they were discharged.

In a sixth and last community on the Sacramento, a large asparagus grower had employed Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians as laborers. His experience with all had been rather disappointing, but after one year's experience with them he preferred the East Indians to the others at the same rate of wages. The Chinese were old and slow, the Japanese unreliable.

So it is in a general way when we turn to the ranches on the various islands of the San Joaquin. Two pieces of testimony will suffice.

On one island, controlled by one man, Chinese were formerly used almost exclusively. At a later time Japanese were largely employed to make good the inadequate number of Chinamen. They were found to be less desirable. In 1908 East Indians were employed, because of the increasing scarcity of Japanese, and in 1909 were employed in still larger numbers than in the preceding year. They are not at all satisfactory, because inexperienced and slow, but are employed because other laborers can not be obtained in sufficient numbers.

A Japanese vegetable grower employs some white men along with Japanese as teamsters, and Japanese, Chinese, and East Indians as hand laborers. The "white men" are regarded as superior to the Japanese for all work with teams. The Chinese are considered the best laborers, because of long experience and better knowledge of the kind of work to be done and because they are better satisfied with that station in life than are the Japanese. As years have gone by it has been necessary, however, to employ more and more Japanese, especially to do the seasonal work. Recently East Indians have been given employment because of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of other Asiatics. The East Indians are slow and have little experience with the kind of work to be done in growing vegetables, yet they have been found to be fairly satisfactory for the purely routine work of hoeing and digging potatoes.

These bits of testimony, briefly put, have been selected as typical. They show a variety of experiences and opinions, but indicate (1) the slight place occupied by "white men"—Portuguese and Italians—in the general market for hand labor in orchards and fields devoted to vegetables; (2) the conspicious place occupied by the Asiatics in this branch of employment; (3) the very general preference for Chinese; (4) the fairly general unfavorable comment on the Japanese; (5) and the rather common, unfavorable view of the East Indians as workmen. The East Indians are slow, unadaptable, and inexperienced, though some employers are inclined to regard them with a certain degree of favor. The Japanese are technically qualified, but are not so careful in their work as are the Chinese; are adaptable and quick, but do not work as hard as they formerly did; they were cheap, but have used their control of the situation at critical times to raise wages and to shorten hours; they are independent and not tractable, especially as compared to the patient and unquestioning Chinese. Though many ranchers assert that they would prefer a "good type of white men" were they available, possibly even at a higher wage, nineteen in twenty of the representative white ranchers growing fruit and vegetables prefer the Chinese to all other races who have been found in recent years among the common laborers in these communities. Most of the Chinese having had long experience with the kind of work to be done, being careful workmen, being content with the kind of life imposed upon them by their work and accommodations, being patient and tractable, not employing whatever leverage they may have at any time to raise wages unduly or to shorten the day's work, and observing contracts without much regard to better opportunities they might avail themselves of elsewhere, they

commend themselves to employers in these delta lands as laborers, whether they do from other points of view or not.

THE SUPPOSED NEED FOR ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The orchardists and growers of vegetables along the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin, the Italians to a certain extent excepted, have long been dependent upon Asiatics for the large amount of hand labor required. In fact, these industries have been largely developed since this dependence became an established fact. As the situation stands, the ranchers maintain that laborers of this type are essential to the success of the industries of these communities, and this for several reasons.

In the first place, the larger part of the demand is for hand labor, and most of that in the fields. Digging ditches, setting plants, hoeing, weeding, cutting asparagus, and digging potatoes by hand (as it need not be done in many place) are under the best of circumstances unattractive to native and to such north European laborers as find their way to the Western States. Moreover, such work has been made more unattractive because usually done by orientals.

In the second place, until the situation can be so changed that the industrial interests of this region are more varied, some shifting of laborers to and from the region as a whole, and to a greater extent to and from localities and ranches, is necessary. At present the majority of the hand laborers can not make a living at fair wages by accepting employment only within reach of a settled abode. Asparagus growing requires a very large number of laborers during the harvest season, extending from the last of February to the first of June. Beans are hoed twice. These require additional laborers for a few weeks each time, and still more are required at the harvest time in the late autumn. The growers of potatoes require a large number of laborers in the late summer and early autumn months, when most of those grown along the San Joaquin are harvested. Deciduous fruits begin to ripen the last of May and require a variable number of pickers and packers until the late summer. At other times comparatively few men are required unless other crops are grown. In spite of an attempt in some localities to diversify crops so as to enable the rancher to keep an adequate force of laborers on hand for some months, most of the farmers specialize and require much additional help for a few weeks each year. There is also much specialization by communities, growing fruit, asparagus, beans, or potatoes, as the case may be. There is a well-defined "busy season" on Grand Island, about Vorden, about Courtland, about Clarksburg on the Sacramento, and on the various islands of the lower San Joaquin. In some extreme cases the number of men required in the locality during the season is double, treble, or even quadruple the number required at other times. The industries are such as to require a distinct migration from place to place along the Sacramento and between these and the ranches on the San Joaquin. There is also some migration necessary between this region and other places in order to equalize the labor supply, but this is less important. Most of the migration of

this kind is to the upper San Joaquin for the grape harvest and to Sacramento to spend the slack winter months. But as the industries are carried on migratory labor is indispensable to equalize the supply and to give more than casual employment.[a] "White men" have not served well as migratory laborers.

Some idea has been given of the adverse conditions (as regards health, transportation facilities, etc.) under which those who work in the less well settled of the communities must live. "White men" are averse to working there even at high wages. To what has already been said concerning these adverse conditions a word may be added concerning the matter of board and lodging. In the more recently settled communities the lodging facilities, while new, are very temporary affairs. On the larger ranches and "camps" they are rough, unbattened, frame structures raised 5 or 6 feet above the ground. Men "bunk" in beds "boarded up" and in long rows on either side of the aisle, many men to a room. In the better-settled communities and on the older ranches the usual bunk house built for Chinese is found. The Asiatics are boarded by the Chinese or Japanese tenant or else board themselves. "White men" desire better lodging accommodations and ordinarily will not board themselves. To meet their demands with reference to board and lodging would involve expense and would be inconvenient.

Because of the conditions which obtain and the rise in wages due to the diminishing numbers of Chinese and Japanese there is a very general desire expressed for a further immigration of Asiatic labor. This desire is almost invariably expressed in the specific form of a recommendation that Chinese should be permitted to immigrate, not to exceed a certain number (say 40,000), after which the exclusion law would again become effective, or not to exceed a certain number per year for an indefinite period.

[a] The variations by months in the number of laborers employed by ranchers in three important communities on the Sacramento, and by these ranchers in the three communities combined, are shown by the following tabular statement. The numbers given by the ranchers are mere approximations:

	Community I.	Community II.	Community III.	Communities I, II, III.
Number of farms investigated	32	14	38	84
January	76	129	223	428
February	74	229	386	689
March	108	342	572	1,017
April	132	285	728	1,215
May	177	252	791	1,220
June	200	351	687	1,337
July	361	208	542	1,111
August	207	191	305	703
September	168	149	305	626
October	166	150	275	591
November	82	127	228	437
December	76	127	230	433

Of course the variations between the minimum and maximum numbers employed at different times on a given ranch are much greater. Adding the minimum and maximum numbers employed by 17 ranchers in one fruit-growing section, the totals are 53 and 218. The extreme variations averaged, therefore, about four to one.

CHAPTER III.

JAPANESE FARMERS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.[a]

[For General Tables see pp. 784 to 797.]

SURVEY OF THE GROWTH OF JAPANESE FARMING IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

In Los Angeles County in 1909 more than 450 farms and smaller tracts of land used for agricultural purposes were cultivated by Japanese. In several branches of production they constitute the majority of the producers. The extensive holdings and the rapid advance of the Japanese farmers combine, with other things, to make a study of the situation in this county important.

Small farming has come to predominate in Los Angeles County for with the rapid growth of the local population and the improvement in communication with other places, the market for its products has rapidly expanded. The estimated value of fruits, berries, vegetables, and nuts produced in 1908 was $8,377,910; the value of other field crops, chiefly wheat, hay, and sugar beets, was $5,333,082. Poultry raising and dairying are also important branches of industry, the value of the poultry products being estimated at $1,079,401, of dairy products at $3,148,181.[b] The total value of the vegetables produced was $1,104,600, of berries $594,000, of potatoes $89,500, of citrus fruits $4,438,553, of English walnuts $1,074,484, of sugar beets $450,000, of grapes $412,200, of wines $766,500.

Fruit, grape, berry, and sugar-beet growing and vegetable gardening involve much hand labor. Most of such work in Los Angeles County is now done by Japanese, though in the beet fields, orchards, and vineyards they share the hand work with the Mexicans. The Japanese for some years have constituted the larger part of the temporary, and an increasing part of the regular, help employed in orange and lemon groves, orchards, and vineyards. They perform nearly all of the labor in the berry patches and the greater part of that in the vegetable gardens. Moreover, as landowning or as tenant farmers, they produce most of the berries and the greater part of the vegetables grown in Los Angeles County. Besides this, they conduct numerous nurseries, while they also engage extensively in the growing of flowers, and to some extent in the raising of poultry and pigs.

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[a] The situation was investigated by two agents of the Commission. In addition to general data collected at different places visited, detailed information for schedules was obtained from 68 representative Japanese farms. In this report the more general facts are first presented, followed by such details as are of importance. The latter are taken from the schedules mentioned. The 68 farms are roughly one-seventh of the total number; their acreage, one-eighth of the total estimated acreage controlled by Japanese tenant and landowning farmers.

[b] Report of the State Agricultural Society, 1907–8, pp. 96–7.

As yet they grow little citrus fruit. They find little place either as laborers or farmers in general agriculture. The same is true of the dairy industry.

The kind of farming engaged in by Japanese landowners and tenants is very well indicated by the table following which, though not entirely accurate, serves the purpose for which it is here employed very well.[a]

[a] This table is based upon the data given in the Japanese-American Yearbook for the year 1909. Unfortunately data are not given for a few of the places in the county where Japanese are known to be farming on their own account. However, the omitted acreage is probably not more than one-tenth of the whole. The number of farms and the total area are, it has been found in several localities visited, reported with a fair degree of accuracy. The data relating to the crops grown, however, are not so accurate. No doubt the errors and exaggerations largely offset each other so that the totals given are of value. It may be added that the data given in the publication mentioned above are the name of the owner or tenant, the size of his holding, and the crop or crops grown. In this connection it should be stated that, according to the reports secured from the Los Angeles markets and commission men, the Japanese devote about 1,200 acres to the production of berries and about 4,000 acres to the production of vegetables. This estimated total of 5,200 acres is considerably larger than the 4,098.5 shown in the table for the localities indicated.

TABLE 18.—*Kind of farming engaged in by Japanese landowners and tenants in Los Angeles County in 1909.*

District.	Berries.		Vegetables.		Berries and vegetables.		Nursery stock.		Flowers.		Chickens and pigs.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.
City of Los Angeles	107	595.0	11	100.0	12	74.5	(a)	5.0	1	7.0	.....	.....	[b]1	20.0	(a)	5.0
Moneta and Gardena	7	43.0	71	1,347.0	13	117.0	.....	.....	3	25.0	.....	.....	[c]2	60.0	23	1,475.0
Newmark, Laguna, and Montebello	16	67.5	28	202.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[d]3	15.0	60	402.0
Tropico, Glendale, and Burbank	31	238.0	2	191.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	17.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	446.5
Arcadia and El Monte	2	28.0	1	10.0	.....	.....	1	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	[e]1	40.0	5	81.0
Pasadena	3	29.0	4	25.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	97.0	.....	.....	[f]8	56.0	29	207.5
Long Beach and Burnett	.....	.....	11	132.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	132.0
West Adams Street (Los Angeles)	.....	.....	11	210.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	210.0
Green Meadow	.....	.....	2	24.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	172.5
Rowland	23	148.0	3	26.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[g]1	120.0	4	218.0
Watts and Compton	10	80.0	13	299.0	2	40.0	1	3.0	.....	.....	11	51.0	[c]6	95.0	43	568.0
Various other places	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	199	1,228.5	157	2,639.5	27	231.5	(a)	11.0	24	146.5	11	51.0	22	406.0	[h]442	4,714.0

[a] Not reported.
[b] Hay.
[c] 50 acres hay and 10 acres oranges.
[d] 6 acres peanuts, 9 acres flowers and berries.
[e] Kind of farming not specified.
[f] Berries, vegetables, and flowers.
[g] Sugar beets.
[h] Not including a number of farms in Los Angeles.

From this table it is seen that some 200 or more of the Japanese farmers were in 1909 growing strawberries not only as their main, but usually as their exclusive, commercial crop. The acreage reported [a] is in excess of one-fourth of the entire area accounted for. Just what proportions of this acreage are devoted to the growing of strawberries and of blackberries, loganberries, and raspberries, it is impossible to say. However, that devoted to the others is very small as compared to that devoted to strawberries. Considerably more than half of the total acreage reported was devoted to the growing of potatoes, onions, peas, beans, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, carrots, and various other kinds of vegetables. The figures given for nurseries are inadequate, for perhaps the larger part of the acreage so used is not reported. Though the acreage so employed is not large, a rather large number of Japanese are engaged in the production of flowers for the Los Angeles market. They also give considerable attention in one or two localities to the raising of pigs and poultry. On the other hand only one orange ranch of 10 acres, only 120 acres of sugar beets, and less than 100 acres of hay are reported as being controlled by Japanese owners or tenants.

At this point it may be as well to present a second table showing the number of farms and their acreage owned, leased for cash rentals, and leased for a share of the crop, with the total number and acreage, for the several localities or districts indicated. This table is based upon the same data as the one presented above, and so is not complete. However, the data collected from most of these communities would indicate that it is fairly complete and fairly accurate for the localities mentioned.

TABLE 19.—*Tenure of land by Japanese in Los Angeles County in 1909.*

District.	Ranches owned.		Ranches leased for cash.		Ranches leased for a share of crop.		Total reported.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
City of Los Angeles	(a)	5					(a)	5.0
Moneta and Gardena	4	44	126	740.5	2	12.0	132	796.5
Newark, Laguna, and Montebello	5	35	78	1,440.0			83	1,475.0
Tropico, Glendale, and Burbank			58	392.0	2	10.0	60	402.0
Arcadia and El Monte			39	446.5			39	446.5
Pasadena	2	43	3	38.0			5	81.0
Long Beach and Burnett	1	1	28	206.5			29	207.5
West Adams (Los Angeles)			11	132.0			11	132.0
Green Meadow			11	210.0			11	210.0
Rowland			25	172.5			25	172.5
Watts and Compton			4	218.0			4	218.0
Various other places	6	90	37	478.0			43	568.0
Total	[b] 18	218	420	4,474.0	4	22.0	[b] 442	471.4

[a] Not reported. [b] Not including number of farms in Los Angeles.

The number of tenants leasing for a share of the crop is now small,[b] while the landowners are few and their combined acreage less than 5

[a] One thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, besides a share of the 231 devoted to berries and vegetables and a smaller share of the 406 acres devoted to miscellaneous crops.

[b] The number of share tenants and the acreage controlled by them as reported in the table have been found to be too small.

per cent of the whole. Doubtless more than 90 per cent of the Japanese farmers are tenants paying cash rentals, and their holdings amount to more than 90 per cent of the total acreage reported.

The place occupied by the Japanese in the agricultural industries of the county is the result of a development covering approximately ten years. Prior to 1899 or 1900 there were many Japanese in Los Angeles, and their places of business were comparatively numerous. There were few in the country districts, however. At that time many Japanese laborers were employed in railroad construction and as section hands, but only to a slight extent in agricultural employments in the southern part of California, but, beginning in this county about the year 1900 and proceeding rapidly after 1902, a large resident population was built up in the rural districts. Beginning as laborers, many of them soon became tenant farmers.

The first lease of land by a Japanese in this county was made in 1901. From 1902 the acreage controlled by the members of that race rapidly increased. Unfortunately, however, no general data exist to show this acreage at any time prior to 1905. For data from that time to the present we are entirely dependent upon the reports made in the Japanese yearbook, and the accuracy of the figures can not now be properly tested. Their chief defect, if there is any, however, would be found in incompleteness, and the districts for which detailed data were given for 1905 are fairly complete. In all probability, therefore, the following data compiled from the Japanese-American Yearbook for 1905 are fairly accurate, and show the situation as it then was.

TABLE 20.—*Kind of farming engaged in by Japanese landowners and tenants in Los Angeles County, 1905.*

District.	Berries.		Vegetables.		Berries and vegetables.		Nursery stock.		Chickens and pigs.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of farms.	Acreage.
Around Los Angeles			28	508	4	80	1	6	7	33.5	5	a 56	45	745.5
Irwindale			1	65									1	65.0
Lahambra			5	140									5	140.0
Pasadena	1	5.0											1	5.0
Eaglegrove			8	206									8	206.0
Tropico	48	366.5			4	25							52	391.0
Burbank	11	97.0	1	15									12	112.0
Glendale	2	9.0	1	20									3	29.0
Moneta and Gardena	27	169.5	4	126									31	295.5
Total	89	647.0	48	1,400	8	111	1	6	7	33.5	5	a 56	158	1,984.0

a Devoted to chickens, pigs, fruit, vegetables, etc.; proportions unknown.

TABLE 21.—*Tenure of land by Japanese in Los Angeles County, 1905.*

District.	Ranches owned.		Ranches leased for cash.		Ranches leased for a share of crop.		Total reported.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Around Los Angeles	2	13.5	43	738.0	.....	.....	45	751.5
Irwindale	1	10.0	1	65.0	.....	.....	2	75.0
Alhambra	5	140.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	140.0
Pasadena	.....	.....	1	5.0	.....	.....	1	5.0
Eagingrove	8	206.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	206.0
Tropico	.....	.....	39	281.5	15	110.0	54	391.5
Burbank	.....	.....	10	92.0	2	20.0	12	112.0
Glendale	.....	.....	3	29.0	.....	.....	3	29.0
Artesia and Gardena	.....	.....	31	295.5	.....	.....	31	295.5
Total	16	369.5	128	1,506.0	17	130.0	161	2,005.5

Between 1902 and 1905, then, there was a rapid extension of Japanese farming. During this period members of this race began farming in most of the districts in which they are now found. But comparing the figures here given and those in Table 19, it is found that between 1905 and 1909 the acreage controlled by Japanese farmers greatly increased—possibly as much as two and a half times. Comparing Tables 18 and 20, it is also seen that in 1905 the Japanese farmers were engaged in the same branches of small farming, except the growing of flowers, as in 1909, and that at both times the greater part of the acreage was devoted to growing vegetables and berries. In 1899, when there were no Japanese farmers in the county, the acreage devoted to the production of small fruits was 737.[a] The acreage devoted to vegetable gardening was 4,160, to potatoes 3,007—a total of 7,167.[b] The combined acreage devoted to vegetable and small fruit growing was therefore not larger than that now controlled by Japanese farmers. The acreage devoted to berries by the farmers of this race is reported as almost twice the total acreage so used in 1899, and that devoted to truck gardening is perhaps more than three-fourths the total acreage in 1899.

Just what changes have occurred in the numbers of Chinese and white men of various races engaged in berry and vegetable growing is difficult to ascertain. In 1899, however, the Chinese were conspicuous in Los Angeles County as growers of vegetables and potatoes; less so as growers of berries. According to the census of 1900, "colored persons" had the tenure of 121 farms—11 as owners, 107 as cash tenants, and 3 as share tenants.[c] Perhaps all of these were Chinese. What the total acreage controlled by them and devoted to small farming was, however, it is impossible to say. More recently, as a result of Japanese competition and as a natural result of the operation of the exclusion law, both their numbers and acreage have decreased. According to the best estimates the agents of the Commission have been able to arrive at, the members of that race now devote about 200 acres to the growing of berries and some 2,000 to the production of vegetables and potatoes.

[a] United States Census, 1900, Agriculture, Part II, p. 714.
[b] Ibid., p. 362.
[c] Census, 1900, Agriculture, Part I, p. 63.

In spite of better transportation facilities and the opening of markets for berries as far east as Denver and El Paso and as far north as Portland, Oreg., and the rapid growth of the local market with the multiplication of the population of Los Angeles, and in spite of corresponding changes in the markets for vegetables, the number of white growers and the acreage controlled by them have also decreased in recent years.[a] Most of the 737 acres devoted to small fruits in 1899 were controlled by white growers. It is estimated that in 1909 they devoted only 100 acres to the production of strawberries and only a small acreage to fruits of other kinds. It is estimated that so-called "Americans" now devote some 400 acres to the growing of vegetables, the Italians 100 acres more.

If the estimates of the best-informed commission men may be employed, the situation in 1909 is as follows: Of some 1,500 or 1,600 acres devoted to the growing of berries, the Japanese control about 1,200, the Chinese 200, and white men the remainder. Of some 7,000 acres devoted to the growing of vegetables, the Japanese control 4,000, the Chinese 2,000, "Americans" 400, Italians 100, leaving 500 unaccounted for. Of course these figures can not be accepted as accurate. The acreage devoted to the growing of vegetables and potatoes is doubtless larger than the 7,000, and white growers control a larger acreage than that just indicated. But they point unmistakably to a change in the number of berry growers and gardeners of other races accompanying the increase in the number of the Japanese.

The matter may be presented in a different way. The Japanese produce 80, perhaps 90, per cent of the strawberries. They produce almost as large a percentage of the "bunch vegetables"—green onions, string beans, peas, and similar things. Except in a limited number of localities, the Chinese, who formerly produced "bunch vegetables" as well, now practically limit their activities to the production of potatoes, corn, cauliflower, and cabbage. The same is true of the white growers—chiefly native. The Italians are so few as to be of no importance. The statement that there is no competition between the Japanese on the one hand and the Chinese and white growers on the other, contains a great degree of truth, for there is a division of labor along the lines just indicated. Yet with falling prices, the Japanese have tended to undertake to some extent the production of such "heavy truck" as is grown chiefly by the Chinese.

The changes in races indicated—aside from the gradual decrease of the Chinese effected by the exclusion law—has been closely connected with the rise of rents and the fall of prices. The former has been due in part to the competition by Japanese for land. The latter, and especially the halving of the price of strawberries (from $1.50 to $2 per crate in 1907 to from $0.75 to $1 in 1909), has been due largely to the increased acreage brought under cultivation by the Japanese. These two facts go far in explaining the subordinate place occupied by races other than the Japanese. But there were other cooperating forces. Perhaps the situation may be best shown by sketching briefly the arrival and progress of the Japanese in typical

[a] It is estimated that from 15 to 20 per cent of the strawberries (some 50,000 crates) and from 75 to 80 per cent of the vegetables (some 4,000 carloads) are now shipped from Los Angeles to other parts of California and to other States.

localities. Unfortunately, however, many of the details are difficult to establish definitely, with the result that the information obtained may not be entirely accurate at every point.

THE ARRIVAL AND PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE IN TYPICAL LOCALITIES.

TROPICO, GLENDALE, AND BURBANK.

Tropico, Glendale, and Burbank occupy an important place in the history of Japanese farming about Los Angeles. Tropico was the first locality in which the Japanese settled; the three have constituted one of the most important districts for the growing of strawberries.

As long ago as 1890 some white farmers were engaged in growing berries about Tropico. Shortly after this the Chinese leased much land in this locality and grew strawberries as well as vegetables. An overproduction of strawberries followed, and both Chinese and white farmers began the growing of other crops. With improving prices, however, the white farmers again engaged rather extensively in the growing of berries. In 1899 there were a few* very large growers (some of them with 50 acres each), besides a number of small farmers devoting a part of their acreage to this crop. The work in the fields was done by Chinese, Mexicans, and white men.

It was at this time, 1899, that the first Japanese came to the Tropico district. Fifty then arrived in response to the call of a Japanese "boss," who had arranged for their employment on a strawberry ranch of 50 acres. The next year still more Japanese found employment under the same "boss" on a second large berry ranch. They were paid $1.35 per day for picking, the wage paid to Chinese and Mexicans, but less than that paid to white men, for the same work. In 1901 this Japanese "boss" leased one of the ranches mentioned. This was the beginning of Japanese leasing and independent farming in this district, and, it is said, in Los Angeles County. With this beginning leases were rapidly made. In 1904, at Tropico, 29 Japanese tenants were leasing 155½ acres for the growing of berries. A large part of this was embraced in the larger ranches noted above as being already devoted to strawberry growing by their white owners; a part had been, or was being, developed from "hay land." Two years later the number of leases had more than doubled while the acreage leased was 424½. With the more extensive leasing cash rentals rose from $15 at first to from $18 to $20 per acre in 1907.

In 1907 damaging frosts occurred. Moreover, before the close of the year the price of strawberries had become unremunerative. The white growers who had not already leased their lands then withdrew from the strawberry business. For these same reasons and because of the necessity of rotating crops, some of the Japanese changed to vegetable gardening while many moved to other places.

But whatever the reasons, the Japanese turned much of their attention to the production of vegetables. In 1906, 42 acres are said

*According to one authority there were five or six large strawberry ranches conducted by white men, but this is probably an exaggeration, for the total acreage was not much more than would have been controlled by that number.

to have been employed by them for this purpose. At present most of the land leased is used for truck gardens. About Tropico there are now no Chinese farmers. The white berry growers (bush fruit) are few. The Japanese, also, as stated, have become fewer, for many have moved to other places. Some Chinese and white gardeners, however, are found at Ivanhoe, a short distance away.

Many of the Japanese moving from Tropico went to Glendale and Burbank, not far away, where the first Japanese had appeared in 1904. In 1905 there were 12 Japanese farms at Burbank, embracing 112 acres; in 1907 there were some 45, embracing 344 acres. Most of this land (303 acres) is reported to have been devoted to berry growing. More recently the total number of leases and the acreage devoted to berry growing have decreased because of the low prices realized for the crop while that devoted to vegetable gardening has increased. In 1905 there were 3 Japanese farms about Glendale, embracing 29 acres. The acreage increased to 72 in 1906 and to 130 in 1908. In recent years, because of unremunerative prices received for berries, more and more of the land has been devoted to vegetable gardening.

Glendale and Burbank had been for the greater part hay land, or land held in large tracts and not used for intensive agriculture until the Japanese came. There is said to have been no race displacement.

THE MONETA DISTRICT.

The Moneta district, embracing Moneta, Perry, Strawberry Park, and Gardena, and lying some 15 miles south of the city of Los Angeles, now occupies the place formerly occupied by Tropico as the greatest producer of strawberries, having about one-half of the total acreage reported for the county.

Just when the first Japanese laborers came to this district is uncertain, but it was perhaps about ten years ago. The first lease by a Japanese was made in 1902. At that time both white men and Chinese were growing berries and vegetables for the Los Angeles market. Most of the producers had small farms of from 5 to 10 acres. The acreage devoted to berry growing was about 60, to vegetable gardening considerably larger.

From 1903, when an electric railway was placed in operation and provided much better transportation for freight than the farmers had previously had, the number of Japanese tenants increased rapidly. In 1904 there were 37 Japanese tenants, who leased 128½ acres, of which 33 were devoted to vegetable growing. In 1906 the total acreage leased was 175; in 1908, 939. Of this, 720 were devoted to strawberry growing, most of the remainder to truck gardening and nurseries. Because of the unremunerative prices received for berries toward the end of the season in 1907 and during the year 1908 the acreage leased in 1909 decreased.

The vast majority of the holdings of the Japanese (considering only first leases to members of that race) were tracts of "hay" or "pasture" land. This was true of all but 2 of 26 tenant farms for which details were obtained. One Japanese had leased a strawberry ranch, another a vegetable garden, from the white owners.

The rents paid for land have varied from $13 to $30 per acre. Recently they have generally been $20 or $25—figures somewhat

higher than those usually paid during the first few years the Japanese leased land in this district. The Chinese had earlier paid only $10 per acre for the same kind of land.

With the growth of Japanese farming and the acreage controlled by them, it is stated that that controlled by other races and devoted to small farming has decreased. In 1902 there were some 60 Chinese, constituting 20 "camps." At present they number about 20 and constitute 4 "camps." They lease some 60 acres, which is principally devoted to the growing of potatoes and corn. They produce few berries and vegetables of the kinds produced by Japanese. Somewhat the same is true of the white farmers. They grow about the same crops as the Chinese—and bush fruit and a few strawberries.

With the influx of the Japanese small farming has been greatly extended (at the expense of hay ranching), but that carried on by the white races as well as by the Chinese has actually diminished.

THE MONROVIA DISTRICT.

Next in importance to the Moneta district as a producer of strawberries is the Monrovia district, which lies some 18 miles to the northeast of Los Angeles and includes Monrovia, Arcadia, Santa Anita, and El Monte. The first Japanese found employment there in 1900. They were paid the same as the Chinese, $1.25 per day of eleven hours, with lodging, and did the same kind of work—chiefly hand labor in the orchards. The first leases were entered into as recently as 1905, when 240 acres (a part of a very large ranch) were leased, subdivided, and sublet to some 40 Japanese. The land was all devoted to berry growing. The acreage leased by Japanese in 1907 was 743, of which 547 were devoted to strawberries, the remainder to vegetable gardening. In 1908 the acreage was somewhat smaller, being 658¼.

The land leased by Japanese at Arcadia and most of that leased at other places was hay land or waste land, to which irrigation was applied at the time the leases were made. In a few instances berry patches, previously controlled by others, were let to Japanese. The cash rents paid (there are several instances of share rents) have varied from $10 to $40 per acre, according to location, soil, necessity for irrigation, provision for water, and improvements; the usual prices for hay land, with irrigation system installed, being $18, $20, and $25 per acre.

In some parts of this district, it is stated, there were formerly a great many white men engaged in the growing of strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries. There were a few Chinese also, but the acreage controlled by them was small as compared to that owned by Caucasians. A few white men are still growing berries, but most have given up that crop, because, they say, they were forced out by the Japanese. The Chinese have left these localities.

THE NEWMARK DISTRICT.

Many Japanese are farming in the Newmark district, embracing Newmark, Montebello, and the Laguna tracts. The district is some

8 miles east of Los Angeles. The "settled" Japanese population (in 1908) was estimated at 350. The first lease by a Japanese at Newmark was in 1902, when most of the land of this locality was an unoccupied waste. From 1903, when the Japanese began vegetable gardening and berry growing, independent farming by them grew rapidly. In 1906 it is estimated that they cultivated something more than 300 acres. In 1907 it is stated that they cultivated some 1,205 acres, 35 of which they owned. In 1908 the acreage was less, being estimated at 934½.

While most of the land of this locality was waste at the time the Japanese began independent farming, this was not true of the locality centering in Montebello. White farmers were engaged in growing both vegetables and berries. The small farms are said to have been rather numerous and the vegetable gardening of considerable importance as a branch of industry. At present there are, perhaps, 6 white farmers who raise vegetables. However, white men are not so extensively engaged in such production as they were before the Japanese came to the district.

The rents paid for "hay land," which has then been converted to other uses, have usually been either $15 or $20 per acre.

THE FRUITLAND DISTRICT.

The Fruitland district lies between the one just dealt with and the city of Los Angeles. The first Japanese came there eight years ago and found employment on the ranches devoted to vegetable and berry growing. A few years later they began to grow strawberries on their own account, and still later they engaged in vegetable gardening and pig and poultry raising. In 1907, of the 502 acres reported to have been leased by 33 Japanese farmers, 448 were used as vegetable gardens, while the remainder were devoted to animal husbandry. More recently the locality has become the chief center for the latter industry.

The general district about Fruitland was one of the most important centers of vegetable growing for the Los Angeles market before the Japanese came there. There were 4 Italian gardens with an average of 25 acres each. There were also a good many native farmers who were raising vegetables on a small scale, usually along with other crops. The number of such growers has diminished. Of the Italian gardeners only one has continued to grow vegetables on an extensive scale, and, it is stated, in order that he might make a profit, he has been obliged to add other crops, such as melons and tomatoes.

Much of the land leased here by Japanese was of developed berry patches and orchards. The rents paid for such land have usually been either $25 or $30 per acre.

WEST ADAMS.

At West Adams, in the city of Los Angeles, the Japanese began to lease land and to grow vegetables in 1906. In 1907 they were leasing 90 acres; in 1909 they were leasing 11 tracts embracing 132 acres. The rent paid is higher than elsewhere because the lots are only 3 miles from the city market and of good soil. As a general rule $40 rent per acre is paid, the land being unimproved.

The Japanese first came to this locality to work in vegetable gardens conducted by Chinese. The latter have grown vegetables here for fourteen years or more. At present they number about 45 (who live in 6 groups) and lease about 200 or 225 acres. They grow corn, cabbage, and potatoes chiefly, while the Japanese grow other vegetables for the most part. No white farmers are, and in so far as could be ascertained had been, engaged in truck gardening at West Adams.

BURNETT.

At Burnett is found the center of the Japanese flower-growing industry. The first members of this race came there nine years ago to work in a nursery. In 1904 they were leasing some 30 acres which were devoted to growing strawberries. Later their attention was turned to growing vegetables and flowers. In 1908 they controlled 231¼ acres, of which 136 were devoted to the growing of vegetables, 83¼ to flowers, and 12 to other crops. When the Japanese began to lease some 50 white farmers were engaged in raising raspberries, loganberries, blackberries, corn, potatoes, and flowers. Much, if not most, of the land leased by Japanese was "hay land" without any improvements. The rent paid has been from $10 to $25 per acre. These communities appear to be typical of those in which the Japanese have been for the most part tenant and not landowning farmers.

SUMMARY.

In view of the facts thus far presented, it is apparent that the Japanese have taken up for the greater part land theretofore not used unless for producing hay. This land they have improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. In some localities, as about Fruitland, and, to a less extent, about Tropico, however, they have leased berry ranches or other well-improved land after working for a time as laborers in the fields. It appears, too, that the Japanese, beginning early in the decade as berry growers and frequently beginning later on at other places, have taken up truck gardening after the fall in the price of strawberries or as the rotation of crops became necessary. With the increased activity of the Japanese as berry growers and truck gardeners, some of the white growers have turned to other crops, others have leased their lands to the Japanese and gone elsewhere or have withdrawn from active farming, while still others have continued to grow crops in competition with the Japanese. On the whole the number of white farmers raising berries and vegetables, and especially of those raising strawberries and "green vegetables," has diminished in recent years. The prices of berries have fallen with the larger crops grown—one-half since 1907—while with the growth of population and the available market, other crops have proved more profitable. The number of Chinese growers has also decreased, as it doubtless would have, but to a less extent, under any circumstances. Rents have risen, but in some instances, as at Moneta, this has been due partly to improved transportation facilities provided for getting the crop to market, while with the increasing population of the community and general advance of land values, the rents might have been expected to rise independent of the influence exerted by the Japanese. However,

there can be no doubt that their anxiety to obtain possession of land and to become independent farmers has caused rents to rise more than they otherwise would. It appears also that the Japanese tenant farmers have migrated much from one locality to another as they changed from one crop to another, as rotation became necessary, and as new tracts were irrigated and placed upon the market. Finally, it is evident that while the profits expected, when combined with other inducements, have been sufficient to cause a rapidly increasing number to lease, the failures must have been many. At Tropico and in other places they met with serious losses, and some must have fallen back into the ranks of the wage laborers. There have been numerous instances of broken contracts, most of them due to the fact that the Japanese were unable to raise money to pay their rent. One man in Tropico professes to have lost $9,000 in this way since 1906. A part of it he expects to recover in time, but most of it he regards as permanently lost, as the debtors have simply disappeared. Further data bearing upon profits and losses will be found in a later part of this report.

Some phases of the situation become clear only in the light of the speculative character of much of the landholding in the localities near Los Angeles. Most of these localities are not typical agricultural communities at all. Much of the land is held in very large tracts (as "suburban property") by nonresident owners who are waiting for the increased capital value which is expected to result from the rapid increase of the population. It is leased for short periods for sums which frequently do not constitute a fair income upon the amount of the investment, but which add to the gain from the increase in capital value. In several localities agents have leased large tracts for a period of some years, have installed an irrigation system, and then subleased the land at a higher rent and with a charge added for the water used. Good instances of this are found about Tropico, Glendale, and Montebello. At Montebello some thousands of acres have recently passed under ten-year leases into the hands of agents. Much of this will doubtless be subleased. Where land is held in this way it can not be used by a home-loving class of people; it naturally passes into the hands of a migratory class who are willing to "squat" for a time and live under the simplest conditions and with the fewest conveniences. Here the Japanese have settled, or rather colonized.

Elsewhere than in those localities where the land is held for speculative purposes the situation is not different from that in other places where the Japanese have recently undertaken tenant farming. The rents which have been paid by the Japanese have usually given a good income from the land, and the landowner has, by leasing, pursued the most convenient policy. On the other hand, a large number of the Japanese farmers were married men who were desirous to lease, for one reason, in order that they might settle down and provide such homes for their wives and children as were possible under the circumstances. Moreover, most of them had not been wage laborers at home and wished to lift themselves as quickly as possible into an independent position here. Finally, they were anxious to become independent farmers because of the expectation—not always realized—of being able to make more money in that way than by working for wages.

In competing with the native white farmers, though possibly not with Chinese and Italians, the Japanese had a bettter chance to make profit because of the advantage they had in getting a labor supply. Except in the case of the native white farmers, the members of each race usually employ their fellow countrymen to work for them. The native white farmers employ some white help, but also many Japanese. The Japanese farmers, on the other hand, employ the members of their own race exclusively at the same wage as their white competitors pay, but a wage somewhat less than these competitors pay such of their help as is white. In this the Japanese growers have had some advantage. More important, however, is the fact that the Japanese laborers, because of social and other reasons, prefer to work for their own countrymen, with the result that these farmers have been able to select the best men for their work. In this way, as well as in the somewhat higher wages white farmers have paid white help, the Japanese have had an advantage over their white competitors and reason for expecting to realize good profits.*

Combined with such facts as these is the further one that little capital was required to begin as an independent farmer. Earlier in the history of leasing in this county no inconsiderable part of it was on a share basis. Even now that rent is almost always paid in cash and usually in advance, and almost always in equal installments for each year during the period covered by the lease, little capital is required, for the tracts are small and the total amount of the rent is not large. The tools and other equipment, generally furnished by the tenant, are not expensive, for most of the work is done by hand in the berry patches and vegetable gardens. Most of the capital required has been for erecting houses and stables, for purchasing a horse and wagon to market the product, and to pay the wages of the laborers. Frequently they have had assistance from friends while becoming established; have had partners or subleased from other Japanese, while landowners have now and then advanced seeds and supplies. At one time credit was liberally extended by a Japanese bank. But more important is the assistance of brokers, who advance money and take mortgages on the crop.

The Japanese farmers have not come into the ownership of land so extensively in this county as in some other communities. One fact of importance in explaining this has already been mentioned, viz, that in some localities much of the land is held for speculative purposes and that the rent which is paid is frequently a small percentage upon the capital value of the property. In such localities naturally the Japanese prefer to lease rather than to purchase land. In fact the land is not for sale. In other localities, where the relation between rents and capital values is normal, they have purchased more freely. In 1905 the acreage reported as owned by them was

*The wages paid to Japanese are considerably higher than when they first took employment as agricultural laborers about Los Angeles. At first they were paid $1.25 per day, with lodging, for temporary work, such as picking berries. For such work they are now paid from $1.40 to $1.60 per day, with lodging. Of 236 from whom wage data were collected, 119, or one-half, received $1.40 per day, 44 $1.50, and 73 $1.60. The wages paid to 36 Japanese employed regularly and paid by the month varied from $30 to $40 with board and from $37.50 to $45 without board. In most cases they work ten hours per day, six days per week, but in some instances they work seven days per week and as long as twelve or thirteen hours per day.

more than one-sixth of that leased (see Table 19, p. 382) and extensive purchases were made for the purpose of colonization during the next two years. But most of these landowners met with losses in 1907 and 1908 in growing strawberries, and, having paid little on the lands, abandoned a good share of them, with the result that the total acreage reported as owned by the Japanese of the county in 1909 was materially less than in 1905 and less than 5 per cent of the total area reported as farmed by Japanese.

Among the places where Japanese have purchased land and attempted to colonize without success is one some 14 miles north of the city of Los Angeles. In this instance the leader among the colonists was an ex-member of the Japanese House of Representatives, who came to this country in 1905. To begin with, he and some 10 other Japanese families purchased land and settled there. By 1907 about 30 families, each owning from 5 to 50 acres, were settled in this place. All told they owned 340 acres, 280 of which were being cultivated, principally in strawberries and potatoes. They soon discovered, however, that the land was poor and water for irrigation insufficient in quantity, which, with the fall in the price of berries in 1907, caused several to abandon their holdings at the end of that year. The remaining 21 families did likewise at the end of the next season, leaving the place a deserted village. This is an extreme instance, but does not stand alone in the experience of the Japanese who have purchased land.

Some of the Japanese dispose of their crops to or through commission men, while others sell their produce directly in the local markets. Where the former system obtains the situation is not different from that elsewhere. The broker, in order to control the crop, lends money freely, charging 7, 8, or more frequently 10, per cent interest, and at times advances the supplies needed for shipping. When an advance is made the crop is mortgaged and is disposed of by the broker, who pays to the grower whatever is left after all advances are allowed for.

The report of a special agent of the Commission with reference to the relations which exist between the commission merchants and the Japanese growers is here given:

> A very large number of the Japanese do not have any money with which to begin farming or ranching, and as a consequence come, and have come, to the commission men for advances. Money is loaned to them on a crop mortgage of the usual sort given to guarantee the repayment of the loan. The interest rate varies with the parties concerned and with the conditions under which the loan is made. The ordinary rate of interest is about 7 or 10 per cent. In some cases no interest is charged by the commission man who loans the money. This is done because the latter is eager to have the Japanese rancher market his crops through his firm and counts on being able to make his profits by this means.
>
> Very frequently, in addition to a crop mortgage, an agreement similar to the following is drawn up between the parties interested.
>
> AGREEMENT.
>
> This agreement made and entered into this 3d day of August, 1909, by Mr. ——, party of the first part, and Mr. ——, party of the second part,
>
> Witnesseth, whereas the party of the first part is desirous of handling and selling during the years 1909–10 all berries which may be raised on the property now leased by the party of the second part from Mr. ——;
>
> And whereas the party of the second part is desirous of securing a loan of $350 from the party of the first part;

Now therefore, in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto mutually agree with each other as follows:

1. That the party of the second part will sell all berries raised on the property now leased by the party of the second part from Mr. —— and described as follows * * * during the years 1909–10 to the party of the first part and to no other party;

2. That the party of the first part will loan to the party of the second part the sum of $250 upon the execution of this agreement and the sum of $100 on the 1st day of January, 1910, said loans to be repaid on demand;

3. That the party of the second part will not transfer or assign said lease during said period without the consent of the party of the first part;

4. That in order to secure the faithful performance of the terms of this agreement in both letter and spirit by the party of the second part, the party of the second part has given a note and chattel mortgage of even date herewith for the sum of $500. That the damage which would be occasioned to the party of the first part by reason of the breach of this agreement by the party of the second part can not be determined with any reasonable certainty, and in the event that the party of the second part violates any provision of this agreement, then and in that event the party of the first part shall be entitled to the said sum of $500 as liquidated damages and may proceed forthwith to foreclose said mortgage.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have herewith set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Signed)

Ordinarily, however, the agreement is not so formal and is without the damage clause. It merely states that the Japanese rancher agrees to market his berries or vegetables through the commission man from whom the loan has been obtained and who is to be given a commission of 10 per cent as payment for such marketing. This rate of commission is always charged regardless of the sort of agreement entered into. It seldom happens that the commission man is also a dealer in crates and boxes, although when such is the case the agreement usually states that the rancher will purchase supplies from him when needed at the current market prices.

A very large number of these loans are made with the understanding, either written or oral, that the commission man will have the privilege of taking out a portion of the weekly receipts of the rancher coming from the sale of his products, the same to be applied on the loan until it has been paid. The commission man uses his discretion in regard to the amount which he retains, although as a rule it amounts to about one-half of the weekly receipts. If the rancher is hard pressed for money, the commission man frequently gives him all of the week's returns.

In all of the agreements between commission houses and ranchers, both in berries and vegetables, the former bind themselves to furnish the latter free of charge, with all necessary crates in which to ship the products of the ranch. The boxes for the berries have to be supplied by the ranchers themselves. As would be expected, considerable trouble arises in this connection, because the Japanese not only destroy the crates by rough handling or otherwise, but frequently use the crates of one house, with which they have a contract or an agreement similar to the ones described above, to ship their products to another firm, which perchance will give them a somewhat higher price for their products. Thus one notes that it is a most common practice among the Japanese ranchers to break their contracts and agreements. Not only do they do so in the manner just mentioned, but they will very frequently refuse to repay the money which has been loaned them. They have little or nothing other than their crops which can be held as a guaranty that the loan will be repaid, and when these crops have been sold to a firm other than the one which has advanced the money with which the crops have been raised, it is impossible to collect the sum which has been loaned to them. If any effort is made to do so, the commission man who attempts it stands in dread of being boycotted by the rest of the Japanese growers in the community. There have been numerous instances of broken contracts, especially during the past two years, due partly to the very low prices which have obtained. It is because of this fact that the commission men have hesitated of late to make advances of money to the Japanese ranchers. Instances are cited of several firms which have lost a considerable amount of money through the untrustworthiness of the Japanese ranchers or their inability to meet their obligations.

Many of the Japanese, however, dispose of their produce, chiefly vegetables, in the market places in Los Angeles. There are two large markets and some smaller ones. The withdrawal of many of the Japanese from the older of the large markets and the patronizing of a new one established by themselves and others has given rise to much discussion in the press.

At present most of the Japanese growers are disposing of their produce in the new city market, owned in equal shares by white growers on the one hand and Chinese and Japanese on the other.* This is one expression of the desire of the Japanese for cooperation in controlling the growing and sale of their produce—a matter which may be profitably discussed at greater length.

In most of the localities in which there are many Japanese, as at Moneta, Arcadia, Burnett, and formerly at Tropico, a producers' organization having practically all of the farmers of that race as members will be found. These organizations take up matters of common interest to the growers—whatever these may be at the time. They consider such matters as the best varieties of berries to grow, the best methods to pursue in growing crops, etc. The organization has more or less to do in selecting tenants for unoccupied lands and in advising would-be tenants with regard to available lands. Usually these organizations have not gone beyond such matters as these. However, a strong feeling prevails that something should be done to make small farming more profitable than it has been, and, specifically, that steps should be taken to control the acreage devoted to different crops in order that favorable prices may be maintained and that cooperative marketing should be developed in order that the growers may become independent of the commission men, who, it is asserted, derive large profits from their business at the expense of the producers. The Moneta and Gardena Producers' Association, with a membership of Japanese farmers of that district, was recently organized to work along those lines.

The objects and methods of work proposed by this Moneta-Gardena Producers' Association may be briefly stated as follows: The

* It has been widely asserted that the Japanese, cooperating with the Chinese, were trying to establish a monopoly control of the market for vegetables and strawberries. Concerning this matter only the following remarks appear to be in order. The Japanese—at any rate practically all of them—selling in these market places have membership in the Association of Japanese Producers of Southern California. Alleging discrimination against members of their race and exorbitant charges at the old market, which was controlled by a few men, this organization appointed a committee to seek a suitable site for a new market. While doing this they found it to their advantage to cooperate with the president of the Southern California Vegetable Growers' Association (white membership). A meeting of delegates was held for the purpose of organization. An organization was effected with a capital of $200,000. One half of this was allotted to the Japanese and Chinese, the other to the white growers. The secretary of the city market is a Japanese, while the other officials are white men. The struggle between the two organizations has left most of the Japanese under bonds to deal with one or the other of the two markets. The 115 members of the Association of Japanese Producers were to become members of the new market, but several of them failed to do so—because of undue influence, it is alleged. The few were held to the old market by bonds of $1,000 to be forfeited in the event that they failed to deal there. Fearful that more of the members would return to the older market, the Association of Japanese Producers required similar bonds or promissory notes to the amount of $500 from each of its members.

association is designed to promote and to protect the mutual interests of its members. More specifically (1) the members of the association shall sell their products to the market previously determined upon by the board of directors, 11 in number. The conditions on which they are to be sold are to be determined by the board of directors, subject to the approval of the members. (2) The association may engage in a real estate business as well as sell supplies. (3) Furthermore, it may borrow money on such terms as it deems expedient, and in turn may lend money to producers, taking mortgages on their crops. In short, the objects of the organization are to take the place of the broker or commission men in shipping produce and disposing of it, in selling supplies, and in making advances on crops, with such other things as controlling the acreage and marketing of crops, as will further the interests of the members of the association. The present is the third organization among the Japanese farmers of this district. At the time of the investigation the plan of the institution had been made and organization effected to the point of having a membership list. Active work had not been undertaken. Its interest thus far lies in the fact that it gives expression to the general feeling that the industry should be thoroughly controlled in the interests of the producers and in that it furnishes a plan for accomplishing that object.

In this connection it should be stated also that in recent years several Japanese commission firms have been established. At present there are one at the old market and ten at the new market. This has given rise to some complaint and much fear on the part of some of the white commission merchants.

THE SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION OF JAPANESE ON SIXTY-EIGHT SELECTED FARMS.

In addition to general data the agents of the Commission collected detailed information from the owners and tenants of 68 Japanese farms in the several districts investigated.[a] The data gathered shed much additional light upon the general situation as depicted above.

The majority of these Japanese farmers came to the United States when young men. Of 80, 34 were under 25, 60 under 30, and 70 under 35 years of age. (General Table 128.) That a comparatively large number (20), as compared to those in other communities, were more than 30 years of age at the time of coming is explained very largely by the fact that some of them had spent several years in the Hawaiian Islands before coming to the continent.[b]

Before coming to the United States few, save those who had previously been employed on the plantations in Hawaii, had worked for wages. Of 68, from whom complete data were obtained, 8 had been independent farmers in Japan and 22 others had been on farms with

[a] Two of these farms were owned by the Japanese farmers, 65 were leased, and one was in part owned and in part leased. In as much as several of the farms were held in partnership, the personal data gathered is usually for a number in excess of 68.

[b] Of 78, 61 had migrated directly to the United States, 15 had spent from one to fifteen years in Hawaii, while the remaining 2 had spent some time in Canada and Mexico, respectively.

their fathers; 8 had been in business, 4 had been professional men, 2 clerks, 4 skilled laborers, while 9 had migrated immediately upon leaving school. The other 11 had been farm laborers, practically all of them in the Hawaiian Islands. (General Tables 120 and 121.)

Most of these men came to the United States to make money. Few brought enough capital to engage in any business on their own account; in fact, more than two-thirds had not to exceed $100. Upon arrival, four of those who had brought money with them from Hawaii, leased land and began to farm the first crop year, while nearly all of the others took employment in those branches of industry where the labor market was best organized. Thirty-five took work as ranch hands, 15 as section hands and construction laborers on the railroads, 12 found employment as domestics (7 as "school boys" while attending school), while the remaining 2 found other sources from which to make a living.

Beginning thus, the majority had become independent farmers within a comparatively few years after arriving in the United States. As already noted, four coming from Hawaii leased land for the first crop year. Nine others became independent farmers the second crop year, 13 the third, 10 the fourth, 8 the fifth, 9 the sixth, 9 the seventh, and 7 the eighth. The remaining 7 (of the total of 26) were in this country for longer periods before they began to lease land and farm on their own account.

As shown in Gneral Table 119, most of the Japanese farmers came from other localities and leased land the first year, many of them with little capital. Of 46 who leased without partners, 29 leased the first crop year in the community—being attracted usually from nearby places. Of these 29 (General Table 119), 11 had not over $200 when they began to lease and only 9 had property with values in excess of $500.

The majority, then, had comparatively small capitals to begin with. Nearly all had to develop their lands and could not make a living from them at once. Of 68 such farmers, 15 took outside employment for a part of the time, 10 borrowed money, while the remainder found their savings or capital sufficient to carry them over until crops matured. Roughly 25 per cent of them obtained supplies, chiefly from Japanese stores, on credit. Perhaps the majority about Moneta received assistance in this form.

On the whole the Japanese tenant farmers have not made very good progress in the accumulation of property. It is true that the amount of money brought to the locality by sixty-seven tenant farmers not including one who brought $7,000 to the locality and now owns $56,980, averaged $388.81 each, and that in spite of money sent abroad, they now have property, not including the value of furniture and growing crops,[a] indebtedness deducted, averaging $909.64 each. Yet 27 have less property than they brought with them, one has the same amount, while 40 have made some gain.

The gain of one-third of these is less than $100 per year, of another one-third between $100 and $200, and of the remaining one-third in excess of $200.

[a] Most but not all of the crops had been harvested at the time of the investigation.

Eleven of 64 tenant farmers have debts in excess of the value of the property, furniture and crops excluded, they own. Half of the entire number were found to be in debt, the amounts varying from $100 to $5,000, and averaging $642. This shows the extent to which the Japanese are farming with borrowed capital.[a]

The profits and losses for 1908 were ascertained for 77 farmers. They are not entirely representative, for the growers of strawberries are too fully represented in proportion to the other farmers. Yet the figures have considerable value in showing the conditions which obtained in 1908.

Of a total of 77 tenant farmers on 65 farms, 8 had deficits ranging from $150 to $300 and averaging $206.25 each. Twelve had neither profit nor deficit. The other 57 had profits ranging from less than $50 to $3,500, and averaging $525.09 each. The distribution by groups is shown in General Tables 124 and 125.

The comparatively small deficits were usually covered by loans from friends; in two instances wages had not been paid to laborers.

Of the 57 who made profits in 1908, 16 sent a part or all of what they made abroad. The total amount sent was $2,050, or 7.4 per cent of the aggregate ($27,750) of the profits realized. Of this $1,560 was for the use of parents and $490 for wives and children still in Japan. More than one-half ($14,800) of the total was invested in improving the lands held and in purchasing necessary equipment; $7,550 was devoted to paying debts earlier incurred—largely in raising strawberries when the prices were low. The remainder ($3,350) was deposited in banks or invested in bank stock.

The conditions under which the Japanese live in these localities are not different from those found elsewhere. The cost of food and drink per month, as reported for 117 persons, varied from $5.67 to $20 per person, and averaged $9.01 per month. Most of the Japanese derive a part of their foodstuffs from produce grown on the land controlled by them, so that the total cost is in excess of the average just stated (General Table 126).

The Japanese are housed generally in rough, unplastered, and unceiled frame structures of two, three, or four rooms.[b] The majority of these have been built by the Japanese upon the "hay land" leased by them, the usual outlay for a cottage being about $100; for a cottage, bunk house, and barn $250. Very few of the houses occupied by them have been built for or occupied by white families. Most of them are in fairly good repair because recently built, but many are not well cared for[c] because more than 80 per cent of the wives living here with their husbands work regularly in the fields.[d] The furnishings are scanty and inexpensive.[e] Few have separate living rooms[f] and the majority do not have separate dining rooms.[g]

[a] For net value of property, by groups, see also General Table 122.

[b] The houses had been built by the present tenants on 30 of some 60 farms. Many of the others had been erected by earlier tenants. The total cost of 43 cottages and bunk houses and 40 barns, as reported, was $6,710.

[c] The care of the house was reported by the agent as "bad" in 18 cases out of 66.

[d] Of 37 women on these farms, 20 worked regularly in the berry patches and vegetable gardens.

[e] The agent estimated the value of the furniture at less than $50 in 40 of the 68 cases.

[f] Five of 68.

[g] Eighteen of 68.

The living is of the simplest and most economical kind. Yet seldom are the houses badly crowded, for most of the tenants have erected separate quarters in which to lodge their employees.*

Most of these Japanese farmers have concluded to remain permanently in the United States and have brought their families to this country. Of 78 farmers, 57 expect to remain here permanently, while 21 are still in doubt.

Forty-four of 80 males 16 years of age or over are married; 35 are single. Of the 44 wives, 34 are in the United States (General Tables 128 and 129). Because of the original intention of the great majority to return to Japan after a few years abroad, because of the high cost of transportation and because of the impossibility of making suitable provision for them to begin with, only 12 came with their husbands when migrating, and most of these had been employed in the Hawaiian Islands. Here, again, no doubt the desire to establish a home for the family in the United States had served as an important inducement to the Japanese to undertake farming on their own account.

The majority of the Japanese farmers have been in the United States for several years and all have a speaking knowledge of English. Of 80, 18 have been in the country for ten years or more, 40 others for from five to nine years, and 22 for less than five years. The Japanese women, on the other hand, have migrated more recently, and, coming into little contact with members of the white race, do not have the same command of English. Of 36, only 10 have been in the United States for five years or more, while 26 have been here for less than five years (General Table 131). Fifteen speak English; 21, or three-fifths, do not (General Table 132).

While all of the Japanese men speak English, only 49 of 88 reporting complete data are able to read and write the language. Of the 15 women who speak English, only 3 are able to read and write it.

Partly because of unfamiliarity with English, but largely because of racial interests, most of the Japanese take only papers—if any—printed in their native language. The groups of people on 28 of 68 farms subscribed for no paper at all, while the other 40 subscribed for one or more. Only 6 subscribed for a paper published in the English language.

The Japanese have few associations with Caucasians except in business. There are few children of school age who attend the public schools. Most of the Japanese who belong to any church are Buddhists, and the smaller number who are Christians generally attend missions established for them and attended by them alone. None was found who had membership in any fraternal order to which Americans belong. The Japanese have their own places of amusement in Los Angeles, not far distant, and there come into contact with other races to a slight extent.

Here, as elsewhere, there are numerous organizations among the Japanese. The various producers and growers' associations have already been noted. In addition to these there are prefectural societies and the Japanese Association, both of which have a fairly large proportion, especially of the larger farmers investigated, as members.

* Sometimes two or more Japanese farmers build one bank house to be used jointly by their employees.

Chapter IV.

JAPANESE TENANT AND LANDOWNING FARMERS OF THE FLORIN DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.

[For General Tables see pp. 798 to 807.]

INTRODUCTION.

One of the largest colonies of Japanese engaged in independent farming is found in the "Florin District" near Sacramento, Cal. The number of Japanese residing there throughout the year is estimated (June, 1909) at 450, of whom some 314 are adult males, 73 adult females, and 63 children. In addition to these "settled residents," several hundred Japanese men come to the district for temporary work during the harvesting seasons. Some 146 of the settled residents own or lease land. In December, 1909, the holdings are reported as numbering 143, with a total acreage of 2,315.[a] Of these, 35 holdings with 922 acres are owned, 95 with 1,078 acres rented for cash, and 13 with 315 acres, rented for a share of the crops. The total acreage farmed by Japanese in the summer of 1908 was, perhaps, slightly larger.[b]

Florin is a small village and shipping station in the Sacramento Valley about 10 miles from Sacramento. Roughly speaking, the "Florin district" embraces some 20 square miles. The Japanese holdings are scattered throughout the entire district, not grouped in any one part of it. Some of them are of entire farms, while others are of small tracts into which farms have, temporarily or permanently, been subdivided for the purpose of cultivation.[c] For this reason an increase in the number of Japanese farms is not to be regarded as effecting a corresponding reduction in the number of farms conducted by persons of other races.

Practically all of the Florin district is tillable and most of it is devoted to the growing of grapes and strawberries, the remainder to wheat and other hay crops. This use of the land is in decided contrast to that which obtained twenty years ago, for at that time wheat and hay were the crops of importance. The soil was thin and light, and not fitted for other cereal and forage crops. The continuous use of the land for growing wheat and hay gradually impoverished the soil (for these crops) while at the same time the prices realized for hay were low. For these reasons, the landowners (all white and chiefly native-born) gradually turned their attention to the growing of grapes and strawberries, crops for which the light thin soil was well adapted, as the markets for them were established and extended. Because of the low prices realized for strawberries and of the conditions under which they were grown, the growing of grapes was much

[a] As reported in the Japanese-American Yearbook, 1909.

[b] Reported by the same authority as 2,361. This figure seems to have been approximately correct according to the incomplete census made by the agents of the Commission.

[c] Instances are found in which there are several Japanese tenant farmers on what is generally known as one farm because it is in one tract, fenced, owned, and at one time farmed by one man, and possibly will be so farmed again in the near future.

more extensively followed than the growing of berries, and became the most important branch of agriculture engaged in by the white farmers of this locality.

THE JAPANESE AS LABORERS.

In viticulture and berry growing much hand labor but little with teams is involved. Because of the lack of adaptability of white men to much of the hand labor and their disinclination to perform it, Chinese were from the first very generally employed on farms devoted to these industries until Japanese were substituted. In setting strawberry plants and picking the fruit Chinese were almost exclusively employed. In the vineyards, on the other hand, much of the hand work, including picking of grapes, was done by white men.

The first Japanese found temporary employment in this district during the summer of 1894. During the succeeding summers they arrived in increasing numbers and by 1900 practically had control of the hand labor in the strawberry fields and did a good share of that in the vineyards. The Chinese rapidly diminished in number, partly because they were growing old, partly because of the successful competition of the Japanese. The members of the latter race, it would appear, during their first years in this locality worked for $1 per day without board. This was the wage currently paid Chinese, but the Japanese were younger and worked more rapidly. Furthermore, in strawberry culture they were the more effective growers. For these reasons they were preferred to the Chinese and practically displaced them.

The position thus indicated the Japanese have occupied for some years. Aside from a little work with teams, practically all labor in the strawberry industry is done by them. A part of the regular work in the vineyards (especially in those controlled by Japanese farmers) is done by them, and they constitute the majority of the much larger number required to harvest the crop. It is estimated that some 700 Japanese laborers come to the Florin district during the months of April and May when the first crop of strawberries is picked. Some 400 return to pick the second crop, which ripens from June 15 to July 30. During the months of August and September some 600 are added to the number regularly employed on ranches to harvest the crop of grapes.

The wages of Japanese laborers have gradually risen as have those of white men. Regular ranch hands employed by Japanese farmers are paid $1.50 per day of eleven hours, with lodging (but without board). When the days are shorter they are paid somewhat less. Men employed temporarily to pick and pack strawberries are sometimes paid by the day, sometimes by the box. Of 67 employed on 25 farms who were paid by the day, 43 received $1.75 each, 10 $1.70, 11 $1.50, and 3 $1.40 per day of 11 hours. The men working at piece rates work longer hours and earn somewhat more. Of 27, 1 earned approximately $2.25 per day, 16 $2, 2 $1.75, 1 $1.70, and 7 $1.50. These wages were without board. Frequently the employer furnished board, however, the charge being either 20 or (more frequently) 25 cents per day, or the actual cost. In other cases the men boarded themselves on the cooperative plan.

These wages given for men employed by 25 Japanese farmers are representative of the Japanese working for the farmers of that race.

In picking grapes they receive about the same wages as for picking strawberries. There is no difference between the wages paid to Japanese by white and by Japanese farmers, nor are the wages of Japanese laborers less than those now paid to white men doing the same or similar work.

THE SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE JAPANESE FARMERS.

The Japanese began to lease land in this district in 1898. Four families then settled there and began to grow strawberries for a share of the crop. In this same year two brothers leased 20 acres of land, paying cash rent, and grew strawberries with such great success that they in three years made profits aggregating $15,000. Another Japanese at the same time leased 16 acres, paying cash rent, and at the end of three years had made a profit of $6,000. These successes and other things combined to induce an increasing number of Japanese, some of whom had been employed in the locality, others of whom had been employed elsewhere, to become tenant farmers. Beginning with 1901, others purchased farms. Leasing and purchasing of lands continued without much loss of momentum until recently, when the low prices of strawberries and the decreasing number of Japanese laborers and the high wages they command have greatly reduced the profit in such farming as the Japanese have done about Florin. The amount of land the Japanese farmers now control as owners and as cash or as share tenants has been noted.

The Japanese tenants have devoted most of their attention until recently to the growing of strawberries. A large part of the land they have leased or purchased was "hay land."[a] This was rapidly turned into strawberry patches, the land being trenched, irrigating ditches cut, pumping machinery installed, and plants set. The acreage so used by Japanese rapidly increased until it reached 1,020 in 1904. Since then it has declined on account of low prices received for berries put upon the market[b] and the necessity for rotating crops.

[a] Of 410 acres first leased by 19 Japanese tenants, 204 were set in vines or strawberry plants or both, 206 were devoted to hay or were unused. Of 354.33 acres purchased, 47 were set with vines or berry plants, while 307.33 were hay land, or unused land, some of which was uncleared. Compare General Tables 143 and 144, made on the basis of the fractional part of the land tilled. Most of the land first leased or purchased by Japanese was tillable, but much of this was devoted to grains sown for hay.

[b] The following statement shows the estimated acreage devoted by Japanese to strawberry growing, the number of crates sold by them, and the ruling price per crate, for the years 1899 to 1909:

Years.	Acreage.	Number of crates sold.	Ruling price per crate.
1899	240		
1900	378	42,700	$1.10
1901	320	57,200	1.05
1902	434	60,000	1.05
1903	860	74,000	.70
1904	1,020	84,600	.656
1905	800	86,000	.72
1906	817	82,000	.90
1907	542	73,000	1.25
1908		68,000	1.05
1909	600		1.00

Oftentimes prices have been unremunerative because of large shipments of berries placed upon the markets available to Florin growers. Furthermore the one setting of plants which occupy the ground for a period of from five to seven years so exhausts the soil that a resetting of the same land without fallowing or rotation of crops is inadvisable. For these reasons, vineyards have been developed from the former berry fields and the present berry lands usually have young vines set between the rows of plants. As a result the vineyard acreage controlled by Japanese has increased very rapidly while that devoted to berry growing has decreased. The same is true of the farms conducted by white men. When the Japanese first began to lease in this locality it is said that white farmers were devoting some 200 acres to strawberry growing. This has been very largely leased or converted into vineyards; a few Italians are the only white men who now grow strawberies in this locality. On the other hand more and more of the land has been devoted to grape growing, less and less to hay and general crops.

An attempt to explain the extensive leasing and ownership of land by Japanese in this Florin district brings out many things of interest. For several reasons the landowners have usually found it to their economic advantage to lease land to the Japanese while the members of that race have been as desirous here as elsewhere of becoming independent farmers.

The landowners have frequently leased lands for a period of years in order to have "hay land" converted into vineyards. The problem of getting the necessary irrigating trenches dug, the land well cultivated, the young vines set, irrigated and brought to the point of maturity, could be easily solved by leasing the land for a period of years to Japanese to be devoted to strawberry growing on condition that the desired labor should be performed. While the vineyard was being developed a good income could be had from the land. If leased for a share of the crops, one-half was usually obtained, the owner doing plowing and similar work, and bearing, at least in part, certain other expenses. If leased for a cash rental he received from $5 to $10 per acre, a higher rent than the land commanded when used for producing hay. It should be added, also, that a considerable percentage of the land leased to Japanese for strawberry growing was already set with young vines. In such cases, the landowner had very much the same inducements for leasing the land until the vines reached the point of maturity. Whatever improvements were made by the tenant belonged to the owner upon the expiration of the lease.

From the data collected by the agents of the Commission, however, it would appear that much of the land leased to Japanese had been devoted to strawberry growing or viticulture before it was leased to them. In some instances it had been converted to these uses while conducted by the owner, in others it had been converted by other Japanese tenants who had vacated the property. In such cases the inducements referred to could of course play no part; the explanation of such leasing is much the same as of the leasing of orchards and other lands by Japanese in other communities. Important in the explanation are the problem of ranch labor, the convenience and profitableness of leasing the land, and the strong desire of the Japanese to become independent farmers.

The problem of harvesting the crops has given the farmers much concern. Labor has been scarce, and wages, especially of the Japanese who have done most of the berry and grape picking, have risen rapidly. At the same time the farmers have been for several years practically dependent upon Japanese labor which has added to the difficulty of the problem. By leasing the land this problem was shifted to the tenant, who, if Japanese, was in a better position than the landlord to solve it. At the same time the rents paid have been so high that they brought a larger income than the farmer could make by working the land on his own account. Cash rentals paid for land set with berry plants and vines have varied from $30 to $100 per acre, the average being perhaps somewhat less than $40. As will be seen later, this is more than the Japanese could well afford to pay for land devoted to the growing of berries, though it is admitted by all that because of their unusual efficiency as berry growers and of the long hours they work they can pay a higher rent than the members of other races and still make a profit.

The Japanese have been very active in gaining control of land in order that they might become established as independent farmers. The strong desire to rise out of the wage-earning class, to "settle down" and have fixed abiding places, are of much importance in this connection. They will receive attention later in this report. The unusual profit of some of the early growers, a matter noted above, has been of great weight. For some years berry growing was profitable to the hard-working Japanese farmers; more recently they have acted with the hope that the large profits would be realized again. At any rate, the grape industry was usually remunerative.

Because of the strong desire of the Japanese to lease and the competition among them for farms, the rents paid have risen. Not only have they as a rule paid higher cash rents, in several instances (though few as compared to the total number of leases) they have practiced coercion by withholding necessary labor in order to gain control of desirable farms.

The way of the Japanese tenants has been made easy by the convenient terms obtaining for paying rent and by the liberal credit extended and advances made to them. The net effect has been to make it possible for a Japanese with little or no capital to become an independent farmer, a fact of great importance in explaining the growth of the leasing system.

Vineyard lands have ordinarily been leased for short periods. Most of the land leased by Japanese, however, has until recently been devoted to strawberry growing. The lease for such land usually covers a period of five, six, or seven years, in order that it may cover the productive life of one setting of plants. If the land was leased for a share of the crops, usually all capital, save hand tools, possibly, was furnished by the landlord until a crop was produced. Furthermore, the plowing and similar work were usually done by the owner or at his expense. In such cases the tenant was under the necessity of providing only his own living, which he did by "working out" during a part of the year,[a] or, more frequently, by purchasing such

[a] Some of these Japanese when work is slack on the ranches find employment in a basket factory near by, which is in operation for about nine months in the year. The factory was established five years ago. At the time of the

things as he needed upon credit liberally extended. Where cash rental was paid, as it has always been in the majority of cases, the form of payment during the period covered by the lease and the time of payment have both, as a rule, been such as to make it possible for a Japanese with a little capital to lease a farm. Numerous leases like the following are found: A ranch of 57 acres was leased to a Japanese for a period of seven years, beginning in 1907. Twenty acres were already set with strawberry plants and vines. The total rent of $4,650 to be paid was divided as follows: The first two years, nothing; the third year, $500; the fourth year, $750; the fifth year, $1,000; the sixth and seventh years, $1,200 each year.

Furthermore the rent was to be paid at stipulated times, these being the times the tenant would receive payment for the crops sold. Thus no rent was paid until crops could be harvested. Most of the rent was to be paid in the period covered by the lease, and payment was to be made at the times most convenient for the tenant. Such favorable terms have not obtained in every case, but they have been the rule rather than the exception, and have not only made possible, but have induced, a good share of the leasing of land by Japanese in this locality.

Most supplies of every kind have been purchased on credit. In some instances Japanese farmers have borrowed from their friends. More frequently they have obtained credit at stores with the landlord's guaranty. Still more frequently they have purchased supplies on credit from the commission men who also conduct stores for the sale of general merchandise, giving a mortgage or lien on the crop. The product of the Japanese growers is shipped by fruit brokers who at the same time conduct a supply business. In the competition for business it is necessary to make very liberal advances. If the 25 Japanese farmers from whom data were obtained with regard to this matter were typical, at least 4 of every 5 have made use of this liberal credit from one or more sources. Nor is the situation very different at present. Of the 25, 17 obtained advances from some source during the year 1908, while 8 stated that they had received none except of materials for shipping the product. The average amount reported for the year was $600. In two cases it amounted to $1,200, in a third to $2,400.

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agent's visit 39 people were at work. At first most of the employees were white women and girls of the community. They were found to be unsatisfactory in certain respects and were rather rapidly displaced by Japanese, who now fill practically all of the positions. It is said that the white women were difficult to manage, could not be depended upon to report for work regularly, and, though paid by the piece (for making grape and strawberry baskets), did not wish to work more than ten hours per day, overtime, or on Sundays, as it was thought the interests of the business required. In all of these matters the Japanese made themselves more acceptable. Working by the piece they work twelve to fourteen hours per day, and on Sundays when the demand is such as to make long hours profitable. From every point of view the Japanese employees have commended themselves to the employer, who has a strong preference for them for all positions save those requiring considerable skill, such as that of engineer.

Some of the Japanese farmers had formerly been employed in this basket factory and a few of them were so employed after they had become tenant farmers. Some of the Japanese strawberry growers, however, worked in the vineyard as grape pickers to make "extra money."

Thus it has been possible for the Japanese to lease land with little or no capital. No doubt this condition is indirectly responsible for most of the cases of broken contracts, of which complaint is made. Men have leased and risked little. When the prospects were not good for making money, some have broken their leases and left the community, leaving their advances unpaid. A grocery keeper and a commission man state that they have lost several thousand dollars each from credit extended to Japanese who have proved to be bad debtors.

The purchases of land by Japanese are explained in much the same way. Most of the land purchased has been "hay land." Some 12 purchases, aggregating 3544 acres, were made at an average cost of $87.97 per acre (General Table 143). These prices were attractive to the Japanese, for they were relatively low as compared to the prices obtaining elsewhere for land which might be devoted to the same purposes, and as compared to the cash rentals which the land commanded. At the same time, they were comparatively high prices from the point of view of the ranchers who had purchased the land for a much lower price per acre.

In the purchase of land the Japanese have paid comparatively little cash. The agents of the Commission obtained accurate data for 12 farms purchased by Japanese. In one instance no cash payment was required; in the other 11 the cash payments made were less than half of the purchase price. The total of the purchase prices of the 12 farms was $31,169 (General Table 143). Of this, $5,385, or 17.26 per cent, was covered by cash payments at the time of purchase. The total indebtedness on the land ($25,784) has been reduced to $14,254, which is one indication of the progress the Japanese farmers have made during the few years they have been landowners. The liberal credit extended has made the purchase of land by most of the Japanese landowners possible.

Credit from commission men and storekeepers, the desire to "settle down" and become independent farmers, and the similar influences above discussed, have stimulated the purchase as well as the leasing of land. They do not require further comment. In the summer of 1909, then, Japanese landowners and tenant farmers conducted farms with a total acreage in excess of 2,300. Some 600 acres of this area were devoted to the growing of strawberries; if that not yielding is excluded, a somewhat larger acreage to the growing of grapes. While some hay, vegetables, and other crops were grown, they were of no importance as compared to these two.*

The strawberries and grapes grown are marketed for the greater part through two local commission merchants. These men charge for their services 7 per cent of the receipts from sales. They, with one other, also carry on a general mercantile business and make advances to producers as explained above. Some of the Japanese sell in the local Sacramento market along with other berry growers from

*Though considerable land controlled by the Japanese is devoted to the production of hay, only 1 of 19 farmers of that race sold during 1908 crops other than fruit. The hay raised is fed to live stock, practically all of which are work animals. On 25 Japanese farms there were only 3 head of cattle. The other animals (save poultry) kept were work horses. Twenty of 25 Japanese farmers owned horses, two 1 each, fourteen 2 or 3, and four from 4 to 6.

other communities. Finally a few (5) Japanese farmers, along with about 95 white men, are members of the Florin Fruit Growers' Association, which is an organization for cooperative marketing. It has a salaried manager who takes the place of commission men in shipping and selling the products and in supplying boxes, trays, and such other containers as are used in shipping fruit and grapes. The organization was effected by white growers, and only the larger white and Japanese farmers have membership in it.

Additional light will be shed upon Japanese farming in this district by an examination of the details collected by agents of the Commission relating to 25 farms conducted by members of that race, the farmers who conducted them, and the farmers' families.

The 25 farms investigated had a total acreage of 889½. Of this 525 acres constituting 14 farms were cultivated by tenants, while 364.33 acres constituting 12 farms, were cultivated by the owners.[a] There were 5 farms each of which was conducted by two partners, making 30 farmers all told.

During the year 1908 these farmers had tilled 783.33 acres, practically all of it being devoted to berries and grapes. Of these farms 19, embracing 676 acres, produced crops which were sold for $47,840.[b] The sales varied from $380 to $7,300, and averaged $2,517.89 per farm. The average per acre cultivated (some of which was not yet productive) was $70.77.

Though older than the average of Japanese immigrants, most of these 30 Japanese farmers came to the United States when young men.[c] All came because of the better opportunities found here for making money. A few of them had been in the Hawaiian Islands before coming to the continental United States. In Japan few of them had been wage laborers. On the contrary, the majority had been independent farmers or farmers' sons, or had been in trade. (General Table 141.) Inasmuch as few of them brought more than the usual "show money" with them, nearly all upon arrival in this country became common laborers, a large percentage of them in agricultural districts. (General Table 142.)

Beginning thus, some of them within a comparatively few years had become independent farmers in the Florin district, while others worked for wages for several years before leasing or purchasing lands.

[a] Including one farm part rented and part owned (General Table 140).

[b] Strawberries $20,065, and grapes $27,775. The sales of other things were too unimportant to take account of.

[c] The ages at time of coming of the 27 reporting were as follows:

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
14	1	23	2
15	1	25	3
17	1	27	1
18	2	30	2
19	1	31	3
20	2	33	4
21	1	35	1
22	1	41	1

Of 25 individual farmers and head tenants from whom data were collected, 14 owned property, exclusive of furniture and crops not harvested, in excess of $1,000, 8 in excess of $2,500, 6 in excess of $5,000, and 2 in excess of $10,000, indebtedness deducted. Most of this has been accumulated since settling in the Florin district.[a] Several have been conspicuously successful, others less so, while 6 of 25 have less property than when they came to the community. Five of the 25 have accumulated property at rates in execess of $1,000 per year, 6 (including the 5) in excess of $500 per year, while 9 of the remaining 13 have accumulated at a rate of less than $200 per year. Of these, 3 have less than $100 gain for each year in the locality. It must be added also that a part of the apparent gain of the Japanese is not real, for much of it lies in the valuations placed upon real estate owned. The 12 farms purchased cost $31,169; with 10 acres added, they are now valued at $68,730, a difference of $37,561. A part of this increase is due to the improvements made upon and in the land, but perhaps most of it is due to overvaluation of the properties as they now stand. Almost without exception, the men who have been conspicuously successful came to the community several years ago when the strawberry industry was profitable. With somewhat more numerous exceptions, those who have gained little or have lost money, have been in the community for a very few years, when wages have been high and prices of berries, as a rule, low.[b] Moreover, some of these tenants have not had sufficient time to profit from investments made in developing their berry patches and vineyards.

Under the new conditions which obtain, 1908 must be regarded as below the normal year in so far as prices and wages are concerned. Yet the profits made by the Japanese farmers that year are of interest and not entirely without value in forming conclusions with reference to the conditions and progress of these men.

Of the 30 farmers, occupying 25 farms, who gave information relating to profits and their use 9 reported profits for 1908 varying from $50 to $1,600, 8 reported deficits varying from $20 to $1,990, while the remaining 13 reported that they "just about broke even."[c] Some of those who did not realize profits were berry growers whose plants had not reached the point of maximum yield. The profits of the 9 aggregated $5,500, the deficits of the 8 $6,170. Most of the deficits were covered by advances which had been made; $3,400 of the profits was used to purchase or to pay part of the purchase price of land, $1,500 placed in banks, and $1,270 sent to Japan. Of the 30, 10 (4 of whom reported deficits) sent money abroad during the year for wives, children, or other relatives. The total amount reported sent was $1,940.

The agents of the Commission obtained estimates of the cost per month of food and drink of the groups living upon the 25 farms

[a] According to the entries in General Table 140, 25 farmers brought an aggregate of $18,230 when coming to the locality. Deducting net indebtedness of 3, amounting to $9,470, they now own property with an aggregate net value of $81,161.

[b] See General Table 140 for date of leasing, money brought to the community, and net value of property owned.

[c] By "profit" is meant what is left after farming and living expenses are paid.

investigated. The average of the costs per person reported for 59 Japanese farmers was $8.04 per month. Some part of the living was produced at home, however. A cow each was kept by 2, and 4 kept some poultry; several had some tree fruit and the majority had a few vegetables for family use. What proportion of the food articles were produced at home it is impossible to say.

Most of the houses occupied by the Japanese are rough "box houses" divided into three or four rooms. Most of them have been built for or by the Japanese and are cheaply and poorly constructed. A few exceptions are found where the houses are larger and of a fairly good type. In the majority of instances the value of the furnishings does not exceed $100, though a few of the houses are comfortably furnished. In approximately half of the cases the kitchen is used as both dining and living room as well as for the preparation of food. Separate dining rooms are infrequently found, while separate living rooms are rare save in houses formerly occupied by American families. Living in this way, the housing is fairly adequate except during the harvest season, when numerous employees are boarded and frequently given lodging in a part of the house which at other times is used entirely by the family and regular employees.

Fully three-fourths of the houses occupied are in bad repair and the care of the interior and the housekeeping are described by the agents as "bad" in the great majority of cases. This latter condition is no doubt due in part to the fact that in one-third of the instances, perhaps, there is no woman living in the group. But the agent found the conditions bad in the majority of cases where the farmer's wife lived with him, in spite of the fact that the women work much less in the fields about Florin than in other communities where the Japanese are engaged in small farming and fruit growing.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

Of the 33 male members of the farmers' families investigated, 22 were married, 11 single or widowed. Of the 22 wives, 17 were in the United States, 5 abroad. Three of the wives had come to this country with their husbands, while 4 had joined them later, when the latter decided to remain permanently or indefinitely in the United States, and could command the $300 or more commonly devoted to bring the wife to this country (General Tables 146 and 147). In most instances, the husband had become an independent farmer in this community before the wife joined him. Until he became an independent farmer or a business man, suitable provision could not be made for her. In this fact, as stated above, is found one reason why the Japanese desire to lease or to purchase land.

Though many of the Japanese farmers have not prospered (according to the American standard), a comparatively large number indicated their intention to remain permanently in the United States.* This is, as would be expected, especially true where such a large percentage have purchased land.

*Of 29, 11 indicated their intention to remain permanently in the United States, 9 still expected to return to Japan sooner or later, while 9 had no definite plans.

Most of the Japanese farmers have been in the United States for several years, and all but 2 of them speak English. The majority of the women having been here but a few years, however, and coming in contact with few white persons, only 6 of 20 were able to speak English (General Table 151). All the Japanese farmers and all but 3 of the Japanese women were literate (General Table 154), but the literacy of the men frequently, and generally that of the women, does not extend to the use of the English language. Partly because of this fact and partly because of the racial interests and sympathies of the Japanese, no newspapers printed in English were taken by any member of the groups on the 25 farms visited by the agents of the Commission. All but one took one or more daily newspapers printed in Japanese and published at Sacramento or San Francisco.[a]

The association between the Japanese and the white race of the community, except that incidental to work and business, is very limited. A few Japanese attend a local Protestant church and Sunday school attended also by white people. A few Japanese attend the missions or Buddhist churches in Sacramento, but most of them do not attend church at all.[b]

Of 63 children, most of whom were born in the United States, 23 were of school age. Of these, 11 were attending the public schools, where they came regularly into contact with other native children. In recreation the Japanese and other races do not associate to any considerable extent, the former having their own places of amusement.[c]

The Japanese are less well organized in this than in most other communities. A very few are members of the Japanese Association, a few belong to prefectural associations (in both cases at Sacramento), perhaps one-fourth have membership in the Japanese Agricultural Association of California, and 5, as already noted, belong to the Florin Fruit Growers' Association. Aside from the latter organization and the local church, the Japanese of the district are not members in societies to which the other races belong.

EFFECT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE UPON THE COMMUNITY.

In conclusion, though it involves some repetition, something should be said concerning the effect of the settlement of Japanese upon the Florin community—its population, labor supply, tenure of land, agriculture, and rents.

The present Japanese population is a product of the last fifteen years. At first transient laborers, a large number have become permanent residents of the community. These now constitute a large percentage of the population. They have taken the place of the less numerous Chinese. What the effect of their presence upon the number of white inhabitants of the community has been is harder to say.

[a] On 1 of the farms no daily paper was regularly taken; on 5 one was taken, on 8 two were taken, on 7 three, on 3 four, and on 1 five.

[b] During the harvest seasons they usually rest on Saturday and pick fruit on Sunday for the markets on the following day.

[c] A pool hall at Florin and many places conducted by Japanese in Sacramento, to which city the Japanese of this community frequently go.

They occupy a comparatively few houses once occupied by white families. At the same time, however, the district has become more densely populated, and some new houses, occupied by white families, have been built. Such evidence as is available would indicate that few residents have left the community and that comparatively few white persons have taken up their residence in it. That there has not been a distinct migration to the community on the part of white farmers as its possibilities became better known is no doubt to be ascribed, at least in part, to the presence and position of the Japanese.

At the same time the Japanese laborers have obtained control of the labor in the strawberry industry, and do most of the work during the harvest season in the vineyards. Connected with this is the fact that fewer white people come to the community for temporary employment during the grape-picking season than formerly.

The tenure of a large percentage of the land has passed into the hands of the Japanese, for until recently they have made rapid progress in establishing themselves as independent farmers. At present they control practically all of the land devoted to the production of strawberries; the comparatively few native growers of some years ago have ceased to produce that crop, for, largely as a result of the extensive production of berries by Japanese in this and other communities, the market prices have ceased to be remunerative. The Japanese are also extensive growers of grapes, though their acreage is still small as compared to that of the white races. The opportunities for employment of white laborers have been adversely affected by the extension of Japanese farming in those directions, for these farmers have as yet employed few persons who do not belong to their own race.

The Japanese have contributed much to the agricultural development of the community. The land which has passed into their possession by lease or purchase contained perhaps 2 acres or more of "hay land" to 1 converted into vineyard or berry field, which represent a more intensive and higher type of agriculture. Much of this land they converted to better uses. To it they applied a system of deep irrigation and improved it and brought it to a high state of cultivation.

The competition for farms among the Japanese has caused the rental and the purchase prices of land to rise. Though it is impossible to ascertain and measure accurately the extent of this change, the investigation made by the agents of the Commission left no doubt in their minds as to this general effect.

Chapter V.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE FRUIT INDUSTRIES OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

[For General Tables see pp. 808 to 821.]

INTRODUCTION.

The Newcastle district, embracing the country surrounding Newcastle, Loomis, Penryn, Auburn, Ophir, and Lincoln, is one of the most important centers in California for the production of deciduous fruits. In 1908 2,400 cars of "green fruit" were shipped from this district, while small quantities were dried or canned and marketed in these forms. The orchards and berry farms embrace some 14,000 acres, a part of which is not yet in bearing. Some land is devoted to the production of wheat, barley, oats, and hay, the agricultural crops of importance in Placer County. From the point of view of the value of crops marketed and the labor required in their production, however, only the fruit and berry industries are important in the Newcastle district, embracing the "uplands" of Placer County.

The varying altitudes and the topography of the land of the Newcastle district are such that almost all kinds of fruits are grown successfully. Peaches, plums, pears, and olives are grown in large quantities and more attention has been devoted each year to the growing of cherries, apricots, citrus fruits, berries, and grapes.*

The number of fruit trees and vines in Placer County, according to the report of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1909 (p. 132), are given in the statement following. About 400 acres are devoted to the growing of strawberries.

	Bearing.	Nonbearing.	Total.
Apple	19,200	5,700	24,900
Apricot	12,100	7,190	19,290
Cherry	20,400	9,100	29,500
Fig	6,700	2,300	9,000
Lemon	1,140	275	1,415
Nectarine	7,490	2,700	10,190
Olive	41,200	10,100	51,300
Orange	37,080	12,160	49,240
Peach	989,100	586,200	1,575,300
Pear	104,300	49,700	154,000
Plum	617,100	168,900	786,000
Prune	7,490	2,000	9,490
Quince	2,100	280	2,380
Other kinds of prunes	14,200	4,900	19,100
Total fruit	1,879,600	861,505	2,741,105
Almond	7,900	3,300	.....
Walnut	700	180	.....
Total nut	8,600	3,380	.....
Grapevines	4,250	1,880	.....

The variety of fruits is so great that the harvest season, when many laborers are required to pick and pack the products as they

*Little of this fruit district lies outside of Placer County.

ripen, extends from May to October. During May and June the strawberries and cherries are harvested. From June to October the many varieties of peaches, pears, plums, and other fruits of importance, and grapes are gathered and placed upon the market.

The race classifications of the fruit growers are fundamental to any discussion of the labor employed in the fruit industry of these communities. Most of the general agriculture is carried on by native Americans, the majority of whom own the land they till. The larger number of the fruit growers, on the other hand, are immigrants, who sometimes own the land, but more frequently lease it from the native owner. Among the immigrant growers are found Italians, Portuguese, Chinese, and Japanese. There are some 18 Italian fruit growers about Loomis, and smaller numbers in other communities of the district. There are about 20 Portuguese farmers and fruit growers between Penryn and Newcastle, and a few elsewhere. At Loomis there are some 8 or 9 farms, embracing about 500 acres, leased by Chinese. About Penryn the Chinese lease some 150 acres. The Chinese are found in corresponding numbers in some of the other localities. But more numerous than all of these races combined are the Japanese. They own (1909) 11 farms, embracing 442 acres, and lease some 164 more, with a total acreage of 6,550.[a] Thus the Japanese control about 7,000 acres all told, some 400 acres of which is devoted to the raising of strawberries, while practically all of the remainder is devoted to the growing of tree fruits. The American landowners cultivating and caring for their orchards are not numerous. About Loomis there are some 10 fruit farms conducted by Americans; at Penryn and Newcastle there are very few. The greater part of the fruit of this district is thus being grown by immigrants, chiefly Asiatics. An agent of the Commission, as a result of his investigation, concluded that about 60 per cent of the fruit lands were controlled by Japanese, 15 per cent by the Chinese, another 15 per cent by the Portuguese and Italians, and the remaining 10 per cent by Americans. The development of this situation is discussed hereinafter.

THE PRESENT LABOR SUPPLY.

It is estimated that some 2,500 to 3,000 laborers find employment during the busiest part of the harvesting season picking fruit and packing it in the sheds maintained on the several ranches.[b] Most of these are wage laborers, who shift more or less from community to community and from ranch to ranch, as their services are needed.

The laborers employed are largely Asiatics. During the summer of 1909 there were perhaps 300 Chinese, including those leasing land, an equal number of East Indians, a somewhat larger number of white persons other than the members of the fruit-growers' families,

[a] Japanese laborers are almost invariably given board and lodging by the Japanese employer. They are paid the standard rate, however, and then from 20 cents to 28 cents per day is deducted for board. On 35 farms conducted by Japanese the prices charged for board were as follows: Twenty cents per day on 6 farms, 22 cents on 2, 22½ cents on 1, 23 cents on 12, 25 cents on 13, and 28 cents on 1. It is stated that the actual cost of the meals is in excess of the amounts charged.

[b] The packing of the fruit is done on each ranch, not in central packing houses, as is the general rule in the citrus-fruit industry of southern California.

and possibly not far from 2,000 Japanese tenants and laborers. Some of these laborers remain in the district throughout the year, while many migrate there for the fruit-harvesting season. The Chinese remain there throughout the year. A few Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, and other white races, not permanently settled in the community, were found at work during the harvest season, but their numbers were small. Some East Indians remain for the greater part of the year, finding winter employment at cutting wood and clearing land, but the vast majority remain in the locality during the busy season only. The same was formerly true of the Japanese also. Until they leased much of the land, few remained after the picking of fruit was done. In recent years, however, a large percentage of them, possibly 50, have remained in the district all the year, pruning fruit trees, cutting wood, clearing land, tilling the orchards, and doing similar work when not picking and packing fruit. The others go from one district to another, according to the needs, thus, with the cooperation of the nomadic East Indians, equalizing the labor supply. The busiest season is from May to September, when the number of wage laborers in the orchards and berry patches is more than doubled.[a] In May and June cherries and strawberries are marketed. In those months the laborers are drawn from their winter work in the community, and several hundred Japanese and a large number of East Indians are attracted to the district from Sacramento and other places. When this work is done, some migrate to communities of this district where few berries or cherries are grown, to find employment in harvesting the other fruits which then begin to ripen, while others go to Florin (near Sacramento) or to Sacremento and other places where the busiest season follows the berry and cherry seasons of the Newcastle district. Late in August many leave the Newcastle district to pick hops along the American and Sacramento rivers and to pick grapes about Lodi. It is at that time that the number of laborers in the district reaches the minimum, for some return late in the autumn to find winter employment there, cutting wood, clearing land, and doing similar rough labor.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Turning to the employment and occupations of these several races in the fruit industry, most of the Chinese laborers are employed by Chinese orchardists. Nearly all of the Japanese, also, are employed by their fellow countrymen, and they constitute the vast majority of all persons now employed. Of 134 persons working for wages on 30 farms owned or leased by Japanese, at the time they were visited by an agent of the Commission, 14 were East Indians,

[a] Fairly exact data were obtained from 46 fruit farms (including strawberry farms) in different parts of this district, to show the number of laborers employed each month in the year. The figures were as follows:

January, 91; February, 98; March, 99; April, 133; May, 345; June, 378; July, 347; August, 284; September, 265; October, 115; November, 76; December, 75.

It is believed that the different kinds of fruit farms are sufficiently well represented that the data from all farms would show about the same variations during the year.

17 were white men and women, and 103 were Japanese. Most of the white persons employed were members of the family of the owner of the land leased to the Japanese tenant. The East Indians were employed because their work was cheap, and because Japanese laborers had become scarce. The white orchardists employ all races. Though the Japanese constitute a smaller percentage than formerly, when less land was leased by the members of that race, they constitute a majority of the persons temporarily employed by white orchardists.

The agents of the Commission were unable to investigate conditions in the Newcastle district at the time the greatest number were employed. Furthermore nearly all of the packing of fruit was found to be paid for on a piece basis, as was also a part of the picking. These two facts made it impossible to collect accurate wage statistics for a large number of laborers. A sufficient number were collected, however, to show, with a fair degree of accuracy, the rates of wages paid to the members of the different races employed in the district. When paid by the day the prevailing rate received by Chinese, during the summer of 1909, was $1.25 per day, with board. The East Indians received $1.25 to $1.60 without board, and were sometimes required to find their own lodgings. Of 40 East Indians 5 were paid $1.25 per day, 16 $1.50, 1 $1.60, while the remaining 18 were employed on a piece basis. The Japanese were paid from $1.50 to $1.85 per day, with lodging, but without board. Of 85 employed on 30 farms, 3 were paid $1.50, 4 $1.60, 7 $1.65, 6 $1.70, 62 $1.75, and 3 $1.85.[a] White laborers were paid $1.25, $1.35 or $1.50, with board, and $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, and $1.85 per day without board. The majority, however, received $1.75 per day without board, or $1.25 or $1.50 with board. Thus there was no important difference between the wages paid to Japanese and those paid to white laborers. The Chinese, most of whom are old men, were paid somewhat less. The East Indians were paid least. When paid by the piece they were given the same rates as all other races, but their wages per day were almost invariably 25 cents less than those paid Japanese and white men.

From the data collected it would appear that the Japanese farmers paid slightly higher wages on the average than did their white competitors. Any difference of this kind that may exist, however, is more than offset by the difference in the length of the work day. An eleven-hour day is normal on the farms owned or rented by Japanese, according to the returns made by more than 30 farmers of that race. The white farmers have ten hours as a normal day for their laborers. But here as elsewhere in farm work, there is considerable deviation from the normal number of hours. This is particularly true where laborers are employed on a piece basis.

CHANGES IN RACES EMPLOYED AND WAGES.

Of much more importance than the numbers of the several races employed and the wages they are now paid are the changes which

[a] These are the wages paid the several races during the harvest season. During the winter months, when other kinds of work are being done, those engaged by the day receive about 25 cents less, and the work day is somewhat shorter than in the summer months.

ave taken place in the races employed and the wages they have been aid at different times in the history of the fruit-growing industry.

For many years after the settlement of these localities gold mining as the chief industry. Many of the present orchards were formerly the sites of placer mines. After the land was gone over by white miners it was again "worked" by Chinese, most of whom had een earlier employed in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. Some fruit was grown in this district while mining was till the dominant industry. It is maintained that the first car of ruit sent from California to an eastern market was shipped from Newcastle in 1870, the year following the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad. Commercial fruit growing did not become important in this district, however, until some fifteen years later. Since hen the industry had expanded rapidly.*

Most of the work in the orchards and on the ranches was at first lone by the Chinese, who had been attracted to the mines, but who ound ranch work more desirable, as placer mining brought smaller eturns. They continued to do most of the orchard work until during the nineties, when the Japanese came to predominate.

The first Japanese came to the Newcastle district in 1891. A few ears later they predominated as laborers in the fruit orchards, a osition they have maintained to the present time. The Japanese ound no difficulty in securing employment, for the fruit industry was xpanding rapidly, the Chinese were becoming fewer, and those who emained were growing old and slow, while desirable white laborers illing to work irregularly during the harvest season were few. Furthermore, the Japanese were found to be good laborers for rchard work and could be hired for much lower wages than the nembers of the other races. They learned quickly, were quick in heir movements, habitually neat and clean and obliging. Of more mportance, no doubt, was the fact that the first Japanese who came o the district took employment at 70 cents per day, and that for two r three years the wages paid to the members of this race varied from 0 to 90 cents per day. The Chinese, at that time, were paid $1.25 er day, and white men $1 with board, for the same kind of work. n the less important winter employments, such as the cutting of ood and the clearing of land, similar differences obtained in the ages paid to the several races. The Japanese, who were given lodgngs of the same type as provided for Chinese (when not placed in he bunk houses vacated by displaced Chinese), were by far the

*The following figures, showing the number of trees, cover most of the branches of the fruit industry of importance in Placer County. The statistics for 1890 and 1900 are taken from the census, those for 1908 from the report of the State Agricultural Society. The figures for 1890 are for bearing trees only.

Kind.	1890.	1900.	1908.
Apple	27,573	65,072	34,900
Apricot	8,458	12,222	19,250
Cherry	14,432	25,519	29,500
Peach	229,548	681,578	1,375,300
Pear	22,409	146,881	154,000
Plums and prunes	22,409	163,451	705,400
Unclassified	.....	42,362	142,625
Grapevines	.....	816,883	.....

cheapest of laborers for such work as they could do. Few employments being open to them elsewhere, and the influx to the United States being great, they largely underbid the laborers of the other races. It was not long until they controlled the labor situation of the district.

Before the close of the nineties the wages paid Japanese had greatly increased. The Newcastle district was one of the first in which they found employment. By 1900 they had found work in many other agricultural communities of the State. Of more importance than this is the fact that by the time in question practically all of the railroad companies of the West were employing large numbers of Japanese as section hands. The wages paid were $1 or more per day, and the work was regular. At the same time they found employment in construction work in the fisheries and in other branches of industry. There were larger opportunities, also, for employment in the cities of the Pacific Coast States. All of these things combined to offer the Japanese numerous opportunities for employment and to distribute the population over a much wider territory. These things—the rapid growth of the fruit industry, the decreasing number of the Chinese, the disinclination of most white men to work at seasonal employments in the rural communities during prosperous times when regular work at good wages could be found elsewhere, and the effective organization of the Japanese under the "boss" system—explain the rise of wages which took place. The explanation of the continued rise of wages and the absence at present of underbidding by Japanese is found in these same facts, the restrictions placed upon Japanese immigration to the United States, and the growth of independent farming and business by members of that race. With prosperous times and an inadequate labor supply, with new opportunities opened for them, and especially with restrictions placed upon further immigration, the wages of Japanese have almost doubled within fifteen years, and they have ceased to underbid the other laborers.

The last race to be added to the labor supply of this district was the East Indian. It is estimated that some 500 East Indians came to the several communities during the summer of 1908. During the summer of 1909 the number employed was somewhat smaller, since new opportunities for employment were found elsewhere, and especially along the lower Sacramento River. The advent of the East Indians in the Newcastle district was not unlike that of the Japanese as described above. The wages paid to all races were much higher than had been paid some years before, while, because of the expansion of the fruit industry, the restrictions upon immigration, and the demand for labor elsewhere, it was difficult to get a sufficient number of laborers at the high wages paid. Of as much or even more importance, the feeling with regard to the desirability of Japanese as laborers had radically changed: they no longer found favor among the fruit growers. Under these circumstances, the East Indians found no special difficulty in obtaining employment, particularly at the lower wages for which they were willing to work.

A special agent of the Commission found that the East Indians had been willing to take employment at low wages. In several instances fruit growers paid them $1 per day for fruit picking during

season of 1908. In other instances, they were paid $1.25. It ears that their wages averaged almost 50 cents per day less than se paid to Japanese and white persons doing the same kinds of k. During the season of 1909 the difference was about 25 cents day, a difference which, perhaps, is no greater than in the amount work accomplished, for the East Indians are slow and have little ll in such work.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE SEVERAL RACES.

Until recently, the orientals have been engaged almost exclusively and labor. Chinese have never done much cultivating with teams other similar work, except upon the ranches leased by them. They e done rough work during the winter, and fruit picking and pack- during the summer. The Japanese came to the district for tem- ary employment as fruit pickers. Most of the fruit picked by m was packed by white laborers, among them many women and ls. But in recent years much of the packing has also been done Japanese. This is the general rule on ranches leased by members that race. In fact, the Japanese tenants employ few white packers er than the members of the landowner's family. The tenants fer to employ laborers of their own race, while white packers are inclined to work for and with Japanese. With the spread of the sing system, white fruit packers, largely women and girls, have en partially displaced by Japanese, chiefly men. At the present e a large part of the work of cultivating with teams, hauling, and ilar work is done by Japanese. This is also explained almost en- ely by the large number of leases made to persons of that race. ey are not employed at such work on many ranches conducted by ite men; they usually do all of such work on ranches leased by panese. The East Indians pick fruit, hoe, clear land, and cut od. They have not been employed to pack fruit, nor have they ne work with teams.

EMPLOYERS' OPINIONS OF THE DIFFERENT RACES AS LABORERS.

In this community, as in other communities where the agricultural dustries require much hand labor, the Chinese find great favor ong employers. This is especially true in recent years when the inese employed have been men of simple habits, preferring to re- ain in the community and do the work there found, and with years experience in the fruit industry. Moreover the Chinese are honest, ithful workers and take pride in doing their work well. Most of e ranchers and fruit growers of this district favor a limited immi- ation of Chinese in order that a desirable labor supply may be ailable.

Japanese were well liked during the first few years of their em- oyment in the community. Indeed, they were preferred to Chinese, cause younger, quicker, and more obliging. More recently, how- er, they have come to be regarded by the vast majority of fruit owers as the worst race in the community and as a decided menace. omplaints are widespread that they are dishonest and tricky, have regard for their contracts unless it is to their advantage to live up

to them, and make promises which they never expect to keep. They have frequently struck for higher wages when the fruit was almost ripe and had to be picked immediately if it was to be marketable. It is said also that knowing they controlled the situation, it has become difficult to get a fair day's work from the Japanese laborers. Numerous instances and details collected by the agent of the Commission show that there is a real foundation in fact for much of this complaint. The change of opinion with reference to the Japanese is also closely connected with incidents in the leasing of orchards and the progress they have made.

The East Indians have been more favorably received by the fruit growers of this than of any other district of California investigated. They are a filthy, ignorant, and despised race, but, though slow, they are frequently preferred to Japanese laborers by employers who have had experience with the two races. It is stated that they have tried to please their employers and have followed instructions much better than the Japanese in recent years. The favor with which they are now regarded is no doubt explained largely by the very general dislike shown for the Japanese.

JAPANESE LANDOWNING AND TENANT FARMERS OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.[a]

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TENANT FARMING.

The Japanese, chiefly by leasing and less by purchasing farms, have come into control of the majority of the orchards of the Newcastle district. This control has been gained during a comparatively few years, for the first lease was made by a Japanese at Penryn in 1895, while in other localities the first leases have been made by members of that race within the last ten years. In 1901 the acreage controlled by them was small. As late as 1904 it was not large. Since then, however, the number of leases made to Japanese has rapidly increased, and especially during the years 1907 and 1908, until they now (1909) lease some 6,500 acres. By purchase they have come into the control of some 442 acres more.[b]

There was much tenant farming in this district, however, before the Japanese began to farm on their own account. According to the

[a] Most of the data for this section of the report have been drawn from schedules secured from the Japanese tenants and owners of 55 farms of the 175 leased or owned by them in this district. Of these 55 farms, 47 were leased by individual Japanese or partnerships, 4 were owned, and the remaining 4 owned in part and leased in part.

[b] The number of farms owned or leased by Japanese, with the acreage of the same, is reported by an agent of the Commission as follows:

Place.	Number of farms owned.	Acres owned.	Number of farms leased.	Acres leased.
Loomis	8	242	42	1,20
Auburn	1	40	6	20
Penryn	1	40	65	2,61
Newcastle			40	1,60
Lincoln	1	120	7	22
Ophir			9	40
Bowman			5	12
Total	11	442	184	6,80

census of 1880, 24 farms of a total of 514 in Placer County were conducted by tenants. In 1890 this small number had increased to 155 in a total of 1,023. In 1900, of 1,076 farms 246 were conducted by tenants. The percentage of rented farms for the census years were, therefore, 4.67, 15.15, and 22.86. Most of these leases were made to white men and covered farms devoted to producing various kinds of crops. In 1900 only 28 of the 246 tenant farmers were Asiatics [a] and most of these were Chinese who had begun to lease orchards during the later eighties and had been conspicuous among the fruit growers since the early nineties. At present there are some Portuguese and Italian tenants also. They have never been very numerous, however, for they have preferred gardening elsewhere to fruit growing or general farming in this district.

From what has been said it is apparent that the tenant system has long been used in this district. Unfortunately it is impossible to ascertain what percentage of the rentals were of fruit farms. Most of the orchards, berry patches, and gardens are now leased, and chiefly by Asiatics. The Asiatics, and especially the Japanese, have possession as tenants of much of the orchard lands once conducted by the white owners or by white tenants. They do not lease other kinds of farms to any extent.

The explanation of the rapid development of leasing of fruit lands by Japanese is found in several facts. In the first place the growth of the tenant system has been closely connected with the labor problem of the orchardists. It has been extremely difficult, and especially during the prosperous times which have prevailed for some twelve years, to get and to keep efficient laborers. By leasing the land the problem was transferred to the tenant, who frequently, with his partners, became a settled laborer. Furthermore, if the tenant was reliable it relieved the orchardists of much of the inconvenience of supervising the work done.

The growth of the tenant system has been closely connected, also, with the marketing of the crops, for the active competition among the shippers of green fruit must be greatly emphasized as a factor in the development of the present situation. Several years ago the rivalry of the several fruit-shipping firms in the eastern markets was very great. There was no cooperation in marketing the shipments, with the result that the markets were frequently glutted and the prices realized were very low. This situation is said to have induced some orchardists to lease their lands, hoping thus to get a more certain income.

But far more important than this is the very active part intentionally played by the fruit-shipping concerns in more recent years. Though they have ceased to compete as they formerly did in the eastern markets, the competition among them has become none the less keen. It now takes the form of getting more effective control of the fruit grower and of his crops. All of the rival shipping firms act as agents in the leasing of orchards. Landowners in search of tenants and those who desire to lease usually avail themselves of the services of these firms. The interest of the agents in the matter is

[a] The census reports 28 "colored" tenants. Inasmuch as these were not Indians or negroes, they were Chinese and Japanese.

found in the fact that a clause consigning the fruit to a given firm is almost invariably inserted in the lease made. Because of this interest the shipping firms have done what they could by suggestion and otherwise to further the leasing system. It is a common occurrence for them to lease land and sublet it in turn to Japanese and Chinese farmers. With reference to this a special agent of the Commission reports that—

> the company owns and leases about 500 acres which it lets out to Chinese and Japanese on a share basis. It leases some orchards from owners for a fixed cash rent and sublets them to others. The company owns several hundred acres of land, a part of which is leased out on a half-share basis * * *. The ——— Fruit Company, with houses in Loomis, Newcastle, and Auburn, leases a great many ranches, which it sublets to Japanese and Chinese both on a cash and a share basis. This company usually sublets at the same cash rent which it pays the owner, but the company in that way gets control of the fruit and tries to get its Japanese lessees to influence other Japanese to haul their fruit to it.

Another fact of importance is that very little or no capital is required in order to lease orchard lands. In the vast majority of the leases it is provided that the owner of the land shall supply the horses, wagons, farm implements, and all permanent equipment.[a]

Where the lease is for a share of the crops the owner generally pays for one-half of the feed for the horses and for one-half of the box material for packing as well. Furthermore, liberal advances are made by the fruit-shipping firms to fruit growers of all races, mortgages usually being taken on the crops as surety, and the amount due being deducted from the receipts from sales and the balance turned over to the fruit grower. Competition for fruit causes these advances to be very liberally made. Finally, the vast majority of the tenants have at first leased for a share of the crops, thus avoiding the payment of rent until the products were marketed. At present most of the tenants pay cash rent,[b] but in these cases it is paid in installments, and a good share of it at times when the returns for fruit sold are received.[c]

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[a] Of 55 Japanese or groups of Japanese farmers, 30 were found to keep horses. Of these 20 had only 1. The value of implements and tools owned by the Japanese tenants of 47 farms were as follows:

Value.	Number reporting same.	Value.	Number reporting same.
Nothing	25	$100	4
$20	2	125	1
25	1	150	1
40	1	200	1
50	3	250	2
55	1	400	2
70	2		
75	1	Total	47

[b] About Loomis the land rented to Japanese for cash stands to that rented for a share of the crops as 9 to 1, at Penryn the proportions are about 4 to 6, at other places cash rentals are more frequently paid than a share of the crops.

[c] Chinese tenants do not as a rule pay cash rent until the fruit is harvested. In a typical lease made October 10, 1906, the rent for the year 1906–7 was to be paid as follows: July 15, 1907, $500; August 15, $800; September 15, $600; total, $1,900. With Japanese tenants it is customary to collect a part (usually a half) of the rent in advance. The remainder is paid in installments as the fruit is harvested.

Frequently money to pay wages is advanced by the landlord, while in many instances the Asiatic employer does not pay the wages of his countrymen working for him regularly. They are almost invariably boarded and lodged by him; frequently there is no need for the payment of wages until employment ends. Moreover, until they have accumulated a capital most of the Asiatics have had supplies advanced to them for themselves and employees. This was found to be true during the past year of at least one-third of the Japanese farmers investigated by an agent of the Commission.[a] As a result of all of these forms of assistance and of these practices it is possible for one to become a tenant farmer without capital. At present most of the Japanese tenant farmers own little, and many of them have accumulated the greater part of what they own since they began to lease land.[b]

What has been said thus far applies equally well to Chinese and Japanese tenant farmers and accounts in large part for the spread of the tenant-farming system in this district.

Here, as elsewhere, however, the Japanese have been extremely desirous of working on their own account, and of settling down and providing homes for their families, where they have had any, and opportunities for their wives to work. Moreover, by leasing there was a chance of profit greatly in excess of the sums they might earn as wage laborers. These things are all discussed at some length later in this report. But whatever the motives which may have actuated them it is true that the Japanese have been very anxious to lease land. They have competed with others and among themselves for desirable holdings until, it is agreed by all, rents have materially risen. The Japanese have all along been willing to pay more rent than any other race—not excepting the Chinese—rents which gave the landlord an unusually good income from his orchard. They have even gone so far in several instances as to exercise coercion in order to gain possession of land. In some well-authenticated cases they have not only threatened, but have actually boycotted, by refusing to work for them, growers who would not lease their orchards to them. The coercion and the fear of it have been effective, for the Japanese have been in control of the labor market for several years.

Still another fact of importance is found in connection with leasing for strawberry growing. Most of the land so used by Japanese—and they now devote some 400 acres to the growing of strawberries—has been leased in an uncultivated and untillable form. They have cleared it of bushes and removed the stones, and set and cared for fruit trees furnished by the landowner, in return for the use of the land for berry growing for a period of five or six years. Usually a nominal cash rent is also paid. In other words, the Japanese in these instances have been given the use of land for berry growing largely in return for clearing it and developing orchards to the point where they will begin to bear. The first lease of this kind was made nine years ago; they are now very numerous. A part of the progress

[a] Of 55 Japanese farmers or groups of farmers from whom data were collected, 37 reported that they had not been furnished with supplies on credit (by which is meant otherwise than when settled for each month) during the year 1908. The other 18 had been advanced supplies worth from $30 to $600.

[b] The property interests of the Japanese are commented on later in this report.

of the Japanese has been due to their willingness to do the rough work required in clearing land and developing orchards.

The position occupied by the Japanese fruit growers and the factors in its development will be made clearer by the data obtained from 55 Japanese farms, 47 of which were leased, 4 owned, and 4 partly leased and partly owned. The 55 farms were selected from all of the localities in the Newcastle district and the farmers are in most respects typical of the entire class. The more important of the data obtained may now be presented.

SIZE OF LEASED FARMS, RENT PAID, ETC.

The 55 leased farms, from which data were obtained, had a total acreage of 2,213.5, an average of something more than 43 acres each. The smallest farm was 6 acres, the largest 110. Of the total, 1,396.5 acres were rented for cash, 707 for a share of the crop, and 110 in return for clearing the land and developing orchards. The cash rent paid varied greatly according to the location and the quality of the soil and orchards. The extremes were $5 and $42.50 per acre; the average $19.61. When rent took the form of a share of the crops the landlord and tenant almost invariably received equal shares. In a few exceptional cases, however, the tenant received 60 per cent. the landlord 40 per cent of the produce sold,

The lands leased to Japanese and those owned by them are almost all orchards and berry patches. From 41 of 42 Japanese farms from which the owners or tenants had sold the crop for the year 1908, fruits, including strawberries, were sold. From only 3 were any vegetable products sold. Animal products were sold from only 2 of the 55 farms. (See General Table 160.)* The values of products sold during the year 1908 varied from $200 to $9,830; the average per farm was about $3,804.52.

Of the 55 farms for which data were obtained, 35 were farmed by 1 man, 17 by partnerships of 2, 1 by a partnership of 3, and 2 by partnerships of 5 or more persons. Data were obtained from 74 of these farmers with regard to certain points, from smaller numbers with regard to others. The number in any case represents 25 per cent or more of the Japanese leasing and owning land in the district, and offers an adequate basis for drawing certain conclusions with reference to the whole number.

PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE FARMERS.

As would be expected, few of these Japanese farmers have been residents of the United States for more than a comparatively short time. Of 74, 22 have been in this country for less than five years, 56 for less than ten years, and 70 for less than fifteen years. (General Table 166.)

Most of the Japanese came as young men to seek their fortunes in this country. Of 71 from whom data were obtained, 17 were under 20 years of age at the time they came to the United States, 22 were between 20 and 24, 16 between 25 and 29, 9 between 30 and 34, 4

*Only 1 Japanese farmer of 55 kept cows—he had 2 or 3. Only 1 owned a pig and only 2 kept any chickens.

between 35 and 39, and 3 were 40 years of age. (General Table 163.) Most of them migrated from the rural districts of Japan where they had been farming. Of 55 head tenants and landowners, 17 had been farming on their own accounts, and 20 had been working on their fathers' farms; 4 had been skilled laborers, 2 common laborers, 1 a professional man, and 4 had been small tradesmen. The remainder had been without occupation, most of them emigrating upon leaving school. (General Table 158.)

It would appear that about one-fourth of these farmers came to the United States from Hawaii, where they had migrated for work on the sugar plantations. This was true of 18 of 68 from whom data were obtained, bearing upon this point.

Whether they migrated directly to the continental United States or came after working for a time on the Hawaiian Islands, few brought much money with them. Twenty-five when landing in the United States had less than $50 each, 29 between $50 and $100 each, 14 more than $100 each. The largest amount was $300, the average $63.40. A few became tenant farmers within a short time after their arrival, but most took work as farm hands in California. A few worked as railroad laborers, and a smaller number as domestic servants. (General Table 159.) Of 47 head tenants and landowners from whom data were obtained, 1 began leasing during the first crop season after arriving in the United States, 7 the second, 11 the third, 5 the fourth, 7 the fifth, 2 the sixth, 4 the seventh, 4 the eighth, 3 the ninth, and 1 each the twelfth, fourteenth, and sixteenth. Most of these immigrants not having belonged to the wage-earning classes in Japan, it is not surprising that the majority of them rose from that class in this country within a few years.

As farmers only a few seem to have met with any considerable degree of success. Of the 55 head tenants and landowners entered in General Table 157, 21 have less property than when they came to the locality, while two others have made no gain.

General Table 157 shows the property accumulations of the others, and only a few instances are found where the Japanese have been very successful.

The figures presented do not include the value of furniture and the value of the small part of the fruit crop not harvested at the time the date were collected. Nor do they include the investment of labor by a few in developing strawberry patches. If allowance is made for these, the financial showing of these farmers is better than indicated by the financial statements made.

Another significant fact in General Table 157 is that practically all those who have accumulated property have purchased land. In fact all save one of the 55 who have property of all kinds in excess of $1,000 in value have purchased farms. Of the 8 landowners 6 had been tenants in the community; the other 2 had been in business in Sacramento. They purchased 285 acres for $25,600, or $89.82 per acre. Of the total purchase price $11,100 was paid in cash. Since then the amount of indebtedness outstanding against the land purchased has been reduced from $14,500 to $11,900. (See General Table 157 for details.)

More light is thrown upon the degree of success of the Japanese farmers of this district by the profits made during the past year—a

normal one in the fruit industry. Data were obtained from 64 men interested in the 55 farms investigated as tenants or owners. Of the 64, 19 reported that there was neither deficit nor balance after all expenses (including living expenses of themselves and such members of their families as were with them in the United States) were paid. Nine met with losses varying from $50 to $1,300 and averaging $500 each. Thirty-six, on the other hand, reported balances or profits (inclusive of money sent abroad for the support of families and relatives) varying from the nominal sum of $5 to $1,500 and averaging $423.14. Of the 36 reporting the exact amount, 22 made profits in excess of $250, 11 equal to or in excess of $500, and of these 5 made profits in excess of $1,000 during the year. In several instances the balance or profit is the remuneration for the work of both husband and wife, for the wives of the Japanese farmers usually work regularly in the fields during certain seasons of the year. Most of the profit made was invested in tools, work animals, and in other things needed in farming; only one-fifth was sent abroad. Of the $3,040 sent abroad, $600 was for investment, the remainder for the use of the farmers' families or other dependent relatives. Of some $12,143 not sent abroad, $4,400 had not yet been paid by the commission houses shipping the fruit, $5,600 was used for buying tools, work animals, improvement of the land occupied, etc., $1,150 was loaned, $578 paid on debts, and the remainder, $415, placed in the bank or kept in hand.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

A few words should be said concerning the cost of food and drink and the character of the housing as indicative of the standard of living. The cost per person of food and drink on the farms investigated is shown in General Table 161. If the three farms where a large share of the living was drawn from the crops grown are excluded, the average outlay per person per month was $8.70. The cost per month was less than $8 for 55 of 106 persons—or about one-half of the total number, not to exceed $10 per month for 80—or almost 4 of each 5 persons. The fact must be considered, however, that practically all had fruit of different kinds available for home consumption and that several had small vegetable gardens from which they produced a part of their living. Of other things, milk, meat, and eggs, few produced any. How much allowance should be made for the part of the foodstuffs not purchased it is impossible to say, but in most instances it would be comparatively small.

The character of the houses occupied by the Japanese farmers, their families, and most of their help, is shown in General Table 157. About half (27) of the 55 farmers (or groups of farmers) occupy what the agent of the Commission has called cabins—most of them of 2 or 3 rooms. The others occupy more substantial cottages or houses, most of them of 4, 5, or 6 rooms. Many of the so-called cabins were originally built for Chinese, and are in bad repair. On the other hand, several of the cottages and houses now occupied were built for the landowner's own use or that of white help, but now leased (or sold in a few cases) with the land to Japanese. As a rule, however, in leasing land to Asiatics the family dwelling and

yard and garden are not included. The leases in such cases cover orchards or other productive land, barns, and shelters provided for farm help. The houses occupied by Japanese are usually simply and poorly furnished. Though they must suffice for the Japanese help employed temporarily as well as for those living permanently in the group, the furnishings of few of the houses have cost more than $100.

EXPECTATION WITH REFERENCE TO REMAINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Comparatively few of these Japanese farmers came to the United States expecting to remain here permanently. As would be expected, among the independent farming class, however, a large percentage have decided to remain in the United States for a long period, if not permanently. Of the 70 from whom information was secured, 27 expressed their intention to remain permanently in the United States, 31, sooner or later to return to Japan, while the remaining 12 were undecided as to which they would do. The proportions among the single men, men with families in the United States, and men with families in Japan were about the same.

SOCIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Of 71 tenant and landowning farmers, 31 were single, 3 widowed, and 36 married (General Table 164).* Of the wives, 25 were in the United States, 11 in Japan. (General Table 163.) Eleven came here with their husbands—most of them from Hawaii, where they had been employed in the cane fields. A few, however, waited until the husband had become an independent farmer before coming to the United States. In some cases the migration of the wife marks the intention of the husband to remain in the United States for many years, if not permanently, while in others it does not. Of 38 married or widowed men among these Japanese farmers, 10 were without children, while the remaining 28 families had 56, or an average of 2 children each. Of the 56, 18 were in Japan with the mother, 7 in Japan with relatives other than the mother, and 31 were in the United States with the father and mother. The majority of those in this country were born here and are to be classed as Japanese-Americans, for of 28 under 16 years of age 25 were native and 3 were foreign-born. (General Table 174.) The majority of the foreign-born were left in Japan to be educated there.

Only a small percentage of the Japanese farmers and their wives were illiterate. Of 71 men who were 14 years of age or over when coming to the United States, only 3 were unable to read and write some language, while of 23 women 4 could not read and 7 could not write any language. (General Table 173.) Yet largely because of a lack of opportunity on account of recent migration or slight association with others than of their own race, few have more than a speaking knowledge of English, and most of the women do not have even that. As a result of association with English-speaking persons while at work, and to a less extent at other times, all but 10 of 73 Japanese farmers could speak English. Only 12, however, could read

*Table 164 includes 1 male not a tenant farmer.

English and only 10 could write it. Their wives having migrated to this country more recently in the majority of cases, and having practically no associations with other races, have little knowledge of the English language. Of 26 women, only 2 could speak and only 1 read English. (See General Table 170.)

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that most of the newspapers taken are Japanese publications and that most of the reading is of works in that language. No newspaper at all was subscribed for in 15 of the 55 households. There was 1 in 16 and from 2 to 7 in the remaining 24. Newspapers printed in English were found in only three households, including two instances of a newspaper printed in both English and Japanese. The other newspaper printed in English deals with farming and farm life and is largely devoted to scientific matters.

The limited knowledge of English and the character of the newspapers taken show very well the limited extent to which the Japanese farmers and their wives have become assimilated. It is shown also by the church attended and the organizations in which they have membership. The Japanese who attend church attend a Buddhist mission at Penryn, where services are held once a month. No other provision is made for them in the district.

No tenant or landowning farmer of those on the 55 farms visited belonged to any organization save a Japanese association. They are not regarded as eligible to membership in the numerous fraternal orders in which many white persons of the district have membership. There are two of the Japanese associations—the Japanese Association of Loomis and the Japanese Association of Placer County. The purposes of these organizations, like those bearing similar names elsewhere, are to protect and to further the interests of the Japanese race in such ways as present themselves. Of 71 farmers, 55 were members of the one organization or the other.

The few Japanese children who are old enough attend the public schools. Aside from this, there is practically no association between the Japanese and other races of the district, save that incidental to work and business. White employers do not board Japanese laborers nor do Japanese farmers board or provide lodging for any laborers other than Japanese. They do not attend the same churches nor do they have membership in the same organizations. The Japanese, like the Chinese and East Indians, stand as a race apart from all others of the communities in which they live.

THE JAPANESE AS TENANT FARMERS AND THE EFFECTS OF THEIR PRESENCE UPON THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THEY LIVE.

When the Japanese first began to lease orchards in this district they displaced some Chinese tenants, for they were willing to pay higher rents. During the past year or two, however, a change has been made on several ranches from Japanese to Chinese tenants, the change in some instances being accompanied by a reduction of rent. The preference for the Chinamen has become well-nigh universal. "The fruit houses will take a Chinese tenant in preference to a Japanese every time" is the conclusion of an agent of the Commission. The explanation of this preference is not difficult.

In the first place, the Chinese are entirely honest in all contractual relations. The confidence in them is so great that they usually pay no rent until the crops are harvested. The fruit-shipping houses frequently make loans to them on their personal unsecured notes. They do not abandon their leases. The standing of the Japanese, on the other hand, is much lower. They are usually required to pay a part of the cash rent in advance, the loans made by fruit shippers are secured by mortgages on the crops, and the loans are limited in amount to the value of the work done. In rather numerous cases they have abandoned their leases, with the result that in some instances there are two or more outstanding leases for the same land covering the same period, the land being leased to new parties as abandoned by others.

There is widespread complaint that the Japanese are unsatisfactory in other respects. It is commonly said that they neglect the orchards and teams furnished them and that farms leased to them are permitted to deteriorate rapidly. That there is some foundation for these complaints is shown by the very general preference shown for Chinese and the fact that leases are made to them for less rent than required of Japanese. Yet more and more of the land has been leased to Japanese for cash rentals, the Japanese usually having in such cases a large amount of control of the land and crops.

Of more importance is the general effect of their presence upon the communities in which they live. Their presence has increased rents; their leasing has tightened the control of the Japanese race over the labor supply of the community. Some houses once occupied by the families of white farmers are now occupied by Japanese, and in at least one locality the number of white inhabitants has materially decreased. From specific instances it would appear also that the presence of large numbers of Asiatics has deterred white men from purchasing land and settling, with their families, in the community.

Chapter VI.

THE JAPANESE OF THE PAJARO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

[For General Tables see pp. 822 to 829.]

INTRODUCTION.

Watsonville, Cal., is the shipping, financial, and residence center of the Pajaro Valley. The Pajaro River, as it flows to the ocean, constitutes the boundary between Santa Cruz and Monterey counties. Watsonville Township in the former and Pajaro Township in the latter, together with the foothills which all but inclose it, constitute the Pajaro Valley. The Pajaro Valley contains some 43,000 acres of rich, fairly level land admirably adapted to the growing of various kinds of deciduous fruits and especially apples, berries, potatoes, sugar beets, and hops. Because of this fact practically all of the economic activity of the community immediately about Watsonville relates to agriculture and horticulture and their nearly related industries.

At the present time some 15,000 acres, more than one-third of the total, are in apple orchards and the acreage is rapidly increasing. The growing of apples and the marketing of them is by far the most important industry of the valley. Some 1,000 acres are devoted to the growing of strawberries. The acreage so used is diminishing somewhat because of the greater emphasis placed upon the growing of apples. Perhaps 300 acres are devoted to the growing of blackberries, logan berries, and raspberries. Some 1,000 acres are devoted to the growing of sugar beets. Between fifteen and twenty years ago this was the most important industry of the valley, but recurring difficulty with the sugar company to which they were sold, with regard to the price to be paid for beets, greatly injured the industry and reduced it to a position of minor importance. The berry industries and apple growing have increased, with the result that at the present time only about 1,500 acres are available for the growing of beets. With the beets a great many hops were formerly grown. At the present time, however, there are only two hop yards in the valley. The giving up of hop growing is explained by the recurring low prices of hops which have obtained and the high prices which have obtained for fruits of different kinds. Peaches, apricots, and fruits not already mentioned have little importance, but probably cover 500 acres. The growing of vegetables is of little importance, but some 500 acres are devoted to the growing of potatoes. All told, one half of the land of the valley is used for the above-mentioned purposes, all representing an intensive agriculture and requiring much hand labor. The remaining half is devoted to general farming, which has become of less importance as the population of the valley has increased and its market facilities have improved.

The population of the Pajaro Valley is estimated at about 15,000, but rather less than more. Of these 15,000, approximately 5,000 live

in Watsonville. Analysis of the population of the valley shows from 250 to 300 Chinese, some 1,000 Japanese, between 750 and 1,000 Dalmatians (including their numerous American-born offspring), and a considerable number of Danes and Portuguese. A few Italian families may also be found. The remainder of the population is very largely of native stock. Added to the above figures, however, are those for seasonal laborers who come to the community to harvest the crops. During the summer and autumn months some 700 or 800 Japanese and as many more Dalmatian laborers migrate to Watsonvill to pick berries and to pick and pack the apple crop. The Danes and Portuguese are, for the most part, old settlers who have come into the ownership of land and occupy the same economic position as the natives.

The 300 or fewer Chinese are all that remain of some 2,000 who, twenty years ago, were living in the valley, thinning, hoeing, and harvesting sugar beets, growing hops, and doing the greater part of the agricultural work not done by the owners of the land and their few regular white employees. The Chinese have grown old and many have been drawn off to occupations other than those which find a place in this community. It must be said, too, that the influx of the Japanese has had something to do with the elimination of the Chinese, since members of that race competed with the Chinese for the handwork to be done. At present the Chinese operate and "man" two small establishments for evaporating apples and engage to a slight extent in small farming. They are no longer an important element in the general farm labor supply.

In some respects the Dalmatians occupy a position not unlike that occupied by the Japanese. Two or three Dalmatians came to Watsonville in 1887 and obtained employment in the orchards. They harvested apples and remained during the winter to prune trees. Other members of the race followed, primarily because of the importance of the apple-growing industry, an industry in which most of them had engaged in their native land, and because of the presence of their countrymen in the community.

After working a few seasons in the orchards and at common labor during the winter months, some of these men began to purchase the fruit crop on the trees at budding time, and when it ripened to pick, pack, and ship it to wholesale dealers in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and elsewhere. From the first they have employed their countrymen, in so far as available, in all of the work to be done. For years Dalmatians have been the most important element among the laborers engaged in picking and packing apples. As the apple industry has expanded and as the members of this race have gained more and more control of it, new representatives of the race have been attracted to the community. The influx during the last ten years has been very rapid. Some have come from the mines, others from the lumber camps, and still others from the cities of California where they had been employed as laborers, while in recent years many have migrated directly to Watsonville from their native land. Some of those migrating directly have had assistance from their countrymen already located there, and there is reason to believe that some have migrated to this country under contract to work for comparatively low wages until the expense incidental to their immigration had

been repaid. In these ways the present Dalmatian population has been built up—a population of more than 100 families and some 300 single men permanently residing in the community and some 800 or 900 more who come to engage in harvesting and packing the apple crop, and then go elsewhere to work during the remainder of the year.

Several of the Dalmatians have prospered and succeeded in accumulating sufficient capital to engage in business. Moreover, a few have had considerable property upon arrival in the community. A part of their investments have been made in packinghouses located in Watsonville. At present they own four of these establishments, purchase a large part of the apple crop, and pack and ship it. While it is impossible to say just what percentage of the crop is thus controlled by them, it is so large that the prices paid for the fruit at budding time and all other details of the industry are practically determined by them. The successful Dalmatians have also made investments in city property and in farm lands. They own a number of the principal business blocks, including the Mansion House (the best hotel in Watsonville), the Marinovich block of stores, the Green block of stores and offices, the Scurich block, with some of the principal stores, and much of the other valuable property in the business district of Watsonville. Several have loaned money, taking mortgages as security. In recent years they have also purchased several farms, nearly all of which are devoted to the growing of apples. Of farms so owned there are now 12, varying from 7 acres, valued at $4,000, to 250 acres, valued at $40,000. At the same time some 25, for the most part less well-to-do Dalmatians, have leased land. Some of these leased farms are apple orchards, leased primarily in order to control the apple crop. In these cases the owner of the land frequently does all of the general farm work and the pruning of the trees; the lessee the thinning, harvesting, and marketing of the crop.

Thus about one-third of the Dalmatians with families own or lease farms. Some of these, along with others, have investments and conduct business in Watsonville. The majority of the Dalmatians, however, are working for wages, practically all finding employment during the autumn months picking and packing apples. During this harvest season the orchard laborers, unless recent immigrants, earn from $1.50 to $2 per day; those in the packinghouses somewhat more.* At other times of the year they earn about 25 cents per day less at common labor.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE JAPANESE.

The first Japanese came to Watsonville in 1892. In the autumn of that year some 13 were employed to pick hops. Later, more came to the community and found employment as hand laborers in the hop-yards, sugar-beet fields, and in other places where the Chinese were being conspicuously employed. During the "busy season" they were paid $1 per day and given lodging in the Chinese bunkhouses. The

* Estimated at $2.75 per day for men and about one-half as much for women, taking all races employed in packinghouses.

current wage for the Chinese was the same, but the Japanese were younger, quicker, more alert, did more work, and were generally more satisfactory to the employers, with the result that they easily made a place for themselves. In 1893 they numbered a few hundred. At that time they were organized under the leadership of the "boss," who brought the first laborers of that race to the community the year before. Through this organization they provided themselves with a residence when out of work, made provision for such assistance as they might need, and, more important, an agency for securing employment when there was a demand for such labor as they were qualified to do. With increasing numbers, with good organization, with the diminishing number of Chinese in the community, and with the feeling on the part of the majority of employers that the Japanese were desirable laborers, they within a comparatively few years had come to do most of the handwork save in the picking of apples. Such handwork is now found almost exclusively in the growing of sugar beets, potatoes, berries, and fruit and in closely related industries. In general farmwork, on the other hand, the Japanese have seldom been employed.

The growing of sugar beets, as already explained, is no longer of great importance. The hand labor involved in thinning, hoeing, and harvesting the beets grown, however, is done by the Japanese. The plowing, sowing, cultivating, and hauling of beets is done by the white farmers or their regular white employees. The handwork performed by Japanese is invariably done under contract, as it is in other communities. This contract covers the one season from spring to autumn.[a]

In the growing of potatoes most of the work is likewise done by the Japanese under contract. They work for the large growers and usually get a share of the proceeds from the potatoes sold or else so much per sack harvested. Frequently this contract covers a considerable period of time and is spoken of as a lease. Of real leases for the growing of potatoes or vegetables, however, there are as yet comparatively few and such as exist have had their origin in recent years.[b]

The Japanese do some of the pruning of the orchards and are the most important element among the apple pickers, the Dalmatians excepted. They are very largely employed with "miscellaneous white men" to pick and pack the crop not purchased by Dalmatian packers and shippers. They are not extensively employed to harvest the crop purchased by these packers, for they prefer to employ persons of their own race and are usually able to secure them in sufficient numbers to harvest the crop as desired for shipping. In so far as the employment of Japanese is concerned, the berry, and especially

[a] See report on Immigrant Labor in the Beet-Sugar Industry.

[b] Most of the contracts used in the growing of potatoes take, in a general way, the following form: The owner of the land prepares the land for planting. The Japanese then plant the crop and cultivate it, doing the cultivation with teams provided by the farmer as well as the hoeing and weeding and harvest the crop, all of this work being done at the times and in the manner specified by the farmer or his representative. For the work done the Japanese receives so much per sack (say 25 cents), the payment being made in installments as the different parts of the work are done, a part of the wage imputed to each process being held back until the crop is harvested and marketed.

the strawberry, industry is much more important than those just mentioned. Practically all of the work in the berry patches, save some of the preparation of the land and a part of the cultivation involving the use of teams, is done by the Japanese. First doing the handwork involved in the growing of berries (on a comparatively small acreage) by contract at so much per chest of berries harvested, they then leased land for a term of years for a share of the crop. More recently cash rentals have been extensively substituted for the crop share. At present practically all of the land devoted to the production of strawberries is controlled by Japanese. This is shown by the following statement which relates to the crop year 1908.[a]

Kind of tenure.	Number of acres.
Cash	328
Share	405
Under contract	294½
Total	1,027½

The details relating to land tenure will receive comment later in this report.

With an increasing demand for their labor and with a diminishing number of Japanese in the United States, their wages in agricultural work have risen in this community, as they have elsewhere. During the past four or five years ranch hands, when on time wages, have received $1.50 per day for ten or eleven hours' work during the "busy season," and $1.25 per day for ten hours' work at other times. In some instances during the last two or three years, however, a still higher wage has been paid. The wages paid the Dalmatians and other white laborers in the orchards are usually as much as 25 cents, and sometimes 50 cents, per day higher than those paid to Japanese. However, the majority of the latter are employed on a contract basis or pick berries at piece rates and work longer hours and make larger earnings than farm and orchard laborers of other races. The thorough organization of the Japanese laborers makes for uniformity of wages within the community and as between this and other communities in the State. At the present time there are four "clubs" similar to the one mentioned above as being organized in 1893—a second having been organized in 1899, a third in 1902, and a fourth in 1903. At present (May, 1909) the four organizations have a combined membership of tenant farmers and Japanese laborers and their wives numbering 640.[b] Thus, during the "busy season" it is estimated that about one-half of those engaged in agricultural employments belong to some one of these organizations. The organizations fix the wages for which their members work and the nonmembers work at the same price. The agent of the Commission says: "We may conclude, therefore, that as far as the determination of wages is concerned they are absolutely controlled by the members of these clubs." To what has been said concerning these organizations it

[a] Compiled from the Japanese-American Yearbook, 1909.

[b] One hundred and fifty of these are women.

should be added that each is grouped about a "boss" who takes contracts and seeks employment for the laborers. The remuneration for his services as an employment agent is a commission of 5 per cent of the earnings of the men for whom he secures work. Besides acting as laborers and as tenants of farms, the Japanese have also engaged in business in Watsonville, primarily to supply the wants of their countrymen. In 1909 the agent of the Commission found that they were conducting 37 business establishments. Some details concerning the latter will be presented in the section following.

The Japanese population of the Pajaro Valley, then, was estimated at 1,000 residing in the community throughout the year. About 250 of these resided in Watsonville, 750 in the country. These may be distributed with regard to sex and age as follows:

	Rural population.	City population.	Total.
Adult males	492	206	[illegible]
Adult females	144	24	168
Male children	44	12	*56
Female children	70	8	*78
Total	750	250	1,000

* Twenty-four of these children were of school age. The others were under 6 years of age.

To this population residing in the community throughout the year some 700 or 800 transients are added during the busiest time in the harvest season. Practically all of the latter are adult men.

THE JAPANESE ENGAGED IN BUSINESS IN WATSONVILLE.

An agent of the Commission investigated a majority of the places of business conducted by Japanese in Watsonville and 20 selected farms leased by the members of that race. The data collected, covering the business establishments conducted by them, can not be presented in detail because the identity of the establishments might readily be ascertained. General statement of results must, therefore, suffice.

In May, 1909, the Japanese were engaged in the following trades in Watsonville:

Business.	Number of establishments.	Business.	Number of establishments.
Boarding houses (providing lodging and serving Japanese meals)	10	Provision stores	3
Restaurants serving Japanese meals	1	Bicycle shops	1
Restaurants serving American meals	5	Shoe shops	1
Billiard parlors	4	Laundry ("hand")	1
Barber shops	2	Express and other business	5
Bathhouses	4	Total	*37

* Not including 2 Japanese physicians who practice their profession here.

It is obvious from the nature of the business indicated in this table that most of it is to supply the wants of the Japanese population of

the community. The barber shops, shoe shop, bicycle shop, and supply stores draw a small percentage of their patronage from white people, while persons of that race constitute the majority of the patrons of the small hand laundry and of the five small restaurants serving American meals. Most of the other establishments are patronized exclusively by Japanese. Most of the estabishments conducted by the Japanese are small. By far the largest are the supply stores, one of which is incorporated. Their combined capital is about $35,000, and their annual transactions amount to about $70,000. While the Japanese places of business have few white patrons, they supply most of the wants of the Japanese. In fact, the Japanese laborers are dependent upon them for all kinds of personal service, for they are not welcomed elsewhere. They do, however, purchase much of their clothing and some of their supplies elsewhere. In fact, one department store does more business with the Japanese farmers than the largest of the Japanese supply stores.[a]

THE JAPANESE FARMERS OF THE PAJARO VALLEY.

The Japanese own 16 acres of land in the Pajaro Valley. In 1909 they are recorded by the local Japanese Association as leasing 93 holdings containing 2,073.5 acres. Besides this 60 contracts of the character described above, covering 359.5 acres, were reported. The number of tenants with each kind of tenure is shown in the following tabular statement:

Kind of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Acreage.
Cash lease	32	1,573
Share lease	61	600.5
Contract lease	60	359.5

Of the 32 holdings under cash lease, three contained 5 but less than 10 acres each, five 10 but less than 30, four 20 but less than 40, fifteen 40 but less than 80, while the remaining five contained 98, 100, 115, 121, and 180 acres, respectively. With few exceptions the share holdings were small. Thirty of the 61 contained from 2 to 4.5 acres each, nineteen from 5 to 8 acres, seven from 10 to 15, two 20 acres each, one 26, one 62, and one 70. The holdings under "contract lease" averaged even smaller. Twenty-five contained from 2 to 4 acres, twenty-nine from 5 to 9, five from 10 to 15, and one 35. Though the leasing of land by Japanese may have originated earlier, the date of the first lease found by the agent of the Commission was 1900. In 1904 the number of acres leased by Japanese is reported to have been 335.[b] Various forces have cooperated to make possible the progress the Japanese are thus shown to have made in gaining control of land.

Most of the tenants have been married men who desired to have a settled residence for their families. Again the Japanese have desired to work on their own account rather than for wages, for by so

[a] These farmers purchase most of the supplies for the groups of men employed by them.

[b] Japanese-American Yearbook.

doing they secure a degree of independence and an opportunity to reap profits. Again, as will be shown in detail later, the situation has been such that the tenant need have little capital in order to become a farmer on his own account.

On the other hand, the tenant system has appealed to the landowners for various reasons. In the first place, it is a method of securing a supply of labor for a term of years and of interesting those who do the work in the outcome. The importance of this consideration becomes evident when it is pointed out that most of the land leased to Japanese has been for the growing of berries and that chiefly this involves hand labor done under such conditions that for years practically all of the laborers who have engaged in it have been Japanese.[a] Again, much of the leasing of land to Japanese for berry growing has been incidental to the development of orchards. As a rule apple trees are set between the rows of strawberries. Incidentally to the growing of berries, the land is irrigated, brought to a high state of cultivation, and the young trees cared for until they reach the age at which they begin to bear fruit. Finally, the Japanese have paid relatively high rents for land for berry growing. It is commonly said by farmers and other members of the community in position to know the facts that they pay from 10 to 15 per cent higher cash rentals than do farmers of other races.

In a general way, as the Japanese have accumulated capital and become better established in the community, there has been a gradual substitution of the more usual forms of leases for the contract system. In several instances farmers now leasing for a share of the crop or paying a cash rental had previously done the hand work under a contract, in which their remuneration was so much per unit of crop harvested. Again, because of these same considerations and the strong desire on the part of the tenant farmers to secure the greatest degree of independence in cultivating the land and marketing the crop and the full product of their labor, there has been a gradual substitution of cash rents for the crop-share system. In at least one instance a group of partners lease a large tract of land for a period of fifteen years, paying cash rent, and in turn sublease for shorter terms a part of this land in small tracts to their fellow countrymen for a share of the crop.

Most of the land controlled by Japanese being devoted to the growing of strawberries, practically all of the leases cover a period of five, six, or seven years. The plants do not bear well until the third year, and usually "run out" after the fifth or sixth year. In order to preserve the fertility of the soil it is customary not to reset the same land. The contracts may cover only one year, or, like the share and cash leases, a period of several years.

The prices paid to those who grow strawberries under contract vary with market and labor conditions and with the age of the plants. However, during the past two years the prices paid have been from $1.50 to $1.75 per chest of harvested crop. The following is the substance of a typical example of strawberry growing under this system. Under this contract the Japanese have certain privileges on

[a] As already indicated, practically all of the land leased by the Japanese has been devoted to the growing of berries.

the land for five years with the option of holding it for the sixth year. The land in question is to be used only for growing strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, and raspberries. The land consists of 30 acres, 10 of which are already set in strawberries, leaving 20 acres of pasture land which is to be set from year to year. The owners of the land are to do all the plowing, grading, and trenching by way of preparing the land for setting out the plants and to furnish the plants themselves; to furnish water for irrigation, all tools and implements, boxes, chests, and crates for shipping, houses for the Japanese to live in, horses to work with, and so on. They are to see to the shipping and sale of the berries. The Japanese are to receive $1.45 for each chest of berries marketed. In addition to this they are to receive $13.50 per acre for setting out plants on the 20 acres of pasture land. The berries are to be picked once a week, and if the work is not done by the Japanese the owners of the land have a right to employ others to do it and to charge the expense to the Japanese. Furthermore, if the work of picking is not kept up to date, the Japanese are to be paid 25 cents less per chest for each chest picked. Only skillful men are to be employed by the tenants.[a]

In some respects the lease for a share of the crop is not different from this contract system. The landowner usually supplies whatever implements are required, prepares the land, hauls and markets the crop. The tenant does the watering, hoeing, weeding, picking, packing, and loading, in short the handwork. Moreover, through advances, the landowner frequently assists the tenant until the plants arrive at maturity and the crop is marketed. The crop is sold by the landowner, who, in practice, controls all the details of the business. In other respects, however, the two systems differ. The share lease usually covers a longer period of time and the tenant assumes a part of the risk incidental to the wide fluctuation in the prices of strawberries from season to season and from time to time during each season. Where the share system is employed and the tenant does the handwork only, as he usually does, he receives one-half of the crop.

Recently the leasing of land for cash has become more prevalent. In such cases the tenant becomes an independent farmer, being limited only in the crops which he shall grow and the care he shall exercise not to deteriorate the property occupied by him. In addition to the land, however, he is frequently provided with a part or all of the implements and tools required for producing his crop.

An agent of the Commission collected data from the Japanese leasing 20 farms and smaller tracts. Ten of these were leased for a "half share" of the crop, 10 for a cash rental varying from a little less than $5 to $53 (General Table 175) and averaging $18.39 per

[a] The foregoing is the substance of a contract for handwork on a tract a part of which was already set with mature plants. Where the "patch" is to be developed in its entirety the Japanese must have subsistence, with the result that the contract usually takes some such form as the following, the entries showing the remuneration the laborer received each year: First year, the setting of plants in December, usually $20 per acre; second year, watering, hoeing, weeding, picking, packing, and loading, at $50 per acre; third year, watering, hoeing, weeding, picking, packing, and loading, at $1.50 per chest (the best season); fourth year, the same work at $1.75; fifth year, same work at same price.

acre. The higher cash rents are paid for a few farms with bearing orchards. Land devoted to the growing of strawberries generally commands from $15 to $25 per acre. The 10 tracts leased for cash contained 388.5, the 10 leased for a share of the crops 116.75, making a total of 505.25 acres, or about one-fifth of the total acreage leased by Japanese. The smallest tract leased was 2 acres devoted to vegetable gardening, the largest 110 acres, a part of which was devoted to berry and fruit growing (General Table 175). The median farm was of 8 acres.

Of the 20 individual farmers or groups of farmers, only 10, all cash tenants, were possessed of implements and live stock, and only 8 owned the teams they required for preparing the land they held and for hauling the product to the shipping stations. Nine of the 20 reported that during the preceding year they had received advances of supplies from the white and Japanese stores mentioned above, but chiefly from the former, varying from $100 to $2,000 and aggregating $6,900. Moreover, the share tenants had in some instances received advances from the landowners, while some of these and others paying cash rent had here as elsewhere received advances from the commission firms to which the crops were consigned. That little capital is required to enable a Japanese to become a tenant farmer is shown by the fact that some of those investigated had little property. (General Table 175.)[a]

The character of the farming done by the Japanese is very well shown by the kind and value of crops produced and sold by 19 representative farmers during the year 1908. Only 2 of the 19 sold any vegetables, while 18 sold fruit—chiefly berries. The value of products sold varied from $120 (on 2 acres) to almost $25,000 (on 70 acres). The median was $1,260. The total number of acres cultivated was 460.25, and the value of all crops sold was $74,960.25. The average realized per acre was, therefore, $162.87.[b]

Fifteen of the 20 farms and smaller tracts of land embraced within the investigation were held by individual farmers, while 5 of the large tracts were held by partners. The number of partners varied from 2 to 7, the total number of tenants on the 20 tracts being 35.

Perhaps one-third of these tenants (8 of 23 from whom data were obtained) came to the continental United States from the Hawaiian Islands, where they, and in 6 cases their wives, whom they brought with them, had been employed on the sugar plantations. The majority of the others came directly to the United States when young men and as yet unmarried.

As in other communities, practically all of these farmers belonged to the agricultural class in Japan and most of them found their first employment in the United States as ranch hands or as domestics (General Table 177), a rather large percentage in this community. They brought little money; in only seven cases did they have sums in excess of $100, and of these five came from the Hawaiian Islands.

[a] It is a noteworthy fact, as shown in General Table 175, that those who had little property were share tenants and that those who had succeeded in accumulating more were paying cash rent.

[b] In comparing the percentage paid as cash rent with the share of the crop given in other cases, the implements, teams, and work done by the landowner or his employees where the share system obtained, must be taken into consideration.

After working for a time and gaining some knowledge of American methods and usually some capital, they became tenant farmers. Of 20 individual farmers and head tenants, 1, from Hawaii, leased land the first year, 2 after one year in the United States, 3 after two years, 3 after three years, 2 after four years, 2 after five years, 1 after six years, 3 after seven years, and 1 each after eight, fourteen, and fifteen years, respectively.

In all cases the motive assigned for coming to the United States was to find better opportunities "to make money." How well these farmers have succeeded in this object is shown by the property which they have been able to accumulate—most of it in this locality.

Taking the 20 individual and head partners occupying the 20 tracts embraced in the investigation it is found that they brought, upon coming to the community, a total of $6,490, and that they now own property (all personalty), less indebtedness,[a] amounting to $52,541.33. Several have been very successful, while the gains of a few have been small. Six of 20 report the net value of their property (with the exception of furniture) as being less than $1,000; 9, $1,000 but less than $1,500; 1, $1,500 but less than $2,500; 3, $2,500 but less than $5,000; and 1, in excess of $25,000 (General Table 175). The average amount of property owned was $2,627.07. On the whole, when the comparatively short time they have lived in the community is taken into consideration and the fact that all but 4 worked for wages, some of them for five or six years after settling here, it must be concluded that these men as a class have been remarkably successful.[b]

The progress thus indicated, as well as the rapid expansion of leasing by Japanese, is explained largely by the profitable prices which were received for strawberries for several years ending with the season of 1908. At the time indicated, partly as a result of a depressed state of trade affecting the demand for berries, but largely as a result of a very large increase of the acreage of strawberry fields which had been developed by Japanese in several localities in California, the prices "broke" and became unremunerative. Since then they have never been profitable, except early in the season. In fact the Japanese growers have incurred much loss. The agents of the Commission collected data relative to the profits realized and losses sustained during the year 1908. It is evident from what has been said that the gains were less than during the earlier years and very much larger than during the season of 1909.[c] In the growing of strawberries, no one year can be regarded as typical as regards the profits realized. The data obtained for the year 1908 are, however, given for what they are worth.

Data were obtained showing the profits and losses of 22 of these tenant farmers—with two exceptions engaged almost exclusively in

[a] Only two report debts, one of $450 the other of $600.

[b] The details relative to time of coming to the locality, date of first lease, money brought upon coming, and property now owned, are shown for each farmer in General Table 175.

[c] The data were gathered at the beginning of the harvest season of 1909, hence the year 1908 was the last full year for which data could be obtained. The prices received during 1909 were so low as to involve the Japanese in much loss and to greatly weaken their position as farmers in the community.

growing strawberries—for the year indicated. Of these 22, 4, on two farms, sustained losses, 16 realized profits, while 2 neither gained nor lost on the year's transactions. The losses were comparatively small, aggregating $1,190 and averaging $297.50 per man, while some of the profits were large. Sixteen reported profits aggregating $5,920 and averaging $370. Six realized profits of $100 or more but less than $250, 6 of $250 or more but less than $500, 3 of $500 or more but less than $1,000, while 1 made $1,300.

Of 22 of these tenant farmers, 10 sent money abroad during the year, the total amount sent being $1,520. A total of $550 was sent by three farmers to bring their wives to the United States, the remainder for the use of parents, wives, and children. Owning no land, all but $600 of the remainder was reported as "banked." The $600 was used by one tenant to pay debts earlier incurred and to purchase implements.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE JAPANESE.

Before presenting sociological data collected by the agents of the Commission, the economic effects upon the community wrought by the incoming of the Japanese may be briefly stated.

From the point of view of the labor situation, the Japanese have replaced the Chinese as handworkers in the fields. They have worked under the same "boss" system and have lived on the ranches under the same conditions. Beginning at the same wage, their organization and the limitations placed upon further immigration, have caused their "day wage" to rise some 50 per cent.

The Japanese and Dalmatians have assisted in producing the changes introduced in the kinds of crops grown. The former, being unusually skillful berry growers, have had something to do with the expansion of the production of berries until much of the land is thus employed, whereas before their influx, little of it was so used. The latter have done much to encouraging the growing of apples.

Beginning as seasonal laborers, many of the Japanese have become tenant farmers, their specialty being the growing of strawberries. They now control a large percentage of the land devoted to specialized and intensive agriculture. They have been willing to pay higher rents than the members of other races, but how much of the rise in cash rentals which has taken place may properly be attributed to their competition it is impossible to say, because of the presence of other factors in the situation. In this connection, it is of great interest that the Japanese farmers who were investigated paid cash rentals averaging $13.67 per acre for their first leases as against $18.39 paid for the land occupied by them at the time of the investigation (General Tables 175 and 178). At all times practically the entire acreage leased has consisted of well-improved land.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA RELATIVE TO THE JAPANESE FARMERS.

Twenty of the Japanese farmers investigated were married, 6 (including 3 sons of tenants) were single (General Table 181). Twelve of these 20 were married at the time of immigrating to the United States. One of 8 who have married more recently, was

married in Japan, the other 7 in the United States, 5 of the latter by proxy, i. e., before the wife came to this country. Of the 12 who were married previous to immigration, including those 6 who with their wives had been employed in the Hawaiian Islands, brought their wives when they came to this country. Five wives were still in Japan at the time of the investigation. (General Table 180.)

Perhaps none of these Japanese farmers when immigrating intended to remain permanently in the United States, but 5 of 20 individual farmers and head tenants at the time of the investigation stated that they expected to remain permanently in this country. On the other hand, 4 stated that they planned to return to Japan, while the remaining 11 were in doubt as to what they would eventually do.

The Japanese about Watsonville do not attend the churches attended by the members of the various white races. They maintain two missions of their own, the Presbyterian Mission, with about 25 members, and the Buddhist Mission, established in 1906, with 280 adult male and about 100 adult female members. In connection with the former an American teaches English to adults, some 100 presenting themselves for instruction. The Buddhist Mission maintains a Japanese school for children and an English school for adults. The attendance is small and irregular. The school for children is supplementary to the public schools and limits itself to giving instruction in the Japanese language and history. Some 7 children—practically all that are of school age—attend the public schools of the community.

As already indicated the Japanese men and women of the community are well organized through the four "labor clubs" mentioned earlier in this report. The majority of the members are laborers, however. At any rate only about one-fourth of the farmers from whom data were collected belonged to one of these organizations. In return for annual dues amounting to $5, each member is entitled to the free use of the premises of the clubhouse, lodging and facilities for cooking, and to assistance in case of sickness or accident. In the event of the death of a member, an assessment of 50 cents is levied upon each member to form a "funeral benefit."* The Japanese in this and less formal ways care for their unfortunate countrymen, so that none become a public charge. Though a large percentage of the older, wealthier, and better assimilated Dalmatians are members of such American fraternal orders as the "Odd Fellows," membership in these organizations is closed even to the most well to do of the Japanese business men and farmers.

Most of the Japanese men on the 20 farms from which data were obtained are literate. In fact, of 26 males, all but one could read and write his native language. Of the 15 married women, on the other hand, 8 could neither read nor write. Of the 26 males, 10 could speak, read, and write English. The remaining 16, with one exception, could speak English but could not read or write it. Of the 15 women, only 7 could speak and none could read or write

*The death of a laborer occurred while an agent of the Commission was in the community. The contributions covered the expense of the funeral ($200) and left a surplus of $100, which was sent to the parents of the deceased.

English. This difference between the two sexes in the command of English is explained partly by the fact that the men have more contact with white persons because of their business relations, partly by the fact that the percentage of illiteracy is smaller among the men, and partly by the fact that the men as a class have been in the United States longer than their wives. Twenty of 26 of the former had been in the United States five years or over, 8 ten years or over, 4 fifteen years or over, and 1 more than twenty years. On the other hand, only 5 of the women had been in the United States for five years or over, 2 ten years or over, and 1 more than fifteen years.

Closely connected with the command of English is the character of the newspapers taken. These also show the interests of the Japanese, the way in which they become informed with reference to American events, and their standard of living. Of the 20 individual farmers and groups of tenants occupying the 20 farms investigated, 9 subscribed for no newspaper, while the remaining 11 subscribed for from 1 to 6. Only 3 of these, however, subscribed for a local paper printed in English. The other papers taken were published by Japanese in San Francisco and other California cities or abroad.

From what has been said it is evident that the adult Japanese are not assimilated to any great extent, except in that they have fallen in with American ways of doing business, and that they stand as a race apart from the white population. The associations between the races are in fact, if those of the children at school are excepted, practically limited to those incidental to doing business. A strong race prejudice is displayed against the Japanese. The public opinion of the community as gathered from representative business men and farmers is that Japanese labor is entirely necessary to the industries now carried on in the valley. Without some such labor force these industries would be very seriously crippled. However, all agree that the Chinese, from the point of view of a labor supply, would be very much better, and most seem inclined to favor an arrangement whereby a limited number of Chinese should be permitted to come into the country to do work of the kind needed. The universal criticism of and objection to the Japanese is that they are unreliable in matters of contract. It is stated that they will not observe a contract when they can better themselves to the least extent by violating it and can enter into a new contract elsewhere. There has been considerable difficulty in connection with leases and the kind of labor contracts spoken of earlier in this report. One of the most prominent attorneys in Watsonville states that of some fifty or sixty leases and contracts which he has drawn not one, in so far as he can recall, has been complied with by the Japanese. This is the most extreme statement met with, but all assert that they know of numerous cases of broken faith. Some attorneys who draw up these contracts and leases assert that the failure of the Japanese to observe them is not due to their ignorance of the provisions carried; that the Japanese almost invariably take the contracts away to make sure of the provisions before they sign them.

Chapter VII.

JAPANESE BERRY GROWERS AND GARDENERS ABOUT ALVISO AND AGNEW, CALIFORNIA.

[For General Tables see pp. 830 to 837.]

JAPANESE FARMING AND ITS RESULTS.

According to the report of the Japanese Association, Japanese farmers of the San Jose district in 1908 controlled 3,241 acres of land. Of this they owned 250.5 acres, paid cash rent for 1,623 acres, and a share of the crop for the remaining 1,368 acres. The larger part of this acreage is accounted for by a few leased fruit farms. Yet fruit growing by the Japanese is not nearly so important as the growing of berries and vegetables. Groups of Japanese, and here and there a single farmer, are found raising truck and berries in several localities. The largest number, however, are found between San Jose and the lower end of San Francisco Bay, 9 miles distant, and the largest group of these, in turn, are in the vicinity of Alviso and Agnew, near the lower end of the bay and some 8 and 6 miles, respectively, from San Jose.

In the vicinity of Alviso there are five colonies with 44 farmers all told, while about Agnew there are about one-third as many living separately or in groups of two or three upon tracts of land rather widely separated. The farmers of the five colonies in the vicinity of Alviso leased, in 1908, 273 acres of land; those about Agnew perhaps one-half as much.

The Japanese farmers about Agnew have settled as individuals upon tracts of land suitable for the kind of farming they wish to engage in. Those about Alviso, on the other hand, have formed small colonies, which since have grown to larger size. The land is usually rented as one tract and then subdivided among the members of the groups. The houses are built in a group in the midst of the small tracts of land, subdivided by irrigation ditches. Frequently there is cooperative effort in plowing and other work, while in some instances there is a business agent who purchases such supplies as are needed, ships the produce, and markets the crops grown.

The first of these settlements near Alviso was established in 1901. The others date from more recent years—most of them since 1905. The majority of the tenants have been farming less than four years.

Agents of the Commission collected data from 20 of these farmers, 14 living in four of the five colonies about Alviso, the other 6 about Agnew. Those selected are typical of the small farmers between San Jose and the lower end of San Francisco Bay. At the time of the investigation these 20 farmers were leasing 235 acres. The largest tract leased was 47, the smallest 2 acres. The median holding was 5, the average 11.75 acres. Only one farm was leased in its entirety. In all other cases parts of farms were leased. Some of these tracts,

however, were large, were leased in the names of one or more parties, then subdivided and allotted to others on about the same terms as originally rented from the owner. All of this land is leased from the owners for cash, though a small part of it is sublet to those who farm it for a share of the crop. The rents paid vary from $10 to $20 and average $15.35 per acre. (General Table 192.)

All the land leased had been tilled, but with the exception of one orchard and one or two berry tracts, had been devoted to the growing of general crops or had been used for growing hay, raising cattle, and dairying. The land taken in this condition has been improved by the construction of small "shacks" to serve as houses, irrigated, and devoted to a highly intensive farming. Berries are by far the most important crop; other kinds of fruits and vegetables are much less important. The large acreage devoted to strawberries causes this district to rank fourth in the State as a producer of that crop, the districts centering in Florin, Los Angeles, and Watsonville, having larger acreages and larger amounts produced.

Two of the farmers investigated had begun to farm so recently that they had produced no crop during the year 1907. The other 18 had cultivated 168.5 acres, from which they had sold crops for $23,624.22. The average of sales per acre was, therefore, $140.20. In addition to these crops sold there were crops of vegetables consumed at home. These are of considerable importance for those farmers not growing "truck" for sale almost invariably use the ridges along the irrigation ditches and other small spaces, which otherwise would be waste, for the production of such vegetables as they need for their own use. From the point of view of technical results, some of these farmers have been very much more successful than the average would indicate, while others who have had less experience who are farming on thin soils, or whose holdings have not been developed to the point of a fair return, have been very much less successful. Better evidence of the results obtained by these farmers is found in the records of one of the older colonies which has had time to properly utilize all but about 8 or 10 acres of the 51 now leased. The crops sold by the 15 farmers in this colony during the year 1907 aggregated $13,700, or more than $300 per acre cultivated. General crops on the same kind of land yield from $35 to $50 per acre, though, of course, with very much less work.

During the year 1908 the receipts from sales on the farms investigated varied from $165 on a 3-acre plot to $4,900 on a tract of 45 acres. The receipts from the sale of strawberries were $6,680, from other berries $12,500, from vegetables $1,565, from other sources $2,879. These farmers do not keep any live stock except horses and very few of them; for after the land is once plowed and furrowed so as to make the ridges for plants and the irrigating trenches, all of the work is done by hand with hoe, weeding knife, and a few other hand tools of the simplest kind.

Only a few of these men are farming in partnership, but they frequently "swap work." In this way, and with the aid of their wives who (when living here as most of them do) work in the field, most of these farmers do not find it necessary to employ help regularly. Those who have the largest holdings must do so, however, and the majority require some outside assistance during the straw-

berry harvest. Except, occasionally, where white men with teams are hired to break the ground, only Japanese are employed.

With little money invested in horses and implements, and with small wages bills as the rule, little capital is required in small farming of this kind. Further light will be thrown upon the matter, however, by the details which follow relating to the settlement and progress of the farmers who are tilling these 20 tracts of land.

These Japanese growers have not competed to any great extent with native farmers. A few of the latter, it is true, are growing bush fruit and some of them (in order to get the necessary hand labor done) have found it expedient to rent their land to the Japanese. Chinese have engaged extensively in the growing of "truck," as have some Italians also, but the markets for their crops have not been appreciably affected by the Japanese competition, for little of their land is devoted to the production of the same crops. There has been a tendency, however, because of Japanese competition for land, along with other factors, for rents to rise. As yet, however, neither the direct nor the indirect effects upon other races wrought by Japanese farming have been serious.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE FARMERS.

Practically all of these farmers investigated and their wives are between 30 and 45 years of age. Only two of the men, and none of the women, however, have been in the continental United States as long as ten years (General Table 200). A large number had, after marriage, gone to Hawaii as laborers upon the sugar plantations, and then upon tiring of life there, and learning through friends of the better opportunities found here, came to the continent. Indeed, no fewer than 11 of the 20 individual farmers and head partners—usually with their wives—had come to the United States in this way.

Most of these men were originally of the farming class in Japan, a few being farmers, but the majority sons of farmers, living and working with the father. Those who came directly from Japan brought little money with them, but several of those who came from Hawaii had several hundred dollars they had saved. Of a total of 23 (11 of whom came from Hawaii), 1 had, upon arrival in the United States, more than $1,000, a second more than $500, 2 others between $400 and $500, 3 others between $300 and $400, and 4 others between $200 and $300, while the remaining 12 had less than $200. Upon arrival, 5 of 20 at once became tenant farmers by joining friends who had preceded them and were so engaged. Most of the others found employment as farm laborers and domestics (General Table 193). These soon became tenant farmers, for the majority had been accompanied by their wives and were not inclined to remain longer than was absolutely necessary in the ranks of migratory farm labor. By leasing for a share of the crop, by liberal credit from Chinese, Japanese, and white storekeepers, by working in summer on the ranches near by or in the cannery at Alviso, nearly all of these men were enabled to become tenant farmers within four years and most of them in one or two years of their arrival in the United States.

Seven of the 20 single farmers and senior partners first leased for a half share of the crops, doing the handwork only. Later cash rentals were substituted for share rentals, usually on other land, as is shown by the fact that at present all of these farmers are paying cash rentals for at least a part of the land they till and that only three give a share of the crop for any part of it.

Thirteen of these 20 stated that when they first began to lease they were provided with supplies on credit by Chinese dealers in San Jose, by Japanese storekeepers in San Jose and Alviso, and by a white dealer in Santa Clara. Seven of the latter still obtain their supplies in the same way and from the same sources, the amounts of the advances during the preceding year varying from $50 to $600 and averaging $290 per man. The others are now able to purchase for cash and save about 10 per cent on their purchases in that way.

Thirteen of these 20, and the wives in several instances, worked for wages for from one to four years while developing their farms and berry patches. The men find employment at $1.50 per day on the fruit ranches not far away while the women secure work in the cannery at Alviso, where their earnings, which are on a piece basis, average more than $1 per day. The older farmers can now make a living without taking outside work, but those who have leased land more recently frequently combine work for wages with work on their plots of ground.

The Japanese farmers have little property and have not, on the whole, been successful in increasing the sums they brought with them to the localities in which they live. Indebtedness allowed for and furniture, worth little, excluded,* 5 of the 20 have nothing, 5 more have less than $50, 1 has between $50 and $100, 4 have between $100 and $250, 2 have between $250 and $500, and 2 have between $500 and $1,000. The remaining farmer did not give data on this point, but was worth more than any of the others. The total amount of all property owned by 19 farmers, indebtedness deducted, is $2,347.67, or an average of $123.56 per man. Three have more property than when they settled in the locality ($1,315, as against $650), while 13 have less ($957, as against $6,100). Yet this showing is somewhat misleading for most have become tenant farmers in recent years, and, while developing their gardens, have been sinking their capital and labor in the soil without showing the increased value in the property statements. The comparison is of value chiefly as a bit of evidence indicating the way in which these tenant farmers have started and the position they now occupy. Better evidence of their financial success is found in the profits realized or losses sustained during the year 1907. After paying all expenses, including the cost of living, 11 of 23 made profits averaging $440.90, 1 had a deficit of $200, while 11 met all expenses at the end of the year. The facts noted above in connection with the accumulation of property would apply here also but with less force. On the other hand, however, the prices received for berries during 1907 were unusually high, a factor tending to cause the profits to be unusually large. Most of these farmers are married and their wives are with them in the United States. Largely because of this and the fact that these farmers have found it

*The crops had been harvested at the time of the investigation.

difficult to make ends meet while developing their farms, they sent little money abroad. During the year preceding the investigation only 5 of 23 sent money abroad, the total amount being only $850. The laborers send much more.

At the time of coming to the United States 7 of 23 farmers were single. Two of these have since married in this country. Of the 16 who were married previous to immigrating to this country, 13 brought their wives with them upon coming and 1 has been joined by his wife more recently. Thus only 2 of the 18 wives are abroad. (General Table 197.) Most of the other 16 find regular employment in the field and in cooking for the hired help, or in the cannery at Alviso when it is in operation.

An unusually large percentage of these farmers expect to remain permanently in the United States and later to purchase land. Thirteen expressed their intention of so doing, five expected to return to Japan, while the remaining five were in doubt as to what they would eventually do. The majority appear to be strongly determined to "get on," to purchase land, and to reside permanently in this country.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

The Japanese farmers, with the single exception of one man who has leased an entire farm and lives in the house formerly occupied by the owner, live in small two, three, or four room cottages built for if not by them. The houses are "boxed up" of rough boards or "shakes," unbattened, unplastered, and not ceiled. In the majority of cases one room serves as living room, kitchen, and dining room, but in some cases a shed-like "lean-to" is provided for cooking and eating. The floors are uncarpeted and the walls unadorned save for picture advertisements. The furnishings are simple and inexpensive, generally being worth less than $50. The articles of furniture are usually one or two American beds, two or three kitchen chairs or stools, a bench, a kitchen table, and a few cooking utensils and dishes. The open fire—the primitive Japanese method—is usually employed for cooking as well as heating, though in some cases oil stoves or American cook-stoves have been adopted. The housing and furnishings are far below the standard of native white tenant farmers. The details differ, but the standard is neither much better nor much worse than among the agricultural classes in Japan from which these farmers have come.

Data were also collected relating to the character and cost of food and drink. Most of these farmers produce the vegetables they use; the other things needed are purchased from Chinese and Japanese stores in San Jose, from white dealers in Santa Clara, or from a Japanese store in Alviso. Most of the supplies are purchased from one white dealer, however, because he sends a man through this district each week to take orders and delivers the goods at the houses free of charge, and, at the same time, extends credit rather liberally. Japanese articles of food are very extensively used and the native methods of cooking are employed. The cost of foods purchased—which represents only a part of their consumption—is shown in General Table 195. The median expenditure was between $6 and $7 per person per month.

A few typical cases will indicate the standard of living more definitely. One farmer cultivating 8 acres received $490 for produce sold during the year previous to the investigation. He had a small garden in which he grew vegetables for family use. His expenditures for food, clothing, and miscellaneous items for himself, wife, and 3-year-old child amounted to $350—$240 for food and drink, $50 for clothes, and $60 for other things. He met expenses for the year. Another farmer with 7½ acres received $1,200 for berries sold. He produced a few vegetables for his own use. For himself, wife, and infant, he spent $180 for food and drink, $60 for clothes, and $200 for other things, including a doctor's bill. He saved $300. Another farmer sold $529 worth of produce from 3 acres. His expenditures on account of himself, wife, and two small children, were $220 for food and drink, $35 for clothes, and $70 for miscellaneous items. After paying his rent he saved $160.

Most of these Japanese farmers have come from the rural classes in which the largest percentage of illiteracy prevails. Yet, of 23 males (who were 14 years of age or over at time of coming to United States) all but 3 could read and write their native language. Of 16 women, however, 4 were illiterate. (General Table 207.)

As indicated by their knowledge of English these farmers, taken as a group, have been assimiliated only to a slight extent. Of 24 males over 10 years of age, 11 can speak no English. The same is true of 17 of 20 females—who have lived in the United States a somewhat shorter time and have come into contact with white persons to a much less extent. Moreover, of those speaking English the vast majority do not command the language well enough to answer other than the simplest questions in it. Of the men, 11 read and write English to some extent. The corresponding number of women is 2. (General Table 204.) Several of those who read and write English had acquired this ability in mission schools abroad or in San Francisco.

Another index to the degree of assimilation and to the interests of the Japanese is found in the newspapers taken. Twelve of the 20 groups subscribed for no newspapers at all, while the others subscribed for those printed in the Japanese language only. Five of the latter had one newspaper each, one 2, and two who are secretaries of organizations 4 and 5, respectively. In this connection it should be said, however, that the colony life which in a large measure obtains, enables those who do not subscribe for newspapers of their own to make use of those taken by others.

The little social life of these Japanese centers in San Jose, where, in addition to the usual places of amusement conducted by the members of this race, they have established a theater. The Buddhist Mission, to which 12 of the 23 farmers belong, is also located there. Four belong to the Methodist Mission at San Francisco, and some of these attend the local church at Alviso, where they are welcomed.

The organizations other than those of a religious character represented among these farmers are the Japanese Association of America and the Japanese Agricultural Alliance. Ten of the 23 farmers are members of the former organization. The Japanese Agricultural Alliance is a purely local organization of farmers about Agnews. Its object is to promote the interests of these farmers and, in such ways

as are open to it, to care for those who are in distress. Practically all of the tenant farmers of the locality are members of this alliance.

There are between 20 and 30 Japanese children of school age in the vicinity of Agnews and Alviso. In the former place the very few who have been sent to school have been denied admission in an indirect way because of prejudice against them. At Alviso, on the other hand, the Japanese are welcomed at the school, and are regarded as very desirable pupils in every way. The Japanese farmers, by their contributions, have assisted in defraying the cost of the school building, though they have little or no taxable property, thus showing their appreciation of and interest in the educational facilities offered by the community. They have also fitted up a school room to serve as a supplementary school, where the Japanese children go each day, at the close of the public-school session, to learn to read and write English and to acquire the outlines of the history of Japan.

Aside from the associations between the children in school and a few of the adults at church, there is little contact between the Japanese farmers and their families and the white people of the localities in which these farmers live. There is some prejudice against the Japanese, but it has not taken the form of active opposition to the farming class. At Alviso, however, strong feeling is exhibited by those who are more or less dependent upon the local cannery against the employment of Asiatics. The cannery has for years been controlled by Chinese, and Asiatics predominate among the hands now employed.

Chapter VIII.

JAPANESE TRUCK GARDENERS ABOUT SACRAMENTO, CAL., WITH COMPARISONS WITH THE ITALIANS

[For General Tables see pp. 838 to 847.]

INTRODUCTION.

There are about 150 truck gardeners and berry growers who sell their products in the Sacramento market to be locally consumed. Eighty or more of these are Japanese, some 45 or 50 are Chinese, and between 20 and 25 are North Italians. Other races find practically no place in this small farming. These producers bring their produce to the free market and dispose of a good part of it to hucksters and peddlers. The peddlers in the city are largely Chinese; the hucksters, Japanese, Italians, and "white men." All told, they number about 70. Besides these there are three hucksters who serve the country communities and small villages near by. After these peddlers and hucksters obtain their supplies, the numerous growers sell to the many fruit stands and vegetable stalls and the large groceries of Sacramento.

A short distance south of Sacramento, along the Sacramento River, are two groups of gardeners. One is on the "Y street road," the other on the "Riverside road." The former group includes some 10 Japanese and 15 Chinese, the latter, 10 Japanese, 15 Chinese, and about 10 Italians. Between Sacramento and Brighton, 5 miles to the east, there are 8 Japanese, 3 Chinese, and several Italian gardeners. Among the latter, however, are three farmers who produce some truck along with grain and hay on large farms (100, 80, and 30 acres, respectively). Near Broderick, a village across the Sacramento River, there are some 15 Japanese and 10 Chinese gardeners. A few gardeners of these races are found also in other localities not specializing in the growing of truck. Finally, a large number of Japanese berry growers and gardeners come to the Sacramento market from Florin, a village some 10 miles south of the city.

The Chinese have long engaged in growing vegetables for the Sacramento market. Indeed for many years the vast majority of the gardeners were of that race. More recently, however, their numbers have diminished somewhat as an effect of the exclusion laws and with the growth of population and expansion of the market other races have entered this branch of production, so that they have become a less and less important element in the total number.

A small number of Italians have migrated directly to Sacramento since shortly after 1870, while others in recent years have moved there from other places—chiefly along the lower Sacramento. Toward 1890 they began to grow vegetables, and from 1890–1900 occupied a place in this industry as important as that occupied by the Chinese.

The Chinese gardeners have always been tenants. So were most of the Italians to begin with. As a rule, after working for wages for a few years they have formed a partnership or purchased a share in one

already organized. After gardening as a member of one of these groups of from two to nine partners for a few years the typical Italian has purchased land and become an independent grower. As a result of this evolution, which usually takes place, perhaps one-half of the Italian gardens are owned by the single grower and contain from 5 to 20 acres, and are worth from $1,500 to $5,000. The other gardeners are cash tenants who have little property, who usually form partnerships, and in this way hold larger tracts of land.

The first Japanese came to Sacramento about thirty years ago, but their numbers did not amount to 100 until shortly after 1890. From that time, however, Sacramento has served as a distributing point for laborers for the orchards, vineyards, and gardens along the Sacramento and its tributaries and for the orchards about Newcastle. In fact, it has been the most important distributing point in California for agricultural laborers. Beginning about 1895, a few of these Japanese leased land and engaged in truck gardening, and since 1903 the number of such gardeners has rapidly increased until they now are the most important race engaged in that branch of production. As a result of their influx, it is asserted by growers of other races, the amount of produce has been increased more rapidly than the needs of the market warrant, and the Italians, who are not technically so efficient, are being forced to give up gardening because of the losses they have sustained. However this may be, it is true that few Italians have taken up the growing of vegetables for this market in recent years.

Agents of the Commission collected schedules for 7 of the Italian and 17 of the Japanese gardens. The former are too few for statistical use. Moreover, the data obtained for financial statements were inaccurate and untrustworthy. For these reasons the schedules collected are not used save for comparison here and there with the Japanese. The data obtained for the Japanese are presented in the following sections of this report.

THE SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE JAPANESE TRUCK GARDENERS.

The total acreage of these 17 Japanese truck gardens was 183. The smallest contained 4 acres, the largest 37 acres. The median was 10, the average 10.76 acres. (General Table 209.)

Of the 183 acres, 178 were leased for cash, while 5 were owned by one man, who leased 5 acres more. At the time they were leased, 9 of these truck farms were irrigated and devoted to the growing of vegetables, 5 were tracts of "hay land," 1 was a tract of pasture land, while 2 were covered with brush and had to be cleared and reduced to cultivation. About one-half of the land leased was of the first of the classes just mentioned, one-third of the second, a tenth of the third, and 12 acres of the fourth. In all probability these proportions would hold of all the land leased by the Japanese engaged in the growing of truck. The rents paid varied from $10 to $40 per acre. In half of the instances, however, the rent was either $25 or $26 and the average for all $24.03 per acre. (General Table 209.)

The land is leased without unusual restrictions as to its use, and the leases ordinarily cover a period of several years. Moreover, these farmers provide their own equipment, each having one or more horses and owning tools and implements. They are much more independent

than the vast majority of the berry growers and orchardists in other communities.

These gardeners have no live stock other than their horses, and engage in truck gardening only. Last year the value of products sold varied from $640 from 5 acres to $9,000 from 37 acres conducted by 9 partners. The total receipts from sales amounted to $42,445, an average of $2,496.76 per farm and of a little more than $238 for each of the 178 acres cultivated. A few grow one crop only, say tomatoes, but the majority grow a great variety of crops, including tomatoes, beans, peas, early potatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, and cantaloupes. The Japanese are excellent gardeners and succeed in producing more per acre than the Italian gardeners in the same neighborhoods.*

Thirteen of these truck farms are conducted as individual, the remaining four as partnership enterprises. In two cases there were two partners, in one four, and in the other nine. Most of the work is done by these farmers and their wives, except during two of the summer months when additional help is required.

Some of the gardeners must hire laborers throughout the year, however. At the time of the agent's visit 20 Japanese all told were employed for wages. Fourteen of these were paid from $1.10 to $1.60 per day and provided with board at actual cost, the average wage being $1.37 per day. The remaining 6 were paid from $1.10 to $1.50 with board, the average wage being $1.31. This is somewhat more than the Italians pay their countrymen who work for them. The customary wage among them is $1 per day with board.

Of the 30 individual farmers and partners, 16 had been in the United States less than five years; 8 between five and ten years; 2 ten years; an equal number eleven years; and 2 thirteen and sixteen years, respectively. Nine of them had immigrated to the United States upon leaving school and when under 20 years of age, and 5 more when 20 or over, but under 25. On the other hand, a comparatively large number had already reached their prime before leaving their native land in search of better opportunities. No fewer than 14 had reached the age of 30 or more, and 5 of these were between 35 and 40, 3 between 40 and 45, and 1 more than 45 years of age, at the time of coming to the continental United States. (General Table 213.) The unusual number of older men among these immigrants is accounted for largely by the fact that 14 had migrated first to Hawaii, where they had been employed on the sugar plantations, while another came to the United States from Mexico. The other half immigrated directly to the continental United States.

A large percentage of the older men among them had been engaged in farming or in business on their own account but not with the desired success. Most of the others had been assisting with the work on their fathers' farms. Of 17 individual farmers and head partners from whom complete data were obtained, 6 had been farmers, 5 had been farming for their fathers, 4 had been in business, 1 had been

* The value of the crops sold from seven Italian gardens, containing 97 acres, was $12,150, or a little more than $125 per acre. This striking difference between the Italian and Japanese returns is explained, partly, however, by the fact that one or two of the small Italian gardens were not successful.

a city wage-earner, and 1 had been a plantation laborer in Hawaii before coming to the United States. (General Table 210.)

Eleven of the 17 brought less than $100 upon coming to the United States, and the largest sum brought was less than $300. All found their first employment as wage laborers, 13 as farm hands in various parts of California, 3 as railroad laborers, and 1 as a domestic. (General Table 211.) Some were attracted to Sacramento in search of work, 5 came there to engage in independent farming for the first time, while 2 came there after having been tenant farmers in other localities. In the majority of cases, they were able to become tenant farmers within a few years of their arrival in the United States. Of 15, 2 began to lease the first, 2 the second, 1 the third, 3 the fourth, 1 the fifth, 3 the sixth, 2 the tenth, and 1 the twelfth year after their arrival in this country. Though practically all began as cash tenants, many had little or no capital. In fact half of them had less than $300 of property, and a few had no property. These men usually formed partnerships or made extensive use of credit. About half purchased their supplies on credit and 6 of the 17 reported that they still obtain advances in this form, the aggregate amount received during 1908 being $1,000. Moreover, a large percentage of them borrowed money from friends to obtain the small amounts of capital necessary to begin truck farming, and 5 of the 17 report small personal debts of this character still owing by them.

With two or three exceptions, these men have been farming only a few years and have not succeeded in accumulating much property. The net value of all property owned, except furniture and growing crops, was reported by 2 as being less than $100, by 6 (including these 2) as less than $500, by 11 as less than $1,000. Of the remaining 6, 4 had $1,000 but less than $1,500, and 2 $1,500 but less than $2,500. The gross value of all property in their possession was $14,345.33, or an average of $843.84 per farmer. The indebtedness to be offset against this sum amounted to $1,415, of which $1,000 was of mortgage indebtedness on a 5-acre tract of land purchased by one gardener in 1907 for $1,500. It is clear that these farmers are not well to do, practically all of their property consisting of a few horses and implements required for cultivating the land and hauling the produce to the market, and household furniture.

Most of these truck farmers have not been very successful in making money. Fourteen have made some money, while 3 have lost. The former, by their labor and industry, have succeeded since coming to this community in increasing the total of their property from $3,170 to $9,842.83, while the latter, bringing $4,000, have now only $3,087.50. None has been strikingly successful, nor has anyone conspicuously failed. In connection with these financial statements, it must be remembered, however, that most of these men had recently begun farming and that all of the tenants had improved the land with reference to securing good results in later years and that the value of these improvements is not included in their statements of property owned.

Inasmuch as most of these men have been farming for only a short time, the profits realized over and above operating expenses and the cost of their living is a better index to the degree of their prosperity than the amount of property they have succeeded in accumulating. During the year 1908, 3 met expenses, 4 (on 1 farm) lost money—

$500, all told—while the remaining 23 realized a profit. The amount reported by 22 of these men varied from $142 to $800 and amounted to $7,764. Nine made between $100 and $250, 7 between $250 and $500, and 6 between $500 and $800. The median amount was $342, the average $352.91, which is little more than the balance of the agricultural laborer who succeeds in obtaining fairly steady employment. Some of the gardens, however, required great outlay and had not reached the point of greatest productivity, so that the profits realized were less than would normally be secured.

Six of these Japanese, realizing a profit in 1908, sent money abroad for the support of their families and relatives and the education of their children. The sums sent varied from $30 to $500 and amounted to $1,310.[a] Most of the remaining profit was deposited in Japanese banks in Sacramento or loaned to friends.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

Seventeen of the male members of the Japanese families investigated are married, 13 are single, and one is widowed. (General Table 214.) Thirteen were married previous to immigrating to the United States, 2 were married during subsequent visits to Japan, and 2 were married in this country. Three, including 1 who, with his wife, had been in Hawaii, brought their wives with them. Three other wives have joined their husbands more recently. Hence, of the 17 wives, 10 are in the United States, 7 in Japan. (General Table 213.) Of the 30 farmers, 7, for the most part married men with wives in the United States, expressed their intention of remaining permanently in this country. Fifteen, on the other hand, expected to return to their native land at a later time, while the remaining 8 were in doubt as to what they would eventually do.[b] Four of these farmers are members of and attend the Buddhist Mission in Sacramento, 2 are members of the Japanese Methodist Mission, while the remaining 24 have no active membership in any religious organization.

A large percentage of these farmers came from the prefecture of Kochi, and 12 of them have membership in the club organized by the Japanese about Sacramento who have come from that prefecture. Aside from this the Japanese truck farmers are without organization. American fraternal organizations are closed to them.[c]

All of the Japanese farmers save one, and all of their wives, were found to be literate. (General Table 222.) All of the men, but only 2 women, could speak English. However, only 7 men and 2 women could read and write our language. (General Table 220.) The slight command of English by the women is explained in part by the fact that 5 of them had been in the United States less than five years and

[a] Several of the Italian truck farmers, like the Japanese, have families and relatives abroad who are dependent upon them for assistance. Of 10, 8 sent abroad during the year 1908 sums varying from $5 to $300 and amounting to $1,046.

[b] The 10 Italian gardeners all expect to remain permanently in the United States. Yet not one of them had taken out his first papers.

[c] This is true in a way of the Italians also. Yet some belong to the Italian chapters of the Druids and the Foresters. They also have a social organization known as the "Peimonte Reale," in which most of the Italian gardeners have membership.

none had been here more than nine. (General Table 222.)[a] Most of the Japanese are living most economically. Nine of the individuals and groups, for example, subscribed for no newspaper; the other 8 subscribed for from one to three—all published by Japanese in Sacramento or San Francisco and printed in their native language. This fact is indicative of the degree of their assimilation, their interests, and the character of the information they receive from printed sources.[b]

The housing is on the whole poor and the premises neglected. Some of the houses occupied are "bunk houses," others cottages erected for white families, while still others are rough "box houses" erected for or by the Japanese tenants. Most of them are small,[c] but inasmuch as the extra "help" hired during the busy season are usually provided with lodging elsewhere, there is not much overcrowding. Most of the dwellings are scantily furnished. In a large percentage of the cases the housework is poorly done by the men, and even where the wife is in the United States it is usually neglected in order that she may work in the field. In 9 of the 17 cases the agent reported the care of the house as "bad," in the other 8 as "fair."[d]

Data were also gathered with reference to the cost of food and drink. In making use of these data, however, it should be remembered that these Japanese are all gardeners and produce most of the vegetables they use. Their purchases are chiefly of tea and soft drinks, rice, canned fish and meats, and sauce—most of them at Japanese provision stores in Sacramento.[e] The 17 farming groups reported the cost per month per person as varying from $5 to $10. The median figure was $7.50, the average $7.11 per month.

The social life of these truck farmers, their families, and employees centers in Sacramento, near by, where there are many forms of amusement conducted by Japanese. Their relations with the white population are almost entirely incidental to the transaction of business. There is a strong prejudice among the white people against the Japanese which practically precludes contact in other forms save in exceptional instances.

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[a] Of 11 Italian men, 1 could not speak English, 6 could speak but not read or write it, while 4 could speak, read, and write the language. Of 3 women, 1 could speak, but none could read or write English. The Italians had been in the United States much longer than the Japanese, but on the whole had little better command of our language. It should be remembered, however, that half of these Japanese had been in Hawaii before coming to the continental United States.

[b] Only 2 of 7 individual and groups of Italian farmers subscribed for a newspaper. One of these took a local paper printed in English, the other an Italian weekly paper published in San Francisco.

[c] Five had 2 rooms; four, 3 rooms; three, 4 rooms; three, 5 rooms; one 6 and one 7 rooms.

[d] The Italian farmers as a rule have larger houses, but they are usually equally neglected, and frequently the housekeeping is "bad." However, where the farm and house are owned there is a greater degree of permanency in the relation and the standard of comfort in housing is better than among the Italian and Japanese tenants. Frequently the houses of the Italians are crowded with laborers, for they are usually given board and lodging by the employer.

[e] Six reported that they purchased all supplies at Japanese stores, while 10 reported that they purchased at Japanese and American stores. In the latter cases, however, most of the food supply is purchased at Japanese stores; feed and implements and other things needed in truck gardening chiefly at American stores.

Chapter IX.

ORTH ITALIAN FARMERS OF SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[For General Tables see pp. 848 to 855.]

INTRODUCTION.

Sonoma County has for many years been known for the diversity its agricultural interests. Wine, fruit, hops, grain, and poultry d live stock are all important products, but for some time past the st-named products have been increasing in importance as com- red with grain and live stock. The development of the intensive rming found in viticulture and hop growing has been closely con- cted with immigrant agricultural labor, and especially with the ttlement of North Italians, who, in 1900, ranked second in number ong the foreign-born of the county.

Though vineyards were early developed in Sonoma County, the ape-growing and wine-making industries have been intimately nnected with the Swiss-Italian colony formed in 1881. At that ne a number of Italian business men of San Francisco organized cooperative group and purchased 1,500 acres of land which had eviously been devoted to sheep ranching. Forty other localities re first inspected, but the soil and climate of Sonoma County emed to correspond most closely to those of the most successful neyards in Italy. At the time the chief object of this organization as to give employment to Italian immigrants, many of whom were employed in San Francisco. For 16 years the enterprise was not ccessful from the point of view of income, but to-day the corpora- on into which the original colony was reorganized owns vineyards d wineries in eight counties of California. The corporation has rge offices, salesrooms, and vaults in San Francisco and New York. he combined cooperage of the several wineries is over 14,250,000 llons.

This Italian corporation has employed thousands of Italians in its neyards and wineries in the different parts of California. Many the men, however, have not been content to remain wage-earners d have sought farms of their own. A large number have settled Sonoma County, and the majority of these are located near the neries conducted by the Italian-Swiss company. Yet, among ese farmers, there are a number who first engaged in business of ne kind and then purchased farms.

Some of the Italian farmers settled in Sonoma County immigrated the United States with their families, but the majority came as ung, single men. Moreover, though some came direct to California join friends or relatives already located there, the majority have rked in different parts of the United States before moving west. The Italian farmers have usually acquired grazing land, or other

lands not fully exploited, and devoted them to intensive farming. A few are engaged chiefly in fruit growing, but the majority are vineyardists, a branch of farming in which many had had experience in their native land, and others, as laborers, in this country. Not infrequently fruit growing and viticulture are conducted on the same ranch. The grapes are converted into wine at the small wineries which some of the farmers maintain, or at the larger wineries not far distant, to which they are sold. The fruit is sold in the general market or shipped to San Francisco, which is not far away and easily reached by steam and electric cars.

An agent of the Commission secured schedules for 15 of these North Italian farmers and their families during the late autumn of 1908. Though the number of schedules is small, it is adequate to show most of the details of importance relating to their farming and to the farmers themselves as a class. The details are presented in the following sections of this report.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE NORTH ITALIAN FARMERS.

Of the 15 farms included in the investigation, 12 were owned by the farmers who tilled them, 2 were leased, while 1 was in part owned and in part leased. (General Table 225.) The total acreage was 1,939.5, of which 1,696.5 was owned and 243 rented by these farmers. The rent paid by one tenant was $5.50 per acre, by another $4.50 per acre, by the third, a half share of the crops produced. Thirteen of the farms were conducted as individual enterprises, two as partnerships. In one case, three partners cultivated a farm of 190 acres; in the other, two partners owned and cultivated a farm of 48 acres.

Most of the farms owned or leased by the North Italians are comparatively large. One of those investigated contained 463 acres, another 448 acres, and four others more than 125 acres each. Each of the remaining nine contained from 15.5 to 66 acres. (General Table 225.) The average acreage per farm is 129.3, but because of the comparatively large number of the smaller holdings, the median farm contained but 50 acres.

With the exception of a few of the larger holdings, practically all of the land embraced in these farms is tillable and cultivated. The farming carried on is primarily for the market, though all of the families investigated had gardens and orchards for their own use, and practically all kept cows, hogs, and poultry, which, with the wine produced, largely supplied the table. The receipts from crops and wine sold during 1908 varied from $120 on a 48-acre farm with a growing vineyard, to $11,530. The receipts from sales from two farms were in excess of $10,000, from three in excess of $5,000 but less than $10,000, from two in excess of $3,000 but less than $5,000, from two in excess of $2,000 but less than $3,000, from two in excess of $1,000 but less than $1,500, from three in excess of $500 but less than $1,000, and from the remaining one $120. (General Table 225.) The total receipts from crops and wine sold were $61,932. Yet these figures are misleading for in two or three instances grapes had been purchased from neighboring farmers and converted into wine, which was then sold. Seven of the 15 farmers produced grapes chiefly, 4 grapes and fruit, 2 fruit, 1 grapes, fruit, and vege-

tables, and 1 fruit and vegetables. The receipts from wine sold by 5 farmers aggregated $27,270; from grapes sold by 7, $20,152.50; from other fruit sold by 8, $10,182; and from vegetables sold by 3, $3,535. The receipts from the sale of other things, including live stock, wood, hay, and dairy products, amounted to only $792. It is evident that these farmers are primarily vineyardists, wine makers, orchardists, and vegetable gardeners. In this they are typical of the vast majority of the Italian farmers in this county.

These farms are so large that much labor is required. In several instances laborers are employed for wages throughout the year, and in practically all cases help is hired during the busiest seasons, especially when grapes and fruit are picked. The farmers who conduct wineries also employ from 5 to 25 laborers at wine making during the vintage. The laborers regularly employed and the temporary winery hands are almost invariably Italians. They also do much of the fruit and grape picking, though Japanese are sometimes employed for this part of the farm work. The regular employees on the ranches are paid from $25 to $30 per month; other Italian hands, except those who are skilled workmen in the wineries, $1 per day. All of these receive board and lodging in addition to wages. The Japanese are paid the current rate per day or per piece, and their earnings are lower than those of the unskilled Italians.

Most of the Italian farmers have been in the United States many years. Indeed, most of those investigated had been living on the farms they now occupy for from 10 to 30 years. Of 14 male individual farmers and head partners, 5 had been in the United States from 30 to 50 years, 7 for from 15 to 27 years, 1 for 14, and only 1 for less than 5 years. Six of these 14 were 25 years of age or over, 7 from 20 to 25, and one 17 years of age at the time of coming to the United States. In Italy 8 of the 14 had been farmers, 4 farm hands, and 2 nonagricultural laborers. They had little money upon their arrival in this country, and all became wage laborers. Seven found their first employment as farm hands, 1 as a railroad laborer, and 6 in other occupations. (General Table 226.) Most of them worked for wages in such occupations as these for many years before becoming farmers on their own account. Two were employed for more than 20 years, five for 11 to 16 years, four from 5 to 10 years, and the remaining three for shorter periods before securing farms.

Most of the farms were purchased to begin with, the average price per acre being $96.82. Much of the land purchased had been used for grazing or for general farming; little of it was used intensively. The acreage these farmers began with has been greatly increased, and, more important, the larger part of it has been developed into vineyards, orchards, or gardens and used intensively. The first purchases of 13 aggregated only 675.5 acres. Subsequent purchases by 7 have increased the acreage owned to 1,696.5. (General Table 225.) The 327 of the 675.5 acres first purchased which were cleared and ready for use, have been increased to 1,062.5, which leaves 634 acres not yet brought into profitable use. Practically all of this land, however, is recently purchased and was part of large farms. This, too, will be improved as were the lands earlier purchased. At present, of the 1,939.5 acres constituting the 15 farms, 769.5 are in vineyards, 179 in orchard, and 52 in vegetable gardens.

The aggregate of the prices paid for the lands first purchased was $65,400. Of this sum, $37,800 was paid in cash, leaving a mortgage indebtedness of $27,600 outstanding against 8 farms. In spite of the fact that subsequent purchases of 1,021 acres at a cost of $71,790 have been made, the mortgage indebtedness has been reduced to $20,580, this being on 6 farms. (General Table 225.) The value of the holdings has greatly appreciated, partly because of the great improvements made and partly because of the general advance of real estate values throughout the community.

The financial progress of these farmers is shown by the amount of money they brought to the United States, the amount brought to the locality in which they are now settled, and the net value of the property owned (General Table 225). The amount of money brought to the United States by 14 was $914; the money brought to the locality was $39,710; the property now owned by the same 14 men is $427,087.50. All but one have more property than when they settled there. Yet the amounts of property owned by the several farmers vary greatly. The net value of property, other than furniture, of two tenants is between $500 and $1,000; of one landowner between $1,500 and $3,000. The other 11 farmers are well off. The value of the property of one of these is $5,810; of five, between $10,000 and $25,000; of five others, over $25,000. (General Table 225.) A few of the farmers have large property interests other than those represented by the farms they occupy.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

These North Italian farmers live in a very comfortable way. Their houses for the most part are large and well built. Several have really beautiful residences, supplied with all modern conveniences. The average number of rooms per house is 7.27. Nearly all have general living rooms as well as separate dining rooms. The majority of the houses are well furnished, and several families have pianos. Among these Italian farmers are some who came as laborers, expecting later to return to Italy, but the leasing and purchase of land is indicative of the fact that they have all settled permanently in the United States. Most of those who came to this country when more than 21 years of age, and who have been here five years or more, have become naturalized. Of 11 such, 8 have become citizens, another has first papers, and 2 are still aliens. Of the 2 others who came when less than 21 years of age, 1 has second papers and 1 is still an alien. They consider the political situation in the United States, as well as other conditions, to be better than in Italy. Yet these farmers are very little concerned about politics, as their main interests have always centered in making money. Members of the second generation who are living in cities, however, take more interest in political events.

These farmers are married men with families. Their relations with their native land are no longer close. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that they sent only small sums of money abroad as gifts during the year 1908, the aggregate amount sent by 15 being only $281.

In literacy the North Italians rank much higher than the South Italians. Among the 15 families from which data were secured there were 35 foreign-born North Italians 10 years of age or over. Eighteen of the 19 females and 10 of the 16 foreign-born males could read and write some language. (General Table 238.) With a single exception, the illiterates were found among the older immigrants. Two of 17 immigrant males and 4 of 21 immigrant females could not speak English. While 2 of the females who could not speak English had been in this country less than five years, 1 male and 1 female had been here between five and nine years, and an equal number more than ten years. Though the great majority speak English, only a small minority can read and write the language, and these are almost without exception those who immigrated when children. (General Tables 233 to 236.)

The foreign and native-born children of the Italian farmers are usually given good public-school educations. This is indicated by the fact that all of the 28 native-born 10 years of age or over can read and write English, and that all but 1 of 23 between 6 and 15 years of age were attending school. (General Tables 237 and 240.) Some of these children are sent to high school upon the completion of the course of the rural graded school.

Two tenant and two landowning farmers, the latter with more than $12,000 and $17,000 each, subscribed for no newspaper or serial publication, and four others subscribed for only one newspaper—a fact indicative of thrift and of a low standard of culture. Of the 11 households subscribing for one or more newspapers, 3 had only one each and these were printed in Italian. Of the remaining 8, 4 subscribed for newspapers printed in English only, while 4 subscribed for two or more, some printed in English and some in Italian.

The Italians of the farming class have not intermarried with other races to any great extent. Four of the 15 farmers investigated were married previous to their immigration; of the others all save 1 married immigrant Italian women within a comparatively few years of their arrival in this country. The natives born of immigrant Italian parents, however, more frequently intermarry with persons of the non-Italian races. Yet of 7 Italian-American females of the 15 families investigated, who had married, 6 have North Italian immigrants and only 1 an American as husbands. Of the 3 Italian-American males who have married, 2 married Italian women and 1 an American. It is interesting to note also that the majority of the women had married young, for few of them were yet 21 years of age.

While the majority of Italians are Catholics, a number of these families attend churches of other denominations. But in this locality there is no distinct Italian church where the services are in the native tongue. These Italians have no fraternal organizations of their own. It is true, however, that one or two belong to benevolent societies which have their headquarters in San Francisco. A much larger number are members of American organizations in the near-by towns. Six of the farmers investigated belong to the Druids, 1 to the Odd Fellows, while 1 was a member of the Foresters of America.

This small group of North Italian families stands to-day as typically representative of partially assimilated foreigners. Most of them have been in the United States for many years; some of them came as children and have attended American public schools. Since living on their farms, they have been scattered throughout the community and brought into frequent contact with other races in business, in church, and in social life. Moreover, there has been little prejudice against them when living under these conditions, so that the process of assimilation has been rendered less difficult than in most communities.

Chapter X.

ITALIAN VEGETABLE GARDENERS OF SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

[For General Tables see pp. 856 to 863.]

INTRODUCTION.

While San Francisco draws its supply of the coarser vegetables, asparagus, and celery from many farms conducted by various races in several counties of California, most of the "green vegetables" are obtained through the Colombo market, which is an Italian organization, located at Pacific and Clark streets. This market is maintained by "The San Francisco Gardeners and Ranchers' Association," which was organized for that purpose in 1874 and is incorporated under the laws of the State of California. In this market the 88 stalls are occupied by Italian growers. These growers bring their produce to the market the night before or the morning of its sale. They first fill the orders of the various storekeepers and commission men which have been filed with the superintendent of the market, after which they sell to all comers. The sale of vegetables is closely regulated by the rules of the association. Each week it fixes the prices at which produce may be sold. It also limits sale to wholesalers.

Though some of the Italian gardeners ship produce to other cities and towns and though some sell in San Francisco outside of the Colombo market, most of their produce is marketed through this institution. The acreage controlled by the producers is estimated at 8,000. The majority of the gardeners have small holdings, from a few to 25 acres, but perhaps as many as 25 have large ranches, some of them containing as many as 250 acres, devoted chiefly to growing the coarser vegetables, such as cabbage and cauliflower. The total number of men engaged in gardening, all Italians, may be roughly estimated as 1,100 or 1,200.

The larger number of the Italian gardens are located in the southern end of San Francisco County and the northern end of San Mateo County, not far from San Francisco Bay and within from 5 to 15 miles of the market. A smaller number, however, are on the other side of the mountain range, separating San Francisco Bay from the ocean, are farther removed from the market, and send their vegetables by train on a steam railway recently completed. Wherever located, however, the conditions among the gardeners do not materially differ from those which are found among those located in the southern end of San Francisco County. In the autumn of 1908 an agent of the Commission collected data from 24 of the farms there located, selected as typical of the larger number, and from some of the 79 farmers occupying them with their families.

The small farms occupied by the Italian gardeners in this locality are scattered among the several small towns which are a part of the city and county of San Francisco. They occupy the parts of small valleys and the slopes which have not been appropriated by industrial

establishments, or by the railroads for tracks and yards, or as residence sites, while the numerous hills, in so far as they are not used for residence purposes or held as plotted tracts, are used as pasture. Though a few of the North Italians, chiefly from Genoa and Parma, here settled are producing flowers, the majority are engaged in truck gardening. The land employed is all irrigated, either from artesian wells or from the small streams flowing through the valleys, and the climate is such that vegetables of some kind are being raised and marketed throughout the year. On some of the small holdings as many as 40 varieties are grown, including a number of Italian vegetables produced to meet the demand of the numerous Italian restaurants and households of San Francisco. By irrigating and heavily fertilizing the land the truck gardens have been made very productive, and by working long hours and practicing thrift most of the farmers have been able to live comfortably and to accumulate considerable property. Few of them, however, have purchased the land they till, for, lying near the city, it has a great speculative value, and when purchased the investment is too large for profitable farming. Hence the majority of the farmers are tenants. Moreover, they usually farm in groups of partners, numbering from 2 to 11. Each year new men appear as laborers, while some of those who have been previously working for wages purchase a share in a partnership or form a new one and become producers on their own account. Most of the recruits come from San Francisco, though a few who have friends among the farmers, or are averse to nonagricultural work, come direct from Italy.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE NORTH ITALIAN GARDENERS.

Eight of the holdings investigated by the agents of the Commission were farmed as individual enterprises, while 16 were farmed by partners, these numbering, all told, 71. (General Table 241.) In some instances the junior partners are sons or relatives of the head partner and live on the farm. More frequently, however, they live elsewhere and are associated in the business alone. The 24 farms investigated contained 615.5 acres, an average of approximately 8 acres per farmer. Four farms were owned, 15 were leased, while 5 were in part owned and in part leased by their operators. The number of acres owned was 114, the number leased, 501.5. (General Table 241.) All rentals took the form of cash and varied greatly—from $8 to $120 per acre per year. These variations are accounted for by the differences in the condition of the soil, the buildings, the lay of the land, and the difficulties involved in irrigating it.

The largest farm among those investigated contained 90 acres. Another contained 86, another 70, and another 50 acres, all of which are unusually large holdings when devoted to truck gardening. Of the remaining 20 farms, 4 contained from 30 to 36 acres, 2 from 20 to 29.5, while 13 others ranged from 2 to 17 acres. The remaining farm comprised 12 city lots. The farms averaged 26.8 acres, the median farm contained but 17. (General Table 241.)

One of the farms investigated was devoted exclusively to the production of flowers, the other 23 chiefly, if not exclusively, to vegetable gardening. During the last crop year reported, viz, 1907, 23 of the farms sold vegetables to the amount of $181,845; 4 sold flowers for $5,700, while an equal number sold swine and calves for $610.

Although these farmers have abundance of vegetables for their own use, they do not raise any fruit. They buy grapes, and manufacture wine for their own use. Almost all keep one or two cows or goats from which they supply their own milk and butter. In this way they produce or manufacure most of their own food supply.

The smallest receipts were $600 from the produce of a 2.5-acre holding. The largest receipts were $22,900 from a 50-acre farm owned by 8 partners. The receipts from the other farms were as follows: $720 from 1; $2,510 from another; from $3,000 to $5,000 from 6; from $5,000 to $10,000 from 9; and from $10,000 to $18,525 from 5. The average per farm was $7,839.

Much of the work in the Italian vegetable gardens is done by the numerous partners and the members of their families. Yet all but one farmer employ "outside help" for a part of the year at least, the number of employees on the several farms varying from 1 to 10. These employees are invariably Italians. They receive board and lodging, as a rule, with the farmer's family, in addition to their wages, which are from $25 to $30 per month in summer, and somewhat less in winter.

During the year preceding the investigation, 20 of 24 individual farmers and head partners realized a surplus over and above operating expenses and the cost of living. The amount of gain as reported varied from $20 as a minimum to $1,510 as a maximum, and averaged $611.75 per farmer. This includes some earnings by members of the families from outside work, however, for in several instances both boys and girls had employment in San Francisco for a part of the time. Nearly all of the gains realized were invested in improvements on the land. Of the 24 reporting, 15 sent money abroad during the year, but the aggregate amount was only $355.

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE NORTH ITALIAN TRUCK GARDENERS.

North Italians have long engaged in farming in the outskirts of San Francisco. Four of those from whom data were secured had been on their present farms over thirty years. Many had been in the United States for years before becoming independent farmers. Of 23, 11 had been in the United States from thirty to forty-five years; 6, twenty years, but less than thirty; and the same number from five to fourteen years. One farmer was 37 years old when he first came; 12 were from 20 to 26 years; 7 from 17 to 19 years; while 3 were 11 to 14 years of age when they came. Previous to coming to the United States, 19 of the 23 had belonged to the farming class, 2 to the city wage-earning class, while the remaining 2 had not been gainfully employed. Upon their arrival in this country they had little money, so that most of them became wage-earners. None had as much as $100, and only 3 had more than $25 upon their arrival. In this country 16 found their first employment as farm hands, 2 as common laborers, 2 as city wage-earners, while 2 became farmers at once by entering partnerships. The majority continued to work for wages for many years before they became independent farmers. Of 16 (excluding the 2 mentioned above) reporting data, 8 worked from ten to twenty-six years and the same number from one to eight years before engaging in farming on their own account.

The progress of these farmers is shown in various ways. While the acreage controlled by them individually since settling in the community has not materially increased, many improvements have been made on their holdings. Fences and houses have been built, pumping plants installed, and the soil improved by fertilization and cultivation. Of 560 acres obtained by first lease or purchase, only 295 were ready for use. At present practically all of the land held is devoted to intensive farming. Partly because of these improvements and partly because of the greater site values attaching to land in these localities, the value of the garden lands has greatly appreciated, with the result that the wealth of those who purchased several years ago has rapidly increased. Eight purchased farms at an aggregate cost of $49,300. The present value of these lands with their improvements and additional purchases of 13.5 acres is estimated at $217,500. (General Table 241.)

None of these gardeners had as much as $100 upon his arrival in this country. At the time of the investigation 2 reported property the net value of which was in excess of $25,000, 5 property worth from $10,000 to $25,000, 1 property worth $9,420, while another had $3,075. The remaining 5 had less than $1,500 each, the estimated values being $1,366, $1,260, $956, $320, and $111. These farmers have little "personal property." In spite of the fact that the majority are tenant farmers, most of the wealth of the entire group is in real estate. Hence the tenant farmers, though they have made many improvements upon the land occupied by them, have little wealth, while the landowners, who have profited by the increased land values, as a rule, have much wealth for truck gardeners as a class. Yet most of these farmers have been successful in accumulating some property since they settled in the locality. Of 13 reporting details, 11 now have property worth $174,148.03, as against $37,190 brought to the locality, while 2, bringing $1,400, have property with an estimated value of $1,276.25. (General Table 241.)

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

While some of the houses occupied by these Italian families are small, and some of them not in good repair, they are well kept. In several cases there are two houses on the farm—an old one occupied by the hired "help" and a new one occupied by the farmer's family. Some of the new houses are exceptionally good and are well furnished. As a rule, the floors are carpeted, and several of the families have pianos. Nearly all of the houses contain separate living and dining rooms, not used for other purposes.

Though some of these Italians did not immigrate with the intention of remaining permanently in the United States, with one exception they now expect to do so. Yet in spite of their long residence, knowledge of English, and intention to remain permanently in this country, the majority of those investigated had failed to become naturalized. Of 12 who came to this country when 21 years of age or over, and have been here for 5 years or more, 7 are aliens, while 5 have secured second papers. The majority take no active interest in politics, yet they prefer to live under our form of government. Their chief interest has been and is in making money.

Personal information was obtained from 30 immigrant male and 20 immigrant female North Italians in the 24 households. Of the 30

men, 26, of the 20 women, 11, were literate. With one exception the illiterates were found among those who had been in this country ten years or over. Of the 50 who were foreign-born, 2 have been in this country less than five years, 8 from five to nine years and 40 ten years or more. During this time all have learned to speak the English language. Only 16 of the entire number can read, and only 13 can both read and write the language, however, and most of these came to this country when children. Information was obtained also for 100 native-born of Italian father. Of the 79 who were 6 years of age or over, all could speak English, and of the 69 who were 10 years of age or over, all could read and write the language. Indeed, because of the influence of the children, English is generally spoken in these families, and the children usually have only a limited speaking knowledge of the Italian language. The children attend the public schools and receive a common-school education. Of 22 native-born and 2 foreign-born children between 6 and 13 years of age, all but 2 were attending school. Of 7, 14 and 15 years of age, 4 were still attending school, while 2 were at work, and 1 was at home. (General Tables 248 to 254.)

Closely connected with the use of English is the practice of the households in subscribing for newspapers and periodicals. Of the 24, 5 were without any newspapers, 3 subscribed for one paper each, and 2 for two printed in English, while 4 each subscribed for one newspaper printed in Italian. The remaining 10 subscribed for two or more newspapers each, some printed in the one language, some in the other. These details are indicative of a rather high standard of culture and of a fairly large degree of Americanization.

Four of the farmers investigated were married before coming to the United States. Twelve have since married immigrant women of their own race, while 7 have married Italian-Americans, and 1 a German-American woman. Most of the Italian immigrants married within a few years of their arrival in this country, and living with people of their own race, intermarriage with other races is not expected to occur frequently. Marriage within the race has been but slightly less characteristic of the native-born, however. Besides the 7 native females above noted who married North Italian immigrants, data were obtained with reference to the husbands or wives of 16 other native-born women and men who had married. With three exceptions they had married Italians or Italian-Americans. The three exceptions were cases in which two women married native Americans and another a German husband. Living in the suburbs with the Italian element predominating among the agricultural classes and near the Italian colonies of San Francisco, these Italians and their offspring have retained much of their natural clannishness.

The Italians are members of the Roman Catholic church. Some of them attend churches where the services are in English, others those where at least part of the service is in Italian. Their social life centers largely in the church and in societies connected with it.

Several of the farmers investigated were members of Italian beneficiary organizations and societies meeting in San Francisco. Among these were the Garibaldina, Societa Ligure, and the Mutua Beneficenza. A few also have membership in the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Druids.

Chapter X.

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[For General Tables see pp. 864 to 873.]

INTRODUCTION.

According to the census of 1900, the population of Santa Clara County was 60,216. Of that number, 14,561, or 24.2 per cent, were foreign-born, many races being represented among them. Two of the numerically more important of the foreign-born groups were the Italian and the Scandinavian, but their members constituted only 2.3 and 1.6 per cent, respectively, of the total population. Unlike most of the other foreign races which find a place in the population of the county, both the Italians and the Scandinavians have exhibited a strong desire to gain possession of farm land and to engage in agriculture. Most of the Italians have come to the community as laborers, and after saving sufficient money many of them have purchased farms and engaged in truck gardening or fruit growing, these two branches of agriculture, together with seed farming, being the chief agricultural interests of all but a few sections of the large county. Most of the Scandinavians have moved west after spending some years in the North Central States. It would appear that fully 80 per cent of the agricultural families had moved west in this way, while less than 20 per cent had come directly from their native lands to California, where they joined friends who had preceded them. The majority of them, when they came, had sufficient capital to engage in farming at once, and, as a rule, they purchased "raw land" and developed orchards. At the present time they, like the natives, are engaged principally in fruit growing, but a comparatively small number are engaged in general farming. Like the Americans, also, they do not engage to any considerable extent in vegetable gardening. The Scandinavian agricultural families have been fairly well assimilated before settling in the locality, and have purchased or leased farms scattered throughout the county and have become identified with American interests and life in almost every way.

The settlement of Scandinavians in the locality dates back at least thirty-five years, and has been coincident with the breaking up of most of the large land holdings which formerly existed and the development of horticulture until at present Santa Clara County ranks first among California counties in the deciduous fruit industry. The greatest influx of Danes and Swedes, however, occurred between 1880 and 1900. Since 1900 few have come to the locality. Their westward movement has been directed to other places where intensive farming has not been as extensively developed and where land is cheaper, and specially to the Northwest, i. e., Oregon and Washington—States which are more easily reached from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, and where the winter climate is found to be

more like that to which they have been accustomed than the climate of California.

An agent of the Commission in the autumn of 1908 secured data from 1 Danish-American and 20 Scandinavian farmers and their families, these being selected as typical of the larger number in the county. The data secured are presented in the following sections of this report.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

The 21 farmers included in the investigation leased or owned 20 farms, embracing 611.97 acres. Fifteen of the farms were owned by the farmers who occupied them, 2 were leased, while 3 were in part owned and in part leased. The number of acres owned was 407.47, the number leased for cash 68, the number leased for a share of the crop 136.5. The several holdings varied from a 1-acre plot to 92 acres. The average number of acres per farm was 30.6, while the median farm had 20 acres. (General Table 255.) The wide variation in size, as well as the size of the average and the median farm, correspond closely to the parallel facts as to holdings of other races, where these holdings are devoted to fruit growing.

The farms investigated were all devoted primarily to fruit growing. During the preceding year the receipts from sales of fruit from 18 farms (1 place was rented to another farmer, while the orchard on another was not yet bearing) amounted to $32,501, while the aggregate receipts from sales of other products from 19 farms studied amounted to only $2,645. The extent to which these farmers specialized in growing fruit is not greatly exaggerated by the figures just given, for the majority, because of the inadequate rainfall and the difficulties connected with irrigation, do not raise the greater part of the vegetables consumed by their families. Moreover, in using the land for the crop for which it is best adapted 14 of 18 produced only one or two different kinds of fruit for sale—e. g., cherries, prunes, and apricots. Though most of the Scandinavian farmers keep one or two cows and all have sufficinet poultry to supply their needs, they are engaged in highly intensive farming for the market.

Three of the 19 farmers had less than $500 as receipts from produce sold, two $500 and under $1,000, five $1,000 and under $1,500, two $1,500 and under $2,000, four $2,000 and under $3,000, two $3,000 and under $5,000, and one $5,000. (General Tables 255 and 258.) Only one, the farmer owning the 1-acre plot of ground, worked for wages, though some of the children were employed by others. Most of the farmers did all of the work on their own farms save the pruning of the trees and the harvesting of the fruit, when Japanese were usually employed to do the greater part of the work.

As noted above, the value of the fruit sold from 18 ranches during the year preceding the investigation was $32,501. The acreage of bearing orchards of the 18 ranches was 528.97. The receipts from fruit crops sold therefore averaged $61.44 per acre. Because of the large yield per acre the land, with orchards, is valued at from $250 to $800 per acre. The land and improvements, with one exception, had estimated values in excess of $2,500. The real estate of four had an estimated value of $2,500 but less than $5,000, of

four $5,000 but less than $10,000, of seven $10,000 but less than $25,000, of one $30,000. (General Table 255.) As the live stock was generally limited to a few work animals, one or two cows, and a few chickens, and the implements used were simple and inexpensive, property other than real estate had little value. In only 8 of the 20 cases did its value equal or exceed $500, and in only 2 did it amount to as much as $1,000.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

The position occupied by the Scandinavians has been gained after comparatively long residence in the United States. Of the twenty, four had immigrated before 1870, two in 1870 and 1871, respectively; nine between 1881 and 1888, and five between 1890 and 1896. Hence all had been in the United States more than ten years, all but two more than fifteen years, and all but five from twenty to forty-three years. All but five came when under 25, and nine of the twenty when under 20 years of age. (General Tables 255, 260, and 263.) With only three exceptions, they brought less than $100 with them, and none brought as much as $1,000. Before coming to the United States one had been a farmer, but all of the others had been assisting on their fathers' farms, employed as farm hands, or laborers in city occupations, or had not been gainfully occupied. They were drawn from the classes with little property, and approximately three-fourths of them from the agricultural class. Upon their arrival in this country one became a farmer, his son working with him, while thirteen of the remaining seventeen became farm hands. The others became wage-earners in various unskilled occupations. (General Table 256.)

Beginning thus, about one-half of the farmers investigated had established themselves as farmers within five or six years, but in two exceptional cases they continued to work for wages for twenty-one years. Immediately before coming to the locality where they now reside, five were engaged in farming, while one was in business. Upon coming to the locality, those reporting data had savings amounting to from $200 to $4,000 each. Thirteen began to farm at once, while seven worked for wages for a time. Fifteen of the entire number purchased farms at once, while three of those who first rented the land they tilled have subsequently become landowners. (General Table 255.)

The first purchases of the eighteen who now own their farms aggregated only 268.25 acres, and only 65.75, or, roughly, one-fourth, of this area had been improved and was ready for use at the time it was purchased. All but the more recent purchases were "raw land," which has been developed into orchards and otherwise improved. The average price paid per acre was $204.94. (General Table 257.) By subsequent purchases this acreage owned has been increased to 407.47, all of which is improved, and, with the improvements, is valued at $423.71 per acre, as against the $284.22 paid for it.

The data just presented show, in a way, the financial success of the farmers investigated. Of eighteen reporting complete data, sixteen have more property than when they came to the localities in which they reside—their net gains being the difference between the

$19,900 brought with them and the $145,688 they now own. Two, including one tenant farmer who had been in the community only two years, on the other hand, have less than they brought with them. On the whole, as shown by General Table 255, the great majority have been moderately successful, and a few who purchased land when it was cheap and have profited by the increased values due to the progress of the community have been strikingly successful in the accumulation of wealth. At the time of the investigation, one land-owning and two tenant farmers estimated the value of their property, indebtedness deducted, at less than $1,000. Of the others, one was worth $2,100; four, $2,500 but less than $5,000; five, $5,000 but less than $10,000; six, $10,000 but less than $25,000; and one, $31,175.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

The families of some of these Scandinavian farmers occupy well-built, modern cottages of 5, 6, or 7 rooms, while others occupy small cottages of 2 or 3 rooms in bad condition. The same differences are found in the furnishings, but the housekeeping is almost uniformly good. On the whole the housing and the standard of living of the Scandinavians compare favorably with that of the farmers of other races, and are superior to those of the more thrifty and equally well-off Italians.

These Scandinavian farmers, with one exception, came to the United States to find new homes, with the result that the majority have become citizens and take the usual amount of interest in political affairs. Of 10 who were 21 years of age or over at the time of immigrating, only 1, who expects to return to his native land, is an alien, 3 have first papers only, while 6 have secured their second papers. The remaining 10, who immigrated when under 21 years of age, have all become citizens.

There were 87 members of the households of the farmers investigated. Of these, 37 were foreign, 50 native-born. All of the foreign-born and all of the native-born 10 years of age or over were literate. Moreover, all of the Scandinavians could speak and read, while all but 4 could write, English. (General Tables 264 to 270.) Most of the foreign-born women had been assisted in acquiring a knowledge of English while employed as domestic servants, and more than three-fourths of those who had immigrated when single had been thus employed. English is usually spoken in the home, so that none of the 50 native-born can speak any Scandinavian language. The children are given good education in the public schools, as is evidenced by the fact that all but one 6 and under 16 years of age were attending school. (General Table 271.)

Closely related to knowledge of English is the character of the newspapers and periodicals subscribed for. Of 20 households, all but one subscribed for one or more newspapers. Twelve of these had newspapers printed in English alone, while 7 also subscribed for publications printed in their native languages in the localities in which they had formerly lived, or in San Francisco. Among the publications thus subscribed for were a few of the best-known monthly magazines.

That few Scandinavian farmers are members of Scandinavian societies is indicated by the fact that only 1 of the 20 was a member of such an organization. On the other hand, no fewer than 11 were members of various American orders, the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, having 7 and 4 members, respectively, others having 1 or 2 members each among the 21 men.

Of the 20 immigrants, 1 was married before coming to the United States and 4 are single or widowed, while the remaining 15 have married since arriving in this country. Of these 15, 9 married women of their own race, 2 married women of other Scandinavian races, while 3 married native women of native father and 1 a German. All but 5 were married within ten years of their arrival, so that comparatively few would be expected to marry women of other races. In the families investigated, 10 Scandinavian-Americans had married. Three males had all married Danish immigrant women, while 7 females had all married Americans. Thus a tendency toward race intermixture is evident in the first generation of the American-born.

It is evident that these immigrants are thoroughly assimilated. Their occupations and life among people of other races as well as their immigration many years ago have made their thorough assimilation possible.

CHAPTER XII.

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[For General Tables see pp. 874 to 883.]

INTRODUCTION.

The farmers of San Luis Obispo County are engaged chiefly in general farming and stock raising. Between twenty and thirty years ago, however, much land was sold to persons residing in the Eastern States who expected to engage in fruit growing, and especially in the production of prunes, which in other counties of the State were then yielding large profits. Among the families induced to move west, and chiefly from Minnesota and the Dakotas, were a comparatively large number of Swedes and Danes. One group of Danes settled about Union, two groups of Swedes about Templeton and Linne.

These families set out orchards, but soon it was found that the climate and soil were not adapted to fruit growing and that irrigation was impossible. Some of the families moved elsewhere in search of land better suited to the kind of farming they wished to engage in, others sold their land and engaged in business, while some dug up their orchards and engaged in general farming. In general farming and stock raising they have been fairly successful, with the result that other Scandinavians coming from Eastern States in search of a less rigorous climate or for the sake of mere change of location, and from the cities of California, have settled in these communities. Yet the farms have increased in size sufficiently to admit of general farming and stock raising with profit, and the number of families is not so great as formerly. About Templeton there are 40 Swedish families as against some 60 fifteen years ago. About Linne there are 12 Swedish and 1 Norwegian family as against a larger number formerly located there. Likewise about Union there are some 15 Danish farmers, whereas ten years ago the number was twice as large.

The Scandinavian farmers about Templeton, Linne, and Union were investigated by an agent of the Commission in the autumn of 1908. As already indicated, they engage in general farming. Wheat, barley, and hay are the important crops produced. The hay is usually fed to live stock, while the wheat and a large part of the barley is sold to local mills or shipped to distant places. Though these families are more or less colonized in the sense that they own or lease most of the land in the neighborhoods in which they live, their agricultural activities do not differ from those of the other farmers of the same localities.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

An agent of the Commission collected data from 28 Scandinavian farmers in the localities mentioned above. Of these, 19 owned their farms, 1 was a tenant, while 8 owned a part and leased a part of the land occupied by them. The acreage owned by 27 was 4,371.25; that leased by 9, 1,858. The rental paid, except in one instance, was one-fourth of the crop produced, the tenant furnishing everything save the land and improvements. (General Table 272.)

The total acreage in the 28 farms investigated was 6,229.25, an average of 222.47 acres per farm. The median farm contained 160 acres. The largest holding contained 855 acres and four others 650, 560, 435, and 405 acres, respectively. Five more contained from 220 to 295 acres, ten from 120 to 182, and the remaining eight from 25 to 85 acres. (General Table 272.)

All but 1 of the 28 farmers sold crops of grain during the year previous to the investigation. The receipts from these sales amounted to $31,714.75. The next largest receipts were from hay sold from 13 farms for $3,756. Twenty farmers sold $3,374.72 worth of poultry products, while 11 sold dairy products amounting to $2,324.83, and 15 sold live stock for $2,270. The fruit sold by 6 farmers brought only $486.50. It is evident that the character of the farming has changed radically from what it was in the earlier years of these settlements. Yet most of the farmers have orchards for family use, though the majority do not have vegetable gardens. Without irrigation some find it cheaper to buy vegetables than to raise them, and to devote their energies to growing grain and live stock. Most of these farmers keep cows and chickens, providing milk, butter, and eggs for their own use and some for sale. Thus some of those investigated produce the greater part of their food supply.

The receipts from sales are shown by groups of farms in General Table 275, and by separate farms in Table 272. The receipts of 3 were between $250 and $500 for the year, of 7 between $500 and $1,000, of 6 between $1,000 and $1,500, of 4 between $1,500 and $2,000, of 4 others between $2,000 and $3,000, and of an equal number between $3,000 and $5,000. The receipts from sales averaged only a small fraction over $10 per acre used for agricultural purposes in 1907. (General Table 272.) Most of the work on these farms is done by the farmers and their sons. Some laborers are hired, however, especially to assist with the plowing and harvesting. When available Scandinavians are employed. With comparatively small outlay in wages and with comparatively little food purchased for personal consumption, most of the farmers are able to make profits and to save some money, though their gross receipts are comparatively small.

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

As already stated, these farmers have come to these localities from other places in the United States, where many of them had lived for ten, or even twenty, years. Of 46 foreign-born persons in the 28 families, all but 5 had been in the United States for at least twenty years and 4 of these 5 had been here for at least fifteen years.

Three of the men were married and came with their families, the others were single men or children with their parents. Of 25 men, 4 were under 16 years of age, 3 between 18 and 20, 12 between 20 and 25, 3 between 25 and 30, 2 between 30 and 35 years of age when they immigrated, while only 1 was over 45 years old. They came to make the United States their permanent home, but had little money upon their arrival, and so became members of the wage-earning class. Of 24 reporting, 1 had $1,500 upon his arrival, another more than $400, 3 between $200 and $300, 5 between $100 and $200, while 11 had less than $100, and 3 were without money. The majority had belonged to the agricultural classes abroad, though several were wage-earners in city employments. Of 22 who had been gainfully occupied, 7 had been farmers, 9 had been farm hands, while the remaining 6 had been wage-earners in other occupations. In this country 10 found their first employment as farm hands, 3 as common laborers, and 9 as wage-earners in city occupations. (General Table 273.)

Beginning thus, a number of the immigrants were able to start at farming for themselves within a short time after their arrival. Seven secured farms within five years, while 9 others worked as farm laborers or otherwise from seven to thirty-two years before they became independent farmers. Ten of the number had farmed elsewhere before settling in the localities of San Luis Obispo County which were investigated. The others had continued to work for wages, several of them in skilled trades. From their labor and farming they had been able to save from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars before moving to their California farms. (General Table 272.)

All but 4 of the 28 farmers upon settling in the locality investigated, purchased farms, several of them before they had seen the land. Three of the other 4 purchased land more recently, while several have leased land in order to have a larger acreage for cultivation or pasture. Most of the land secured to begin with—in fact about six-sevenths of it—was cleared but had not been cultivated. The average purchase price was about $25 per acre. (General Table 274.)

In spite of the failure of the orchards already commented upon, most of these farmers have made considerable progress since settling in these localities. The number of acres owned has been increased from 2,432.25 first purchased or inherited, to 4,371.25. Most of this, which was without buildings, when acquired has been improved with buildings and fences and prepared for the kind of farming engaged in. The value of the unimproved land has not greatly appreciated. In fact, the prices at present are not materially different from those paid by the earliest settlers who planned to grow fruit. Because of this fact there has been little of the element of unearned gain and the difference between the present estimated value of buildings and improvements, viz, $158,900, or $36.35 per acre, and the aggregate purchase prices of land with improvements, viz, $108,949, or $24.92 per acre, practically represents improvements made by these farmers. (General Table 272.) While the acreage owned has been increased and while improvements have been made, almost all of the indebtedness earlier incurred has been paid off. The aggregate of the purchase prices paid for the land first bought was $59,452.50. Of this only $23,862.08, or roughly two-fifths, was paid in cash. Seven

paid cash in full, while 19 assumed a mortgage indebtedness amounting to $35,590.42. In spite of subsequent purchases, this has been reduced to $1,250, owed by one man. (General Table 272.)

All of these farmers have made money since coming to the localities in which they are settled. They brought with them when arriving a total of $35,400. They now own property with an estimated value of $203,585. This represents the gains of a long residence on the part of most of these farmers. Ten have been in the localities in which they live from twenty to twenty-five years, and 7 from ten to nineteen years. The remaining 4 from whom data relating to the matter were obtained had been engaged in farming for from two to eight years. (General Table 272.) Few have been strikingly successful in accumulating wealth, but the majority have succeeded in acquiring a comfortable amount. Excluding the value of furniture,[a] 1 has $1,330, another $2,480, 7 between $2,500 and $5,000, 12 between $5,000 and $10,000, and 7 between $10,000 and $19,200. The average amount of property per farmer is $7,270.90.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

Though they are not wealthy, the majority of these families live well. Most of the houses are good frame structures in good repair. Though some of the families are large, the number of rooms is usually adequate. In a few cases, however, the houses are very small cottages of only two or three rooms. Some of the houses are well furnished, while others contain only the simplest and most necessary articles. In a few cases all of the furnishings might be purchased for less than $100, while in others they probably cost more than $500.

The Scandinavians came to the United States to found new homes, and those who were married brought their wives with them. Of those investigated all were citizens save 2, who had first papers only. They like our political institutions and take the usual amount of interest in political matters. From every point of view they are good citizens.

Information was obtained from 46 foreign-born members of the 28 households. All of these were literate, and all but 1, a woman, could speak English. Moreover, 23 of 25 males and 12 of 21 females were able to read and write English as well. (General Tables 281 to 287.) Some of these had immigrated when children and had attended the public schools in this country, while others had acquired their knowledge of English in other ways.

In the families investigated there were 27 children under 16 years of age, all of whom, save 6 who were under 7 years of age, were attending school. (General Table 288.) The children of these immigrants all receive fair educations. They attend public schools attended by few others and are taught by native American teachers. They do not, as a rule, learn to read or write, and in some cases do not learn to speak, any of the Scandinavian languages.

Only 1 of the 28 families investigated subscribed for no newspaper, and all but 2 of the others subscribed for from 2 to 8. Only 2 had exclusively Scandinavian publications, as against 5 who had news-

[a] The investigation was made in late autumn, when all crops had been harvested.

papers printed exclusively in English. The remaining 20 had newspapers printed in English, and others printed in Danish or Swedish. Of the latter, one was usually a newspaper published at their former places of residence in the United States.

In these settlements there is but one regularly organized Scandinavian church—the Swedish Lutheran Church located at Templeton. The services are conducted in the Swedish language, but once a month English is used. This latter service is for the benefit of the children, who, in many instances, do not speak or understand the Swedish language, as in nearly every home the English language is spoken rather than the native language of the parents. While there are no organized churches in the other two settlements (which are some distance apart), religious services are often held by Swedish ministers in the schoolhouses.

Very few of these farmers belong to either foreign or American fraternal organizations. Two belong to Swedish, and one to a Danish, organizations, which are social as well as benevolent institutions. Three are members of different American organizations. They have very little social life outside their church relations and a small circle of neighbors.

From these data it is seen that with long residence in the United States these families have been very well assimilated. The foreign-born, however, have not intermarried with other races to any great extent. Indeed, of those who have married in the United States, all have immigrant Scandinavian wives, or native-born wives of Scandinavian parents. Yet nearly all were married within a comparatively few years of their arrival in this country when clannishness and slight association with other races is usually expected of those whose mother tongue is not English. Besides the heads of families just mentioned, information was obtained concerning 30 American-born children of these families, who had married and were living elsewhere. Of 14 females, 7 had married Swedes or Swedish-Americans; 1, a Dane; 2, Germans; and 4, Americans of native father. Of 16 males, 13 had married Scandinavian or Scandinavian-American women, 1 had married a German, while 2 had married native Americans of native father. From this it is evident that while the majority of the older children of these immigrant fathers married immigrants of their own races or their immediate descendants, almost one-third have married other races and chiefly native Americans of native father.

Chapter XIII.

GERMAN AND GERMAN-AMERICAN FARMERS OF ANAHEIM, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

[For General Tables see pp. 884 to 895.]

INTRODUCTION.

About fifty years ago a group of German artisans of San Francisco purchased at small cost 1,165 acres of cactus land located in the center of Orange County, Cal., which they set out in grape vines. After three years it was subdivided into fifty 20-acre tracts, with as many house lots laid out in a group. The purchasers removed to the place and built their homes, forming the nucleus of the thriving town of Anaheim, which has now some 3,000 inhabitants. A large percentage of this number are Germans or of German descent, but there are besides, Americans and foreigners of various races. The best farms near the town are still owned by Germans, who came there with the idea of securing comfortable homes with conditions similar to those to which they had been accustomed abroad. Few have come direct from Germany to begin farming here. A large majority came from cities and other farming localities in the United States. The mild climate of California and the opportunities presented for fruit growing and association with people of their race have been the inducements which have brought so many to this locality.

As farmers the Germans have been very successful, and the well-organized town of Anaheim, with municipally owned water and light plants, owes much to the business capacity of the German element found there in every line of business. For thirty years after its settlement, Anaheim was a well-known wine-making center. About twenty years ago, however, the so-called Anaheim vine disease destroyed the vineyards, so that the farmers gave more attention to other crops, of which a large number are now successfully grown. But the ambition of most farmers is ultimately to have either an English walnut farm or an orange orchard, as these, when successful, bring in the largest incomes per acre. It has been found from experience that certain limited belts of land in the locality are peculiarly adapted for nut growing as well as for the production of oranges, and more trees are being planted each year. Yet even when these trees have matured the farmer seldom depends upon the income of any single crop, but utilizes the space between the trees for the growing of berries and vegetables. The land is irrigated and the cultivation is intensive. All produce is disposed of at good prices, as there are ample transportation facilities to both Los Angeles and San Diego, cities in neighboring counties. What is not directly shipped there is sold to the commission merchants, canneries, and to four fruit-packing houses of Anaheim.

During the autumn of 1908 an agent of the Commission secured schedules for 32 representative German heads of families* and for 9 German-Americans. The details are presented in the following sections of this report.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE GERMAN AND GERMAN-AMERICAN FARMERS.

At the present time these 41 farmers control 1,068.25 acres of highly productive land. Forty of them own land, but 6 of these, in order to obtain more land for productive purposes, add to their own holdings others under lease. The remaining farmer is a tenant only. Of the total acreage, 955.25 is owned, while 113 acres are leased—2 farms for a share of the crops and the rest for cash. The greater number of these farms are considered good-sized holdings for this locality, the largest 2 containing 100 and 103 acres each. Of the remaining 39, 1 contains 80 acres, 4 from 40 to 48 acres, 17 from 20 to 34 acres, 11 from 10 to 19 acres, while only 6 have an acreage of less than 10. The median farm of the German is 28.8 acres, that of the German-Americans 16.28 acres. (General Table 289.)

The general desire for a fruit and nut farm has not as yet been realized by most of these farmers. In 1907 no fewer than 32 of the 39 reporting data sold animal products, chiefly from their poultry yards. Twenty-one sold dairy products, an equal number sold vegetables, and 16 sold fruit of one or more kinds. Walnut crops were produced by 15, while only 1 sold grain and forage and this for less than $1,000. (General Table 292.) At the same time almost all of the farmers produced a large part of their own food supply. All have gardens, and most have their own orchards. All but 4 have from 1 to 6 cows, which not only enable them to sell dairy products in many cases, but also provide their families with milk and butter. Thirty-nine keep poultry and 13 keep swine which furnish a part of their meat supply. It is evident that the sales represent only a part of the returns from the farms, yet every farmer has some income from products sold. The smallest amount reported for the year was $178, the largest $5,000 from a 40-acre potato farm. Two sold produce for more than $2,000 but less than $3,000, while 14 others had crops valued at $1,000 but less than $2,000. Of the others, 11 sold for between $500 and $1,000, an equal number from $178 to $500. (General Table 292.) The average amount per farm received for crops was $1,048.77. In addition to the incomes from their farms, some of the farmers as well as a number of the older sons derive incomes from other sources. This is especially true where the families are large; so much help is not needed at home and employment is found on neighboring farms and in town. These farms are of such a character that little outside help is needed. When assistance is required the sons of neighbors are usually employed. If such help is not available, however, Japanese or laborers of any other race obtainable are procured without reference to nationality. For summer work the German-American farm laborers usually receive $2 a day without board or lodging, while the Japanese hands are paid $1.25 to $1.75 per day, without board or lodging. The

* Five of these were widows.

ttitude of these farmers in the matter of races employed is similiar
o that of their American neighbors.

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN FARMERS.

This German colony has proved most successful. The population of Anaheim and vicinity is still increasing. One farmer reporting has been in this locality forty-three years and 3 others over twenty years. Nineteen have come there within the past ten years, and others are still selecting this thriving locality for settlement. For the most part these immigrants have been in the United States for many years. Three of the 27 German farmers from whom data were obtained came from Russia, while the others were born in Germany. The parents of 2 of the Germans from Russia had previously left Germany to avoid military service. Of the 27 farmers only 2 had been in the United States under ten years, while the others had been here from ten to fifty-seven years. Only 8 of the 27 were 25 years old or over at the time they came. Six of the 8 were married and came with wives in search of a new home, but only 1 of them came directly to Anaheim. Of the others, 7 were between 20 and 27 years, 2 between 18 and 20, and 10 under 18 when they came to the United States. Eleven had no occupation abroad. A number of these were children who immigrated with their parents, while others had just finished their schooling. Twelve had been wage-earners, 3 had been farmers, while 1 had engaged in business on his own account. Their first occupations in the United States were very similar to those engaged in abroad. Some had learned trades and found no trouble in finding employment in them in this country. Of the entire 27, 12 were at first wage-earners, 6 began work as farm hands, 3 were first common laborers, while 2 were independent farmers, and 1 went into business for himself. The first occupations of 3 of these farmers were not reported. (General Table 290.)

Of the 36 farmers from whom data were obtained, 14, before purchasing their present holdings, were farming in other localities in the United States. Two began farming when they first arrived in the United States, 1 in the present locality, the other elsewhere. One farm was inherited. In 19 instances the men worked for wages and, after accumulating some capital, bought land and began to farm in the locality. It is interesting to note that only 8 of this entire number of farmers had ever worked as farm laborers before becoming independent farmers.

The progress of the farmers at Anaheim is indicated by several facts. The first purchases made by 39 aggregated only 799.25 acres. They now own 935.25. The difference is accounted for by the fact that 8 have purchased more land. Four have smaller holdings at present, having sold some of their land. The indebtedness is less, while more land has been purchased. Although these farmers have not finished paying for their land, very few have other debts. Two of the entire number owe $400 besides their mortgage indebtedness.

The greater part of the Anaheim land when first leased or purchased was covered with cactus. It was level and easily plowed and tillable, if not under cultivation. When the Germans first purchased their 31 farms, 17 were tillable holdings, while 13 had three-

fourths or more of the land they included under cultivation.* Of the 8 farms owned by the German-Americans, 3 were tillable when first purchased and 5 had three-fourths or more under cultivation. The Germans paid an average price of $75.04 per acre for the tillable land and $202.51 per acre for the cultivated holdings. The average price paid by the German-Americans was larger, being $182.14 per acre for tillable land and $361.48 for cultivated land first purchased. Of the entire number of acres now occupied by the 41 farmers only 23 acres are reported as uncultivated. (General Tables 289 and 291.)

In marked contrast to the sums of money brought to this locality, 36 farmers reporting the amount of $123,050, is the total value of property now owned by the same farmers. This is estimated to be $475,102. One farmer has less property than when he came to the community, all the others have more. In five instances the amount of property brought to the locality is not reported.

The smallest amount of property held by any one of these farmers is valued at $1,250. He is the only tenant farmer and brought but $300 to his present farm. Another farmer is worth between $1,500 and $2,500. Seven others have property valued between $2,500 and $5,000, 13 between $5,000 and $10,000, 14 between $10,000 and $25,000, and 4 more than $25,000. The total property, less indebtedness, is $516,979, an average of $12,924.48 for each of the 40 farmers reporting complete data.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

The houses on these farms are of the usual neat frame bungalow type so common in California. The average number of rooms per house is 5.34. The water for family use comes from wells and nearly all have pumping plants in connection with these, so that water can be piped into the houses.

The homes are well kept and are not crowded. Nearly all have a general living room not used for other purposes. The majority have a dining room separate from the kitchen as well. With one or two exceptions the furnishings are simple. While the furniture of 15 families is valued at less than $150 each, 11 have furniture valued between $150 and $300, 15 between $300 and $500, while 5 have furniture valued at more than $500.

How completely all ties with their native land have been severed is evidenced in one way by the fact that in 1907 the families investigated did not send any money abroad, either because their relatives did not need any help or were all in this country. All expect to remain permanently in the United States. Of the 27 farmers, only 7 have not become citizens, and one of the latter has been here but four years. Three of the 7 have their first papers, but have neglected to secure the second. The majority of the Germans have always taken an intelligent interest in politics; only a few are entirely indifferent. They especially appreciate the absence of compulsory military service in this country. The Germans have long taken an active part in the municipal government in Anaheim, as the town was first organized by them. That they have been successful is apparent.

The Germans have always ranked high in literacy, and these farmers are no exception to the rule. Of 72 foreign-born Germans reporting

* The condition of one at the time it was purchased was not reported. (General Table 291.)

data, only 1 man and 1 woman are not able to read and write. They are, moreover, seldom slow in learning to speak the English language. The great majority have been in the United States many years. Forty-five of 74 have been here over twenty years, 11 between fifteen and nineteen years, 3 from ten to fourteen years, 13 from five to nine years, and only 2 as short a time as four years. Of 72 foreign-born Germans 10 years of age or over, only 4 are unable to speak the English language, while 48 can speak, read, and write English. In the families from whom data were secured there are 162 individuals 10 years or over. All but 2 of this entire number can read and write. (General Tables 298 to 304.) The children have excellent educational advantages, as the public schools are graded and the high schools well conducted. Many of the children have been taught to read and write German in German schools conducted by the Lutheran churches. They have not been taken out of school to work. In the group there are 60 under 16 years of age who are of school age. All but 2 of this entire number are attending school. (General Table 305.) But when the course in the public school is completed few of these children pursue their studies elsewhere. They either begin work on the home farm or secure employment elsewhere. These farmers keep in touch with current affairs through the many newspapers and periodicals they take. All but 1 family are subscribers to two or three newspapers. Eighteen take both English and German newspapers, 7 only papers printed in German, while 15 take papers printed in English exclusively.

In the families studied only one or two of the older daughters are reported at work. Most of them when through school remain at home until married, assisting their mothers. The married women do not work outside the home. In the neighboring towns most of the second generation of women are at work in all branches of employment open to women workers.

The Germans are less inclined to be clannish than other foreigners, but in Anaheim, where there are so many of their own race, few have intermarried with other races. Of the 27 German men who are heads of households, 6 were married previous to immigrating to this country. The others have all married in the United States. Twelve of the latter have as wives foreign-born German women, the other 9 native-born women of German parentage. Of the 9 German-American farmers, 3 married foreign-born German women and 6 German-American women.

In Anaheim there are four churches of as many denominations, in which the services are in the German language. The majority of the farmers investigated are members of the Lutheran Church, but a few are Roman Catholics. The services in the latter church are conducted in English.

There are a number of German fraternal organizations in the town, but these farmers are freely admitted to the American organizations also. Only one or two of those investigated, however, had united with any of these societies, because they prefer the associations connected with their churches.

Because of the high standards of living brought with them from their own country these Germans have always associated freely with Americans and are considered desirable immigrants.

Chapter XIV.

PORTUGUESE FARMERS ABOUT SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA.

[For General Tables see pp. 896 to 905.]

INTRODUCTION.

There is a strong Portuguese element in the population of San Leandro and vicinity. They number some 2,600, or about two-thirds of the inhabitants. The other races are largely of native stock, with some Italians. Forty years ago there were about 20 families of Portuguese there. Some of these early settlers were sailors, who, when the opportunity offered, forsook their ships and sought the nearest farming community. Others later migrated direct from the Azores Islands. Still others tried their fortunes first in the Hawaiian Islands; sometimes starting from their native land bound under contract to work on the sugar plantations, and then came to the continental United States. And, finally, others have come to the locality from different places in the United States.

For the most part these immigrant farmers left farm homes as young single men. A smaller number have migrated with families. They were actuated by a desire to better their fortunes, for they felt that the Azores, which were becoming more crowded each year, did not offer good opportunities for making a living. Then, too, many young men emigrated before becoming of age in order to escape military service, which entailed hardships with little compensation. The United States was selected as a place for settlement because it was a country which offered the best opportunities for money-making, was easy of access, and, in later years, was known to have Portuguese settlements where friends could be found.

These Portuguese, coming from long lines of farming ancestors and with little or no education, naturally have been most successful in agricultural pursuits. It has been so in this locality, where the great majority are farmers. Aside from saloon and restaurant keepers very few are engaged in any line of business. Members of the second generation are employed in various business houses by other races, but show little enterprise in undertaking an independent business of their own where skill or careful application is required.

The Portuguese farmers about San Leandro are chiefly growers of fruit and vegetables in a system of diversified farming. Often vegetables are planted in the orchards between the rows of bearing trees and in this way three crops, two of vegetables and one of fruit, are obtained in the one year. Markets are close at hand. The better produce is disposed of at the Farmers' Exchange, or through commission merchants in Oakland; that of poorer quality to the canneries near by.

An agent of the Commission secured schedules for 36 representative Portuguese farmers and their families during the autumn of 1908. The details are presented in the following sections of this report.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

At the present time, these 36 farmers control 1,673 acres of rich tillable land. Thirty-one of them own land, but 9 of these, in order to obtain more land for productive purposes, add to their holdings others under lease. The remaining 5 farmers are tenants. Of the total acreage 874.5 is owned; 798.5 is leased for cash or a share of the crops. Though a few of these farms are large, the majority are small holdings. One contains 491.5 acres and 4 others contain more than 100 acres each. On the other hand, 14 farms contain from 2 to 10 acres. While the average holding per farm is 46.6, the median farm contains 12.5 acres. (General Table 306.)

The region is devoted primarily to fruit and vegetable growing, but the Portuguese are for the most part engaged in diversified farming, with fruit and vegetables as the more important crops produced for sale. No fewer than 30 of the 36 sold vegetables during the year previous to the investigation; 27 sold fruit of one or more kinds; 12 sold animal and 3 dairy products, while 7 sold hay and grain. (General Table 309.) Almost all produced the greater part of their own food supply. All have gardens, and practically all have orchards. All but 4 have from 1 to 6 cows, which provide them with milk and butter, and half of the entire number keep swine, from which they provide a part of their meat. It is evident that the sales represent only a part, and in some instances not the larger part, of the income from the farms. Yet all produce something, and most of them produce a great deal for sale. The smallest amount reported was $50, the largest $19,625, from a farm of 348 acres. Three sold produce for more than $5,000, 5 for more than $3,000, 10 for more than $2,000, and 17 for more than $1,000. The other 19 sold less—9 between $500 and $1,000, and the other 10 from $50 to $500. (General Table 309.) The average per farm received for crops sold was $1,960.79, which, when taken in connection with the produce consumed at home, is indicative of a prosperous state of affairs. Yet this is only an average where differences are great. Several of the smaller farmers do hauling and other outside work during the year in order fully to occupy their time and become established in the world, while others find it necessary to employ much help throughout the year. In still other cases the sons as they grow up find insufficient opportunity on the farm, and because of this or a disinclination to engage in farm work, go to the cities in search of employment. Perhaps the whole situation may be summarized by saying that on the material side this Portuguese community is not different from those native American communities sufficiently close to city markets to have a premium set upon intensive farming chiefly for the market.

These differences are well shown by the differences in the amount of wealth possessed, the value of farms, and other things which will be commented upon later. But the majority are fairly prosperous and are accumulating wealth. During the year previous to the investigation 28 of the 36 realized profits (over and above living as well as other expenses) varying from small sums under $250 in 8 cases, and from $250 to $1,000 in 11 cases, to more than $1,000 in 9 others, and averaging $688.39 per man. On the other hand, 7 barely met expenses for the year, while 1 had a deficit of $2,500.

There is one noteworthy difference between these Portuguese and the American farmers, which may be indicated at this point. It lies

in the fact that the former employ their countrymen practically to the exclusion of other races, whether as regular or as temporary hands. These they pay from $20 to $25 per month if regularly employed, or from $1 to $1.25 per day if temporarily employed during the harvest season, always with board and lodging. These wages are about $5 per month and from 25 to 50 cents per day less than laborers are paid by native farmers in other neighboring localities.

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

As already stated, this is an old Portuguese community. Some have long resided there, while others have come in comparatively recent years. Of the 36 from whom data were obtained, 3 had been in the United States from five to nine years, while the others had been here from ten to fifty-five years. Of the 36, only 10 were 25 years of age or over at the time they came. Six of these were married and came with their wives in search of a new home. Of the others, 10 were between 20 and 25, 7 between 18 and 20, and 6 under 18 years of age when they came.

Fifteen were "at home" prior to coming to the United States, 3 were assisting on their fathers' farms, 10 were farm laborers, 2 were farmers, and 3 wage-earners in different occupations. Almost all came with little or no money. It is but a natural sequence to find 24 of this number working as farm hands as their first occupation in the United States. Six, however, began as common laborers, 2 as wage-earners in the city, while 1 purchased land and began immediately to farm on his own account. (General Tables 307 and 308.)

Most of these farmers worked for a comparatively long time as farm laborers before leasing or purchasing land. Including the one who purchased land upon coming to this country, 6 of 31 became farmers on their own account in less than five years after their arrival, 9 others in from five and nine years, 8 between ten and fourteen years, 3 between fifteen and seventeen years, 2 after twenty years, 1 after twenty-five years, and 1 after twenty-six years.

Of the 32 farmers, 19 began farming on their own account as tenants, 10 purchased land to begin with, while 3 purchased small plats of land and leased others during the same crop year and began farming in that way. After leasing for a time and accumulating money, however, most of the tenant farmers purchased farms. Of the 19, 9 have purchased farms and no longer lease land, while 5 others have purchased small tracts which they cultivate along with rented land. The other 5 have continued as tenant farmers. The majority have worked for wages and farmed as tenants for several years before they have come into ownership of the land they till.

The progress of these farmers is indicated by several facts. The first purchases made by the 31 who own land aggregated only 255.25 acres. They now own 874.5 acres. This difference is accounted for by the fact that 9 have purchased more land, in some instances large tracts. The amount paid for the first purchases was $116,617.50. (General Table 306.) Of this $93,167.50 was paid in cash, leaving a mortgage indebtedness of $23,450 owed by 15. The value of the land they now own, with improvements, is estimated at $508,500, or an average of $16,403.23 per farm. Mortgage indebtedness is outstanding against 7, the total amount being only $16,150. Only 2 have other debts, the amount being $3,060.

In contrast to the nominal sums of money brought to the United States, most of these Portuguese farmers now have much property. One tenant, it is true, is reported as having less than $250, the value of furniture excluded,* and three others have between $500 and $1,000 each. Another farmer has between $1,500 and $2,500 and 5 have between $2,500 and $5,000. Twenty-six of the 36 have property worth more than $5,000. In 11 cases the amounts were between $5,000 and $10,000, in 10 between $10,000 and $25,000, in 5 more than $25,000. The total property, less indebtedness, is $597,895, an average of $16,608.20 for each of the 36 farmers. This represents the savings of an average residence in the United States of about twenty-eight years.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA

While the Portuguese houses are not so large or so well furnished as those of the Americans of the neighborhood, they are quite comfortable and well kept. The average number of rooms per house is 5.67. In many houses modern water-supply conveniences are installed. Of the 36 studied, 16 have city or tank water piped into the house. There is no crowded condition in housing, for practically all have living rooms used for no other purpose, while the majority have dining rooms separate from the kitchen as well. As a rule the furnishings are inexpensive, limited to necessary articles only. A few, however, have "parlor sets," and one has a piano. The value of the furniture in each of 18 homes is less than $150. The average, however, is reported as $224 per household.

Upon immigrating to this country the Portuguese have, as a rule, quickly severed relations with their native land. This is evidenced in one way by the fact that, in 1907, 12 of the families investigated sent abroad a total of only $275. All of these farmers expect to remain permanently in the United States. Yet in spite of this fact of long residence in this country, and of the position to which they have attained, 12 of the 33 men are aliens, 2 have their first papers, while the remainder are citizens. They are of the opinion that our political institutions are superior to theirs, but take little interest in them. Their interests are primarily economic—making money, saving, and buying land. The second generation, however, is showing more interest in politics.

In literacy the Portuguese rank low. In the 36 families from which data were obtained there are 75 foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over. Of the 42 foreign-born males only 17, of the 33 females only 21, are literate. They have also been slow in learning English—partly because they are clannish. Twenty-two of the 75, though they have been in the United States for more than five years, can not speak English, while only 15 of the entire number can read and write the language. In marked contrast with these, however, the second generation shows every evidence of the educational advantages offered in the excellent public-school system of California, as well as in the parochial Catholic schools. The entire number of 5 Portuguese-American children over 10 years of age can read and write English. There are 37 children between the ages of 6 and

*Crops had been harvested and sold at the time of the investigation.

15. Thirty-three of this number are reported to be at school. (General Tables 315 to 322.) Yet it has been said that there is a tendency to take the children out of school at the age of 14, or even earlier, and put them to work. This practice has become less general during the past few years. It is found in the majority of cases where the children are kept in school that a business-college education is preferred to high school. The pecuniary advantages of such a course are apparent, for a business training requires a much shorter time, and upon its completion the pupils are prepared to undertake remunerative work. No attempts have been made to teach the children Portuguese, except in a few isolated cases, and no efforts have been made to teach English to adults.

These Portuguese show little interest in literature. Only 14 of 36 families subscribe for newspapers or periodicals. Six of this number take English newspapers only, 3 have newspapers printed in the Portuguese language only, while 5 read both English and Portuguese newspapers.

In the agricultural families studied only one or two of the older daughters are reported as at work. Most of them when they leave school remain at home until married, assisting their mothers. The married women do not do much work outside of the home. In the neighboring towns, however, many Portuguese women and children are engaged in gainful occupations, especially in the canneries during the fruit season.

The Portuguese are inclined to be clannish, partly because the Americans do not care for their society. As one evidence of this tendency few have intermarried with other races. Of the 33 men who are the heads of households, 7 were married previous to imigrating to this country; the other 26 have married here. Sixteen of the latter have foreign-born Portuguese women as wives, the other 10 native-born women of Portuguese parentage.

These people have also adhered to their Roman Catholic faith. Nearly all belong to the local church and are regular in their attendance. Their race solidarity is also shown by their fraternal organizations. They have two of the latter in connection with the church, one for men and one for women. With scarcely an exception the Portuguese men and women are members of these organizations and in case of sickness or death receive the benefits paid by them. These institutions serve, also, as the chief center of Portuguese social life. It must be added, however, that while few immigrant Portuguese obtain membership in American fraternal organizations their American-born children frequently do.

Because of their clannishness and of some prejudice of the natives against them, the Portuguese have been assimilated but slowly. The partial assimilation which has taken place has been chiefly through the contact incidental to business, and through the associations of the children. The children of all races mingle freely in the public schools, with the result that the second generation of Portuguese have been well Americanized, find a place in American fraternal orders when they grow up and in the social life of the community. Moreover, a perceptible change in the standard of living of the foreign-born is being wrought by the efforts of the parents to satisfy the wants of their children based upon the possessions and opportunities of their associates.

CHAPTER XV.

IMMIGRANT FARMERS ABOUT SEATTLE AND TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

[For General Tables see pp. 906 to 933.]

INTRODUCTION.

Such agriculture as is carried on within a radius of 40 or 50 miles of Seattle has been developed chiefly during the past twenty years, for before that time the market for most crops was very limited. Seattle's population of 42,837 in 1890 had increased to 80,671 in 1900, and in 1907 was estimated at some 240,000.[a] Tacoma, with a population of 36,006 in 1890 and 37,714 in 1900, had a population of 90,000 in 1907.[a] At the same time the population of the neighboring towns has greatly increased. Pierce and King counties in 1890 had a total population of 114,929; in 1900, 165,568. In 1907 it was estimated at 395,000.[a] With this rapid growth of population the market for vegetables, small fruits, and other crops of "small agriculture" has rapidly expanded.

Another fact that has been important in this connection is the development of Alaska. Most of the supplies for that rapidly developing country are brought from other places. Seattle is the main port from which supplies—potatoes, eggs, butter, and various other things—are sent.

A third fact of importance in this connection has been the establishment of milk-condensing plants at Kent, Auburn, and other small towns near Seattle, and the increase in the number of creameries. These are among the important branches of manufacture, and, combined with the city's consumption, have created a large market for milk and have given rise to an unusually good profit in dairy farming.

These facts, the growth of population, the Alaskan trade, and the condensed-milk industry and the manufacture of butter, have created a large demand for vegetables of all kinds, small fruits, milk, and poultry products. They have determined the kind of agriculture which shall be followed and have made it possible to engage in that business with profit. Few cereals are grown in King and Pierce counties, and the large acreage devoted to hay and other forage crops is largely incidental to the dairy industry.

Immigrants constitute a large percentage of the population of King and Pierce counties. Moreover, they are prominent among the farmers, especially those growing truck, potatoes, berries and other small fruit, and those engaged in dairy farming. Of the immigrant races engaged in farming, the Japanese, Italians, Scandinavians, and Germans are important. The Japanese are engaged chiefly in the

[a] Washington State Bureau of Statistics, report 1907. It is probable that the figures here given are somewhat exaggerated, but those given in Census Bulletin No. 71 are too small.

growing of strawberries and blackberries, potatoes and vegetables and in dairying. A few have poultry farms and a few have general farms. The Italians are chiefly growers of vegetables, including only a few potatoes. They are also engaged, to a certain extent, in dairy farming, while a few have general farms. Few of them grow any small fruit. The Scandinavians and Germans are engaged in more diversified farming than either the Japanese or Italians. Most of them produce poultry, dairy products, and vegetables and potatoes for sale. A large number grow fruit, berries, currants, gooseberries, etc.

Agents of the Commission, during the months of May and June, 1909, investigated 53 farms conducted by Japanese, 11 conducted by Italians, and 33 conducted by Scandinavians and Germans. In addition to collecting data relative to these farms and the members of the families occupying them, a census was made of the holdings and principal crops of the Japanese tenant farmers in the different localities of the two counties which have been mentioned.

THE SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

Data were obtained for 35 Scandinavian and German farmers living in the localities between Seattle and Tacoma and occupying 33 farms. The total acreage of the 33 farms was 1,533.75. Three of the 33 contained less than 10 acres, 9 contained 10 acres but less than 20, 12 contained 20 acres but less than 50, 7 contained 50 acres but less than 100, while the remaining 2 contained 153 and 270 acres respectively. The average per farm was 46.48 acres; the median farm 30 acres. Twenty-six of the 33 farms were owned by those who tilled them, 3 were leased, while the remaining 4 were in part owned and in part leased. The total number of acres owned was 1,327.75, the total leased 206. Four of the 7 tracts of land leased were for cash rentals, which varied from $9 to $20 per acre. Two were for shares of the crops grown, while 1 was for cash and for labor performed in clearing land. (General Table 323.) Of the 1,327.75 acres owned, 889.75 is cultivated, the remainder pasture or unimproved land. The farms, as a rule, are well improved. Almost all have good houses, barns, and fences, and more than 9 in 10 have good orchards. The values of the land and improvements are shown in General Table 337. Two of the farms are worth less than $2,500, 6 between $2,500 and $5,000, 11 between $5,000 and $10,000, while 1 are worth $10,000 or more. Most of these farmers are engaged in diversified agriculture. Of the 33 farms, 2 were devoted to dairy farming, 3 to dairying and vegetable gardening, 1 to dairying and poultry raising, 1 to truck growing exclusively, 1 to fruit growing exclusively, and 1 to fruit and truck farming. Of the other 24, 2 were "general farms," while 1 was devoted entirely to the production of grain. Yet the great majority produce vegetables, milk, and poultry or other animal products for sale. All but one farmer kept one or more cows and 18 kept more than 3. Twenty-five kept poultry, while 16 kept pigs. During the year 1908, 28 of the 33 sold animals, 26 dairy, 23 vegetable, 15 fruit ("bush" and "tree"), and 5 grain and forage products. (General Tables 327 and 340.) The total value of the crop produced for sale was $72,585. The value of vegetable

and potatoes was $34,895; of fruit, $6,965; of milk and other dairy products, $21,225; of poultry products, $1,875; of live stock, $2,155; of other products, $5,470. These farms are typical of those cultivated by the Scandinavians and Germans in these localities. Though almost all produce a great variety of crops, the chief interest is in dairying, fruit growing, and small farming. The value of crops sold in 1908 varied from $100 to $26,000. The average (for 31) was $2,341 per farm.

Most of the Scandinavian and German farmers came to the United States when young unmarried men, and have resided here for many years. Of the 35, 26 were under 25 and 8 under 18 years of age at the time of their arrival in the United States. Only 5 were married men. Twenty-seven have been in the United States more than twenty, 33 more than fifteen years. Comparatively few of the members of these races engaged in farming are recent immigrants.

In their native land approximately one-half (15) of the farmers investigated had been farmers, farm hands, or youths working on their fathers' farms. One of 31 had been engaged in business; 12 had been wage-earners other than farm laborers, while 3 had had no occupation previous to their immigration to this country. Approximately three-fourths of them had less than $100 upon their arrival and only one had more than $400. (General Tables 331 and 333.) The one who came with some capital ($2,000) became a farmer on his own account, while the other 30 became wage-earners in different parts of the country. Of these, 15 found their first employment as farm hands, 2 as railroad laborers, 4 as common laborers, and 9 in other occupations, principally in cities. The majority of them worked for wages for several or many years before they became farmers, for one reason because a large majority purchased to begin with the land they tilled. One became a farmer at once, another within two years, and 5 others within seven years of their arrival in this country. The others worked for from eight to forty years before becoming farmers on their own account.

Few of these farmers investigated had come to Washington upon their first arrival in this country. In fact, 14 of them had been engaged in farming elsewhere before coming to the localities in which they now reside. The opportunities to purchase "logged off" land at low prices and to engage in profitable farming, and the general desire to move west caused those engaged in farming elsewhere to leave the land they had occupied and settle here. Most of the others were carried West as a part of the general labor supply.

Many of the Scandinavians and Germans had sufficient capital to purchase land at once when they came to this district. Thirteen of 33 (General Table 323) had at least $2,000, and the average for all was $1,708. Twenty-two of 33 purchased land immediately upon coming, while 7 more made purchases after working in the community for from one to ten years. Only 4 of the entire number leased land when beginning, and one of these later bought a farm and ceased to be a tenant farmer. In this the Scandinavians and Germans are in contrast to the Italian and especially to the Japanese farmers. (General Table 323.)

The first purchases of 30 farmers aggregated 984.25 acres. In 16 cases the number of acres purchased was from 3 to 20. The total

of purchase prices paid for the 984.25 acres was $69,015, an average of $70.12 per acre. Ten of the farms contained no tillable land, and some of the others contained little. Of the 984.25, only 117.17 acres were ready for use. Most of this land has been cleared or reclaimed, while the acreage has been increased by subsequent purchases by 13 to 1,327.75, of which 889.95 acres are available for such farming as these men engaged in. While developing their farms first purchased or leased, no fewer than 14 of the 33 worked for wages a part of the time for from one to several years. (General Tables 323, 334, and 335.)

Of the 30 purchasers of land, 14 paid the full, while 16 paid only a part of, the purchase price. The total of the prices for first purchases was $69,015. The cash paid at time of purchase was $46,498.33, or approximately two-thirds of the entire amount, thus leaving $22,516.66 as indebtedness on account of the land bought. Though more land has been purchased subsequently, only 4 of the 30 landowners have mortgage indebtedness outstanding against their farms, the total amount being $4,800. Moreover, the indebtedness of all other kinds amounts to only $1,000.

The progress indicated by these facts is shown also by the value of the property now owned by these Scandinavian and German farmers as compared to the value of the property they brought to the localities in which they reside. Thirty-two brought upon arrival a total of $55,875; at present, after from two to thirty years' residence, they have property, indebtedness deducted, valued at $477,545.50. Most of their wealth is in real estate, and the rapid accumulation indicated is partly explained by the greater values which have come to be attached to land in these localities and the improvements which have been made. All of the land purchased by 29 farmers cost $102,275; with its improvements it is now valued at $385,900, or about $371.86 per acre. (General Table 323.)

Of the 33 individual farmers and head partners, only 3 have property, other than furniture, the net value of which is estimated at less than $2,500; 7 have from $2,500 to $5,000; 11 from $5,000 to $10,000; 7 from $10,000 to $25,000, and 5 have $25,000 or over. (General Table 338.) The few recent immigrants farming as tenants excepted, the majority of the Scandinavian and German farmers are well-to-do members of the community.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH ITALIAN FARMERS ABOUT SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

The North and South Italian farmers about Seattle and Tacoma are primarily growers of vegetables. They are settled in several localities and are usually farming in partnerships, so that it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number in King and Pierce counties. The acreage devoted by them to growing vegetables contributory to the Seattle market is estimated at 900. This embraces 18 truck farms of 5 to 160 acres each and small parts of other farms devoted chiefly to growing general crops. The acreage devoted to gardening near Tacoma is somewhat smaller. In addition to the truck farms, the Italians conduct a few dairies and engage in general farming to some extent. Though as branches of industry these are much less important than their gardening, doubt-

the number of acres so employed is considerably larger than the number devoted to the growing of vegetables.

As already stated, an agent of the Commission collected detailed information from the owners and tenants of 11 Italian farms and truck gardens. Though the number is comparatively small, they illustrate fairly well the position of these farmers and the character of the agriculture in which they are engaged.

The 11 Italian farms for which data were obtained contained 1,193 acres. The holdings varied from 10 to 500 acres. (General Table 323.) The land devoted to truck gardening is owned or rented for cash, but some of the few farms devoted to more general crops are rented for a share of the crops produced. Of the 11 for which data were secured, 4, containing 251 acres, are owned; 6, containing 442 acres, rented for cash; and 1 of 500 acres is rented for a half share of the crops. (General Tables 328 and 329.) The rent paid for garden tracts varies from $15 to $33.33, and averages $20.81 per acre. Most of the truck farms have been cultivated for years and are well improved and have good soil. Most of the land owned, however, has not as yet been cleared and brought under cultivation.

The Italian farmers, like the Japanese, as a rule, specialize and produce chiefly for the market. The majority have no live stock, except a few pigs and horses, and very few have poultry. Many have no cow and few have orchards. When engaged in truck gardening they differ from the Japanese chiefly in that they usually grow a great variety of vegetables, from which they can draw a large part of their sustenance. Vegetables were the exclusive crop grown on 7 of the 11 farms investigated. Two were dairy farms, 1 was a dairy and vegetable farm, and 1 a general farm. The value of the crops produced in 1908 was $110,555. Of this, $60,000 was the value of the crops produced by one group of 18 partners engaged in gardening. The value of vegetables (including a very few potatoes) was $104,300; of dairy products, $4,950; of all other products, $1,305.

The Italian gardeners usually form partnerships for leasing land, but purchase land in severalty. Of the tenant farms, 3 were leased by groups of partners, 2 composed of 5 men each and 1 of 18. There were all told, therefore, 36 farmers occupying the 11 farms for which data were obtained. Personal data were obtained from the 11 individual farmers and head partners and 4 junior partners living with the latter. Of these 15, all but 3 came to the United States when under 30 years of age, and all but 2 were unmarried. Four were under 18 and 9 were under 25 years of age upon their first arrival in this country. All but 3 of those who were occupied before emigrating from their native land were engaged in farm work. Of the 11 who reported the amount of money they had on landing, only 1 had as much as $100, while 6 had little or nothing. (General Table 331.) All became wage-earners, chiefly as section hands on the railroads and as farm laborers. (General Table 333.) Though a few formed partnerships and became tenant farmers after a few years, the majority continued to work for wages for from seven to twenty-one years. A few engaged in farming in other States, but the majority were brought to this part of Washington as railroad laborers. Others came to engage in farming because of the presence of persons of their own race and of the good opportunities offered for acquiring land

and producing vegetables with profit. Finally, in recent years, there has been a small direct immigration from Italy to this district.

Few of the Italians at the time of coming to the communities in which they live had sufficient capital to purchase land. A few bought farms at once; the others sooner or later leased land. Those beginning as tenant farmers have purchased a share in a partnership already established or have organized a new group. Though some of these tenants have purchased land in severalty more recently, the vast majority have continued to lease the land they cultivate.

The Italians have been settling in this part of Washington for forty years. Coming to the community years ago, many of the Italian farmers have obtained possession of the better lands—those presenting less difficulty to reclaim and to bring under cultivation, if not with the better soils. Yet, many of the farms acquired had to be cleared or reclaimed. This has been true of most of the land purchased and of most of the land leased until within the past ten years. At an earlier time some of the Italian tenants cleared land in lieu of rent, as the Japanese have done in more recent times. More recently, however, the Italian tenants have usually rented land already under cultivation.

As is indicated by the details in General Table 323, some of the Italian farmers who have been settled in the community for fifteen years or more have accumulated much property, while some of those who have begun to farm within recent years and are still tenants have very little property. Most of these farmers, however, have made money and some of them have been strikingly successful. (General Tables 323, 337, and 338.) Much of the gain has been due to the rise in the value of land purchased, partly because of the improvements made, partly because of the general advance of land values in this section of the State.

Of the 11 individual farmers and head partners, 1 had neither profit nor loss, while 10 made profits during the year 1908. The profits realized varied from nominal sums in four cases to $2,500 in another, the average being $1,107 per man. Most of the profits realized were invested in live stock, implements, and improvements on the land owned. Though 7 of 11 reporting sent money abroad during the year 1908, the sums sent were all small, the total being only $273, or a very small part of the profits realized during the year.

THE JAPANESE TENANT FARMERS OF THE SEATTLE-TACOMA DISTRICT.

Though a few Japanese farm hands came to the Seattle-Tacoma district in 1888 or 1889, the first lease of a farm by a member of that race was in 1892. The Japanese farmers have increased in number rapidly until now they are the most numerous of all races about the several small villages and electric railroad stations between Tacoma and Seattle. In settling these places they worked out gradually from the two cities mentioned. Their advent at Kent, Thomas, Christopher, and Auburn, near the half-way point, was five or six years ago. At Bellevue and on Vashon Island, where there are now many Japanese farmers, there were practically none until 1906.

Agents of the Commission secured data relative to Japanese farming at South Park, Renton Junction, Orillia, O'Brien, Kent, Thomas, Christopher, Auburn, Fife, Sumner, Puyallup, Bellevue, Vashon Island, and Green Lake, the places in which the members of this race

n any considerable numbers engaged in farming on their own
unt. The number of Japanese farmers in each place, the number
ere rented, the number of persons at work, and the products
vn, with other data, were obtained. The more general data are of
cient interest to report in full and will be found in a section fol-
ng.[a] The census there presented is fairly accurate. The data
presented in summarized form in the tables next presented.

TABLE 22.—*Tenure of land by Japanese in 10 localities in Washington.*

Locality.	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Number of persons at work.
yue	53	485	93
on Island	36	378	64
topher and Thomas	37	737	78
	74	1,371	198
n Park	18	545	162
urn	22	620	46
t	21	851	47
rien	18	450	36
lia and Renton Junction	20	815	82
en Lake	10	94	31
Total	309	6,346	807

According to this table the number of Japanese farms is 309, the
tal acreage 6,346. The average number of acres per holding is 20.5.
he median farm contains 10 acres.

The distribution by the size of holding is shown in the following
tatement:

Size.	Number.	Size.	Number.
Under 3 acres	2	26 to 50 acres	16
3 to 5 acres	55	51 to 75 acres	5
6 to 10 acres	106	76 to 100 acres	9
11 to 15 acres	51	More than 100 acres	9
16 to 20 acres	28	Total	[a]308
21 to 25 acres	23		

[a] Not including 4 farms not separately reported.

The acreage devoted to different purposes is shown in the next
table. The figures are not accurate, for they have been compiled by
farms, the principal crop grown determining the disposition of the
acreage of each holding.

TABLE 23.—*Kind of farming engaged in by Japanese in 10 localities in Washington.*

Race.	Number of farms.	Product.	Acres rented.	Persons working.
Japanese	161	Potatoes and vegetables	3,449	535
Do	15	Dairy	1,065	89
Do	95	Strawberries	769	174
Do	3	Hennery	19	4
Do	35	Mixed	1,044	34
Total	309		6,346	807

[a] See pp. 517 to 520.

These Japanese are all tenant farmers and are engaged chiefly in raising vegetables and berries. Thirty-five, or about one-ninth of the total number, grew such a variety of crops that they are entered in the last table as "mixed." Even here vegetables and small fruit are almost always of the greatest importance. Fifteen were operating dairies, but they are comparatively few, as is shown by the fact that there are 300 dairy ranches supplying the milk-condensing plant at Kent, and about 250 supplying that at Auburn. At Sumner there are two more of these large plants, each drawing its supply from a great many ranches. Seventy-one creameries manufacturing 1,764,219 pounds of butter were reported for King and Pierce counties in 1907.[a] The Japanese, however, practically control the market for berries and are about as important producers of vegetables as the Italians.

The Japanese farmers are all tenants; no agricultural land is owned by the members of that race. The explanation of this fact is found in a clause of the state constitution of Washington which in effect prevents aliens, except as the minority holders of the stock of a corporation, from owning agricultural lands.[b] This clause of the constitution was not directed at Asiatics particularly, but inasmuch as they alone, because of race, can not qualify for citizenship, affects few but them.[c]

The 53 Japanese tenant farms for which details were secured by an agent of the Commission contained 2,185.5 acres, or about one-third of the acreage controlled by the members of that race in the localities investigated. Forty-five of the 53 farms or tracts of land, for many are only parts of farms, were rented for cash, 2 for a share of the crops, 1 partly for cash and partly for a share of the crop, while 5 were rented for cash and in return for labor performed in clearing a part of the land. The number of acres leased for cash only was 2,069; for a share of the crops, 28.5; for cash and labor, 40; in return

[a] Washington Bureau of Statistics Resources, etc., 1906–7, statistical appendix, p. 12.

[b] The ownership of land by aliens other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States is prohibited in this State, except where acquired by inheritance, mortgage, or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of land hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void: *Provided*, That the provision of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to use in the development thereof, and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation the majority of the stock of which is owned by aliens shall be considered an alien for the purpose of this prohibition.

[c] Japanese may obtain property interest in land for agricultural purposes by organizing corporations with a majority of stock being held by citizens. The United States Industrial and Commercial Company (of Tacoma), organized in 1908, is a corporation of this kind. It was organized by three white men and a Japanese labor contractor for the purpose of establishing a Japanese colony or colonies. The company bought 140 acres near Milton (5 miles east of Tacoma) and 1,000 acres near Klamath, Oreg. The plan was to sell shares to Japanese, who would then have land assigned to them on which they could work when not otherwise engaged. Contracts would be taken for clearing land, building railroads, and all kinds of work, the men returning to the home farm when such work was completed to remain until other contracts were obtained. Two agents were sent to Japan to sell shares, but few or none have been disposed of and the company is practically defunct.

for labor alone, 48. The cash rentals varied from a little more than $10 per acre ($3,300 for 325 acres) for a large farm used by a dairyman, to $40 per acre for a vegetable farm. The rent varies greatly according to location and the crop grown, but $15, $20, and $25 per acre are the rents more frequently paid. The average rent paid for 2,069 acres was $20.63 (General Tables 328 to 330). For the 3 strawberry farms rented for a share of the crops, the owners received one-third or one-half of the product. Most of the tenants provide their own horses and implements, though in a few cases these are supplied as a whole, or in part, by the landowners. The length of leases given the Japanese varies from one to eight years, but the majority of them extend over only one or two crops. "Berry land" is usually let for at least five years, for it takes that length of time for the strawberry plants to run their course and cease to bear. Dairy farms are also usually let for the longer periods. In the growing of potatoes, on the other hand, "wild land" is usually taken and cleared or reclaimed, one or two crops grown, and then the land is relinquished in order that the owner or some other tenant may devote it to some other crop.

Of the 2,185.5 acres contained in the farms investigated, 1,401.5 were being cultivated, 784 were not. Much of the land leased by the Japanese has been covered by undergrowth or was marsh land requiring to be drained before it could be cultivated. Of 52 farmers leasing 1,156.5 acres when they first began to farm in this locality, 11 leased land which was not then tillable, 6 others land none of which was then cultivated, while several others leased land a large part of which had to be drained or cleared before crops could be grown upon it. Only 282 acres, or about one-fourth of the total, was in tracts three-fourths or more of which had been cultivated at the time it was leased (General Table 336). Though much of the land has been cleared or drained since it was leased, a considerable part of it is still covered by undergrowth or is in swamps.

Few farms have been leased in their entirety by Japanese. Some farms have been subdivided for the purpose of cultivation and let in small subdivisions to groups of men of that race. In other instances a part of a farm has been leased to one or more Japanese, while the white owner has continued to till the other part. This accounts for the fact that comparatively few of the tracts of land leased by Japanese have good houses or barns. Most of the buildings have been erected for the Japanese tenants and many have been built by the tenants themselves of lumber furnished by the landlord. Fifteen of the farms for which data were obtained have small cottages only, and 3 have no buildings whatever. Only 15 of 53 have orchards and these are, for the greater part, on farms once tilled by owners but now leased to Japanese. While most of the land leased is new and the soil is good, generally it is not well improved as compared to that owned and farmed by the white races.

Of the 53 farms investigated, 20 were devoted mainly to the production of vegetables and potatoes, 10 to the production of berries, 9 to the production of berries and vegetables, 5 to dairy farming, 3 to dairy farming and truck gardening, 1 to poultry farming. The others were devoted to various purposes (General Table 327). A great variety of products is thus shown. Yet, as already stated, the Japanese are engaged chiefly in the production of potatoes, vege-

tables, and berries, and in dairy farming. Moreover, the vast majority of them specialize and, if gardening, raise only one, two, or three crops. Of those not engaged in dairy farming, only one kept a cow; of those not engaged in poultry raising as a business, only 4 had any poultry; of those not engaged in raising hogs as a business, only 3 kept any. The Japanese do not eat much meat or use much milk, and the keeping of animals, except the few required for tilling the land, is inconvenient, if not impossible, in vegetable-growing districts. Furthermore, little attention has been paid to animal husbandry in Japan. Even in vegetable gardening and berry growing the specialization of the Japanese about Seattle and Tacoma is so great that perhaps less than half have sufficient variety from which to get any considerable part of their food supply. Comparatively few have general gardens for their own use. Only 16 of 53 have tree fruit of any kind. They specialize greatly and produce almost exclusively for the market.

The value of all crops produced on 51 of these 53 farms in 1908 was $236,405, an average of $4,635 per farm. The smallest amount reported was $270, the largest $28,000, produced on a 90-acre truck farm. Crops with values in excess of $10,000 were reported from 7 farms, in excess of $5,000 but less than $10,000 from 4, and in excess of $3,000 but less than $5,000 from 10. On the other hand, 5 reported crops worth between $250 and $500, 3 between $500 and $1,000, 10 between $1,000 and $1,500, 5 between $1,500 and $2,000, and 8 between $2,000 and $3,000 (General Table 340). The value of potatoes and vegetables sold by 36 was $166,255; of fruit, chiefly berries, by 26, $35,570; of dairy products by 6, $26,130. The value of live stock, poultry, and other products was only $8,450.

Thirty-seven of the 53 farms were conducted as individual enterprises, 11 by partnerships of 2, 3 by partnerships of 3, 1 by a partnership of 4, and 1 by a partnership of 5. The total number of tenant farmers occupying the 53 holdings was therefore 77. The data relating to the circumstances under which they came to this country and the way in which they have progressed will add to the information already presented.

Most of the Japanese farmers have been in the United States comparatively few years and in the localities in which they are now settled a still shorter time. Of 84 (including 7 male members of the families of tenants) 2 had been in this country one year, 4 two years, 4 three years, 7 four years, 43 from five to nine years, 18 from ten to fourteen years, and 6 from fifteen to nineteen years. None had been here as long as twenty years (General Table 348).

In Japan most of these men had been engaged in farm work and most of the others had been independent of the wage relation. Of the 53 individual farmers and head tenants, 22 had been farmers, 6 with their fathers on the farm, 11 in independent business, and 5 wage-earners in city occupations. Four had been farm hands in the Hawaiian Islands and 3 wage earners in Canada and the Philippine Islands before migrating to the continental United States. Two came to this country upon leaving school. (General Table 333.) Of 75 reporting only 5 had as much as $100 upon their arrival. (General Table 331.) Upon their arrival 3 engaged in business while the others found employment as wage-earners. Twenty became farm

nds, 14 railroad laborers, 6 domestics, and 3 sawmill hands, while 7 gaged in various city occupations. (General Table 333.) Beginng thus, it was not long before most of them became tenant farmers. hree leased land in less than one year after their arrival, 7 after e year, 3 after two years, 11 after three years, 10 after four years, after five years, 5 after six years, 5 after seven years, and the other of the 53 from whom data were obtained, after eight to fifteen ars.

Most of these men were able to lease land and begin tenant farming ith little capital. Of 21, where complete data were obtained relative this point, 4 had less than $100 and 6 others had less than $500 hen they made their first leases. The average for the 21 was a ttle more than $441. (See General Table 323 for details.) A few orked for wages a part of the first year the majority borrowed oney from friends or secured supplies on credit, and in a large mmber of cases horses and tools were purchased on credit or proided by the landowner. Fifteen of 52 began as share tenants, leasng small tracts, while the other 37 leased only 925 acres. In some nstances only a part of the cash rent was required in advance. Beginning in a small way, the Japanese within a comparatively few ears have made much progress. As against 1,156.5 acres first leased, he Japanese investigated now lease 2,185.5 acres, most of it for cash. Fifty-two brought $18,090 to the localities in which they now farm. Forty-four of these now own property worth $82,301.67 as against $14,260 brought to the locality with them. Eight, on the other hand, have less than they brought with them—$1,240 as against $3,830. (General Table 332.) Five of these, however, had begun to farm so recently, in 1907, 1908, or 1909, that the amount of money invested in producing the growing crops might well offset the difference in the amount of property brought to the locality and that now possessed. The property owned has been accumulated in spite of the fact that much labor has been required to bring under cultivation comparatively large areas of "logged-off" and swamp land leased, and that some of their gains have been sent abroad.

Of course some have been much more successful in making money than others, and the differences in the amount of property now owned are great. Of 53 individual farmers and head tenants, 3 have no property over and above indebtedness, and another has less than $50. Of the others, 3 have between $100 and $250, 8 between $250 and $500, 14 between $500 and $1,000, 9 between $1,000 and $1,500, 7 between $1,500 and $2,500, 5 between $2,500 and $5,000, 2 between $5,000 and $10,000, and 1 $12,600. (General Table 337.) The figures are the net amounts, allowing for indebtedness and excluding as an unimportant item the value of furniture. Twenty-two of the 53 report debts varying from nominal sums to $3,450 and aggregating $9,650. Most of this is on account of purchases of live stock or implements and of loans from friends and Japanese banks.

Another index of the success of the Japanese farmers is found in the profits realized in 1908. Of 64, 2 lost $800 in the aggregate, 10 had neither surplus nor deficit, while 52 realized profits. The sums varied from $100 to $1,000 and averaged $489.62. (General Tables 342 and 343.) This is considerably more than the laborores employed by them had as a surplus. However, it represents in part wages which should

be accredited to wives and a few children who were not paid by the husband and fathers for work done. Of 30 wives from whom data were obtained, 24, or four-fifths of the entire number, worked regularly in the fields. After due allowance is made for this fact, the profit made is generally found to be sufficient to give the tenant farmer good wages and a profit on the small amount of capital invested. Furthermore, tenant farming gives an opportunity for the wife to work regularly through the year, which otherwise she would not have.

Of the 52 reporting the amount of the surplus realized in 1908, 42 left a part or all of it in the United States, while the other 10 sent all of theirs abroad. The total amount retained in this country was $17,080. Approximately one-half of this sum ($8,430) was invested by 20 men in implements, live stock, or buildings on the lands cultivated, $5,050 was deposited in banks, $1,200 was loaned to other Japanese, and $2,400 was used to pay debts previously incurred. Forty-three of 77 farmers sent money abroad during the year. The total amount sent was $9,930, or an average of $230.93 per man. About one-seventh of this amount was for the purpose of bringing wives to the United States, five-eighths for the support of families and relatives in Japan, and the remainder—something less than one-fourth of the total—for safe-keeping or investment. In one case the money sent was for the purchase of a farm. (General Table 341.)

SUMMARY.

The Scandinavians, Germans, North and South Italians, and Japanese are numerously represented among the farmers of these two counties. The Scandinavians, Germans, and Italians have been engaged in farming in some of these localities for forty years, though some of the representatives of these races, and especially of the Italians, are comparatively recent immigrants. The Japanese have all settled in the locality recently. Almost all of the Germans and Scandinavians own the farms they cultivate, and these are usually well improved. Some of the Italians also own the land they control, but the majority are tenants. The Japanese, on the other hand, are all tenant farmers, and in the majority of instances rent small tracts of land rather than entire farms for short terms and frequently shift from one tract to another. Moreover, much of the land leased by the Japanese has been "waste" and must be cleared or drained before it is cultivated. This has been true of the land acquired by the Scandinavians and Germans in former years, and is still true of some of the land acquired by new settlers of these races. The Italians have also purchased, and to some extent leased, unimproved land, but not to so great an extent during the last ten years as formerly. As a matter of fact most of the clearing and reclaiming of land is now done by Japanese tenants, or by Japanese laborers working under contract. In their willingness to do such work is found one reason why they have become so prominent as tenant farmers.

All of these races have been successful in making money, but because of the increasing value of land owned by Scandinavians, Germans, and Italians, and the longer time they have been engaged in farming, the races mentioned are better off than the Japanese. Al-

most all of these farmers are engaged in intensive farming. To some extent they are engaged in producing the same things for the market. Yet, on the whole, there is a difference which is indicated by the following table:

TABLE 24.—*Number of farms raising different kinds of products and value of these products, by race of farmer.*

Products.	Japanese.		Italian.		Scandinavian and German.	
	Number of farms.	Value of products.	Number of farms.	Value of products.	Number of farms.	Value of products.
Vegetables and potatoes	36	$166,255	9	$104,300	28	$34,898
Fruit (including berries)	26	35,570	1	150	15	6,965
Dairy	6	26,130	4	4,950	26	21,225
Live stock	7	2,410	2	1,050	15	2,155
Poultry	5	2,440	.....	.....	22	1,875
Other	.....	3,600	.....	105	.....	5,470
Total	51	236,405	11	110,555	33	72,585

The specialization by farmers of the several races is really greater than is indicated by this table. Most of the fruit grown by the Scandinavians and Germans is bush fruit—blackberries, loganberries, gooseberries, etc.—apples, plums, and other deciduous fruits, while most of that produced by the Japanese is strawberries. Most of the vegetables grown by the Italians is "green truck." They grow few potatoes. The Japanese, on the other hand, grow many potatoes along with cabbage and some other vegetables not so extensively grown by the Italians. In this, they and the Scandinavian and German farmers are more alike. Such specialization as exists is partly the result of competition between the growers of different races, a matter commented upon later in this report.

The values of all crops produced for sale on the several farms investigated are shown in the following table:

TABLE 25.—*Value of products sold by Japanese, Scandinavian and German, and Italian farmers.*

Value of products sold.	Number of Japanese farms.	Number of Scandinavian and German farms.	Number of Italian farms.
$100 and under $250	.....	4	.....
$250 and under $500	5	9	.....
$500 and under $1,000	3	6	2
$1,000 and under $1,500	10	3	.....
$1,500 and under $2,000	5	1	1
$2,000 and under $3,000	8	2	1
$3,000 and under $5,000	10	3	4
$5,000 and under $7,500	4	1	.....
$7,500 and under $10,000	6	1	2
$10,000 and under $25,000	1	1	1
$25,000 or over	.....	.....	.....
Total	52	31	11

The main fact of interest shown by this table is the large receipts most of the farmers have from crops sold. This is true of a large percentage of the farms conducted by the Japanese and Italians as

well as of those conducted by Scandinavians and Germans. Indeed, it would appear that the percentage of large aggregate receipts are larger for the farms conducted by the first two than by the last two races mentioned. But care must be exercised not to draw false conclusions from the data given. As already stated, the Scandinavian and German farmers produce more crops for home consumption than do other races. Again, most of the large Italian gardens are conducted by two or more partners, and the same is true of several of the Japanese farms. The other races, on the other hand, almost invariably own and farm land independently. For these two reasons no conclusions should be drawn with reference to the scale on which individual members of the several races are conducting agricultural operations in these communities.

THE COMPETITION BETWEEN THE IMMIGRANT FARMERS.

The competition between the races has been twofold—that incidental to acquiring land and that incidental to the marketing of products.

The influx of Japanese farmers has altered the terms upon which land is rented. Though all races are represented among the tenant farmers, and although the majority of the Italian gardeners lease the land they cultivate, the number of white men coming to the several localities about Tacoma and Seattle and leasing land is smaller than formerly. There is in general among landowners an effective preference for the Japanese. They lease tracts of land and require little outlay on the part of the owner for houses and other improvements. In general they are more easily provided for than the members of the other races. Again, they more readily lease land and agree to reclaim a part of it, though representatives of other races have in the past and are now to a certain extent making such improvements for the landlord. Finally, the Japanese have been willing to pay more rent than the members of the various white races. Partly because of their strong desire to lease land the average cash rent per acre paid by them has greatly increased—from $13.15 per acre for land first leased to $20.63 per acre for that now leased (General Tables 330 and 336). The tracts leased are not the same in many cases, but it is believed that the difference between the figures given exaggerates but slightly, if at all, the rise which has taken place. Leases are found about Bellevue and Vashon Island where Japanese competition for land in the one year 1907 caused the rents paid to rise from $20 to $30 or more per acre. In several instances it was found that they were willing to pay more for the use of the land than were the white men. The following instance is typical: Two white men were offered a 30-acre tract at $10 per acre on the condition that they would remove a few stumps from one part of it. They declined the offer, and a Japanese took the the tract, paying $400 per year and agreeing to clear it also. In some cases, however, landowners, because of race prejudice, discriminate in favor of white men and lease to them for less money than they might get from Japanese. One owner leased his farm to a white man for $1,500 rather than take $1,800 offered by a Japanese. Another refused an offer of $20 per acre from a Japanese to lease to a white man at $15. Such instances are rather excep-

ional, however. More and more of the farms are being leased to the Japanese.

The milk produced is sold to the milk-condensing plants at Kent, Auburn, and Sumner, to the creameries, or to dealers in Seattle and Tacoma. Animal products are sold in the general market. In neither case has the product of the Japanese farmers been large enough to materially affect the supply. Vegetables and fruits are disposed of to commission men, usually doing business in Tacoma or Seattle, to grocery stores and wholesale houses, to customers in the Seattle public market, or to housewives at their doors. In Fife, a large vegetable-producing center near Tacoma, there is an organization of the farmers to determine the conditions on which they shall sell. All of the large growers among the Italians, other white races, and Japanese have membership in it. The organization makes regulations designed to compel farmers to put up vegetables in bunches of standard sizes to be sold at fixed prices. This organization became necessary because of the cutting of prices incidental to marketing the vegetables grown. It is generally stated that the Japanese led in the price cutting in all cases, and it is feared that they will again sell for less than the standard prices if they do not find ready sale for their entire crops.

Much complaint is made of the competition of the Japanese. One instance of price cutting by them has just been cited. In Seattle it is said that better bargains can be had from Japanese wagons on the street than from others. In the public market of Seattle, however, there seems to be no underselling by the members of this race. The main complaint made against the Japanese by the other races is not that they undersell in the market, but that they have increased the acreage devoted to small farming until the market is glutted and the prices received unprofitable. A great many white farmers, and especially those on the smaller farms, state that they have been obliged to stop growing many products, especially potatoes and certain kinds of vegetables (and in one section cucumbers for pickling), because of Japanese competition. To give only one instance: About Fife a good many white farmers formerly raised cucumbers, for which they received $35 per ton. When the Japanese began to raise them the price dropped to $30 per ton, which is too low to allow a reasonable profit to the white farmer. This instance is rather exceptional, however. Usually the competition has not been so serious in its effects. However, the crops now grown have been decided on in part by the white farmers other than Italians, in view of those grown by the Japanese.

The Japanese have organized farmers' associations at Bellevue, on Vashon Island, and in some other localities, for promoting their mutual interests. In some instances these organizations are used to facilitate the marketing of crops. At Bellevue, for example, all berries produced by the association are sent in the name of the organization to a commission house in Seattle.

No organization for the cooperative purchase of fertilizers, seeds, or plants and supplies was found among the white farmers. The Japanese do more or less cooperative buying. This has been developed by the organizations for marketing the crops grown. To cite the same institution again, the United Japanese Association at Belle-

vue is this year purchasing the boxes needed by the berry growers. Fertilizers are also being purchased in the name of the association.

The Japanese purchase most of their articles of food from Japanese storekeepers in Tacoma and Seattle. Most of the food used is of Japanese origin and carried in stock only by these dealers. That not of Japanese origin is also generally purchased at the same places, partly because they are more convenient, partly because it is more satisfactory to the customers to deal where the Japanese language is spoken, partly because of the credit extended to them. Implements, fertilizers, and similar articles, on the other hand, are usually purchased from white dealers, and frequently "on time."

THE LABORERS EMPLOYED.

The farmers engaged in intensive farming employ many laborers, especially during the harvest season. The Japanese farmers and dairymen employ their own countrymen exclusively. The number employed throughout the year averages a little more than one per farm. During the harvesting season some 1,500 are employed. The Italians also, as a rule, employ their own countrymen.* Other farmers employ various races, of whom north European immigrants constitute a large percentage. Only white men are regularly employed. However, most of the clearing and draining of land is done by Japanese, frequently on contract. They are also employed by white farmers during the fruit and berry picking seasons. At those times they constitute from a fourth to a third of the "picking crews." The others who do such work are mostly white women and children from the cities and near-by towns.

The regular employees of Japanese farmers are paid by the day or month and are almost invariably given board and lodging by the employer. The ruling rate per day is $1.35. About one-fifth of those paid by the month receive $25, another fifth $30, and most of the others $35 per month. A few of the laborers regularly employed in vegetable gardens are paid more. Milkers employed by the dairymen are usually paid $40 or $45 per month.

The white laborers regularly employed by the white farmers are paid somewhat higher wages, usually $35 or $40 per month with board. There is about the same difference between the wages paid Japanese and white milkers on the dairy farms. For work during the harvesting season, Japanese farmers usually pay $1.50 per day, though in some cases more, with board and lodging. Much of the digging of potatoes and berry picking is done by contract or on a piece basis. In these cases, by working long hours, and frequently seven days per week, the laborer makes much larger earnings.

Most of the seasonal work on the farms conducted by white men is on a piece basis, so that it is difficult to make comparisons between the wages paid the different races. The Japanese receive a wage, without board, equivalent to that paid by their countrymen. When white

*There is little difference between the Italians and Japanese in the generality of the practice of employing their countrymen, boarding those employed, and in the wages paid.

men are employed by the day they usually do kinds of work different from those done by the Japanese and are paid somewhat more than Japanese laborers. The wages paid all classes of laborers are much higher than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. The special agent of the Commission has made the following statement as the result of his investigation of this matter: "Wages have changed materially since the Japanese first appeared. From 1890 to 1895, orientals (Chinese and Japanese) were paid from 75 to 90 cents per day without board, while 'whites' received from $15 to $18 per month with board. From 1895 to 1900, orientals averaged $1 per day without board, and whites from $20 to $25 per month with board. In 1900, Japanese (Chinese by this time had disappeared) were paid $1.10 per day and by 1906, $1.25 per day." The wages now paid the different races have been noted above. With reference to underbidding by Japanese this special agent adds: "Japanese have always shown a tendency to underbid white laborers. A great many employers told the agent of cases in which Japanese offered to work for from 25 to 60 cents per day less than the prevailing rate for white hands. At present, though their rate is less, there is very little underbidding, for they (with immigration restricted and the prejudice against them become less) can usually find plenty of work without cutting to so great an extent."

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

The majority of the Scandinavian and German farmers investigated had come to the United States when young and unmarried. Of the 35, 26 were under 25 years and 30 were under 30 years of age. Of the 35, only 5 were married previous to immigrating to this country, and 4 of these brought their wives with them upon coming. Of 30 who were single upon their first arrival, 25 have since married, 24 in this country and 1 abroad (General Table 345). Those who married after coming to the United States did so, as a rule, within five or six years of their arrival, and, with few exceptions, married women of their own race, or women native-born of foreign-born father of the same race. The exceptional cases of the 24 marriages in this country were the marriage of a German to a Swedish woman, a Norwegian to a Swedish woman, and of a Swede to a Danish woman. Marriages between those who were native-born of these immigrant fathers, however, have frequently been to persons of other races. Of 10 Scandinavian-American men and women of the families investigated who have married, 8 married Americans, 1 a Scandinavian-American, and 1 a Norwegian immigrant. On the whole, these few cases would indicate a high degree of assimilation on the part of those who were native-born of Scandinavian immigrant fathers. Of 10 German-Americans, on the other hand, 5 married German-Americans, 3 Germans, 1 a North Italian, and 1 an American.

Of the 15 Italian farmers, only 3 were 30 years of age or over and only 4 were married previous to the time they came to the United States. Of the 4 married men, none was, upon coming, accompanied by his wife, but all 4 were joined by their wives a few years later. Eight of the 11 who were single at the time of their first arrival in

the United States have since married, 6 here and 2 abroad. (General Table 345.) With one exception, where a North Italian married a German-American woman, they have married immigrants of their own race (North Italian to North Italian and South Italian to South Italian) or Italian-Americans. Those from whom data were obtained all married within a few years of their arrival in this country. Few Italian-Americans have arrived at a marriageable age. Of the 4 native-born who have married, 3 have married Americans and 1 an Italian immigrant.

Thirty-five of 80 Japanese farmers were 25 and 20 were 30 years of age or over when they migrated to this country. Of the 80, 40 were married previous to their immigration. Because the majority of these men did not expect to remain long in this country, the inconveniences found in providing for wives while working as laborers and the expense involved in coming, only 9 brought their wives with them to the United States, and most of these men came from Hawaii, where they and their wives had been employed. Since becoming tenant farmers, however, 17 have brought their wives to this country. The amount of money sent for this purpose in several cases was $300 or $400. Of the 40 men who were single when they first came to this country, 18 have since married—15 here and 3 abroad—and in all cases Japanese women. At the time of the investigation, therefore, 58 of 80 Japanese farmers were married, and of the 58 wives, 44 were in the United States (General Table 345).

The comparatively rapid immigration of the Japanese women in recent years is shown by the short time those from whom data were obtained had been in this country. Of the 84 Japanese men, 17 had immigrated within the last five, and 60 within the last ten, years. Of 45 Japanese women, on the other hand, 32 had immigrated within the last five, and 13 within the last ten, years. (General Table 348.)

The more recent immigration of the women is explained by the fact that the money required to pay the expenses of the passage had first to be earned, partly by the fact that in tenant farming the work of the women, who almost invariably work in the field, is almost as valuable as that of a man. It is explained in part, also, by the fact that some of these men have decided to remain permanently in the United States. Yet, of 77 of these farmers, only 10 signified their intention to remain permanently in this country. Of the other 67, 23 expect to return to Japan, while 44 are in doubt as to what they will eventually do. Whether they remain here or not depends largely upon their economic success and the treatment they receive in this country.

The adult Japanese, not being eligible for American citizenship, are of necessity aliens. The Scandinavians and Germans, on the other hand, having been in the United States, as a rule, for many years, and expecting to remain here permanently, are generally citizens. Of those from whom data were obtained, only 1 was an alien, 2 had first papers only, while the others had taken second papers or had become citizens in some other way. From the few data collected for Italians it would seem that among them almost as large a percentage of fully naturalized citizens obtains.

No investigation was made of the cost of the food, drink, and clothing used by the several races, for the reason that the ages and sexes of the individuals, and the amount of home-grown foods used by them, differ so much that such statistics would have little or no value. Something may, however, be said of housing conditions, which are one index to the standard of living. The housing conditions of the Japanese are generally very poor. Most of the houses occupied have been built for or by them, and usually have two, three, four, or five rooms, and these are, as a rule, small. The leases being for short periods and the women ordinarily working in the fields, the houses are not well furnished or well taken care of. The walls, made of rough boards nailed to the framework, are bare. The furniture in the majority of cases has not cost as much as $50. There is no system for piping water; they have few conveniences of any kind. Laborers are almost invariably boarded and lodged with the family. Though the number of rooms is not, as a rule, inadequate for the family when any extra work, such as hoeing and harvesting, is being done, the houses are usually very much crowded.[a] Yet, that some of the Japanese are not uncomfortably housed is shown by the fact that of 53 noted, 8 had dining rooms separate from their kitchens, and 16 had living rooms and parlors used as such alone.

Though most of the Italians occupy cottages of four, five, or six rooms, they are much better housed than the Japanese. In the cases of some of the less well-to-do, however, there remains much to be desired, for many of the houses are poorly constructed and not in good repair, and during several months each year are crowded with laborers who board and lodge with the families. In other cases, however, the houses are as good and as well furnished as those of other races in the community. The value of the furniture in 10 of 11 cases was $200 or more. The Scandinavians and Germans are almost all well housed. The majority of their houses have six, seven, or eight rooms, are new and in good repair, and are well furnished. Owning the land, most of them, as soon as they could afford it, have built new houses with such conveniences as farm life permits. In many cases water is piped to the house and made available for baths. In 85 per cent of the cases they have dining rooms and parlors used solely as such. Most of the houses are well furnished and are well cared for by the women, who seldom work in the fields. Farm hands doing harvesting and other seasonal work are not usually given board or lodging, so that the houses are adequate for the rather large families.

Of the 19 Scandinavian, 16 German, and 17 Italian male immigrants, 10 years of age or over, investigated, all but 3 (these being South Italians) could read and write some language. Of their wives and other adult foreign-born females—17 Scandinavians, 12 Germans, and 13 Italians—all but 6 Italians were literate. About the same percentage of literacy obtains among the Japanese farmers; of

[a] The number of rooms and of adult males, adult females, and children under 15 years of age are given in General Table 323. The data were collected when no harvesting was being done. Had they been collected during the summer months the numbers of adult male Japanese and Italians would have been much larger than those given.

83, 77 could read and write. The percentage of illiteracy is somewhat greater among the Japanese women; of 45, 7 were illiterate. (General Table 353.)

All of the Scandinavian and German and all but 1 of the Italian farmers, and other foreign-born male members of their families investigated, speak English. The speaking of English is very general among the women and girls as well, for all but 1 Norwegian, 3 Germans, and 3 Italians could speak the language. The Japanese having been in this country a shorter time, and, from choice or necessity, being more clannish, have a larger percentage of both men and women who can not speak English. Of 84 males 6 years of age or over, 11 could not speak English. Seven of these 11 had been in the United States less than 5 years, 2 for from 5 to 9 years, and 2 for 10 years or over. Of 45 Japanese women, only 3 could speak English. Thirty-two had been in this country less than 5 years, 11 for from 5 to 9, and 2 for 10 years or over. Of the first group 1, of the second 2, of the third none could speak the English language. The little contact these Japanese women have with white people is indicated by the comparatively small number who are able to speak our language.

As would be expected, many of those who have acquired ability to speak English can not read or write that language. All of the 3 Danish males and the 4 Danish females 10 years of age or over could read and write as well as speak English; so could 9 of 11 Norwegian males and 4 of 7 females. The 5 Swedish males and 2 of 6 Swedish females could read and write English. The percentage of the Germans and Italians who read and write our language is somewhat smaller than that of the Scandinavians. Of 16 males and 12 females of the race first mentioned, 4 and 8, respectively, could not read or write English. Of 17 Italian males and 13 females, 8 and 2, respectively, could read and write English. The percentage of the Japanese who have command of English is still smaller, for of 83 men only 30, of 45 women only 2, could read or write it. (General Table 352.)

With the exception of the Italians, the percentage of the foreign-born who came to this country before 14 years of age was very small, with the result that most of them have had little or no schooling and little opportunity to learn to read and write our language. (General Table 355.) Some of the Japanese, however, have belonged to the "student class," and some of those who have not belonged to that class have attended night schools to learn English. The children of all of these races attend the public schools and are taught to speak, read, and write English. Of 116 persons 6 years of age or over, native-born of foreign father, all but 1 South Italian-American could speak, and of 85 who were 10 years of age or over, all could read and write, English. (General Tables 349 and 350.) The schools are good. In all cases graded primary and grammer schools are available, and the many towns provide opportunities for a high-school course. In comparatively few instances would it appear that the children are taken from school and set at work while young (General Table 356). It should be added, however, that a large number of the Japanese children born abroad are left there to be educated. Of 77 children whose parents are tenant farmers in these localities, 24, or almost one-third of the entire number, are in Japan.

still others, of course, are in that country with their mothers and may immigrate to this country later.

A matter related to the use of English is that of newspapers and periodicals taken by the farming groups investigated. These throw light upon both the standard of living and the degree to which the foreign element has been assimilated. Of the German and Scandinavian families investigated, all subscribed for one or more newspapers, while more than a third of the Italians (4 of 11) and more than two-fifths of the Japanese (24 of 53) had none. In the German homes newspapers printed in English outnumbered those printed in German more than 2 to 1 (33 to 14); in the Scandinavian, those printed in English outnumbered those printed in some Scandinavian language by 3 to 2 (39 to 25). The same is true of the older and better established Italian families. In most cases, however, all these races have newspapers published in English and others printed in their native language. In the case of the Japanese, on the other hand, the newspapers printed in their native language outnumbered those printed in English 10 to 1 (50 to 5). Approximately three-fifths of the Japanese households have one or more American papers printed in the Japanese language, while less than one-tenth have newspapers printed in English.

The religious affiliations of these families is also of importance in connection with the degree of Americanization. The white immigrant farmers belong to the various Christian churches attended by all races. The Italians, of course, are members of the Catholic Church. Though a few Japanese also belong to Christian churches or more frequently to missions for Japanese, the vast majority are Buddhists. Of 78, 21 attended the Buddhist, 5 the Baptist, and 2 the Congregational missions. Those near Seattle or Tacoma attend the Buddhist mission churches in these cities, while those who are farther removed attend services held in the smaller villages by visiting priests, who come once or twice a month. The Japanese are seldom brought into contact with the white races through attendance at church.

The Japanese farmers are well organized for various purposes, but with the exception of those who belong to the Fife Vegetable Growers' Union, few, if any, belong to an organization which does not have a membership composed exclusively of persons of that race. In several communities there are "Japanese associations" to which many of the farmers belong. These associations take an interest in all general matters affecting the race. There are numerous "prefectual societies" which perform much the same function among those who come from the same province in Japan. At Bellevue, Eastland, and elsewhere there are mutual benefit societies to care for those who fall ill, meet with accident, or are in distress for other reasons. At Fife the mutual benefit society has a membership of 26. It cares for those who are ill or injured; the dues are $1 per month. At Fife, Vashon Island, O'Brien, and in fact in almost every community, there is a general farmers' organization which helps in different ways to make tenant farming successful. It would seem that about one-third, but possibly more, of the farmers belong to these agricultural organizations, which usually serve as social

centers as well as promoting the economic interests of their members. Most of the recently arrived Italians belong to no organization. The older ones, however, are members of societies where other white races predominate. The Eagles, Druids, Foresters, and Odd Fellows have as members some of the Italian farmers from whom data were obtained.

Of the Scandinavians and Germans investigated, about one-half belong to no organization. The other half belong to Scandinavian or German or American societies, and frequently to two or more. In the localities studied there were six or more Scandinavian and German societies in which some of the families investigated had membership. Fourteen American organizations, including the Red Men, the Maccabees, the Woodmen, the Odd Fellows, the Masons, and the Eagles, have members among the Scandinavians and Germans from whom data were collected. The Scandinavians and Germans, almost without exception, take part in the general social life of the communities in which they live. There is no line separating them or their families from Americans. The same is true of the older, but not of the newer, Italian families. The Japanese, on the other hand, stand in contrast to all other races in the community. They find their social life in connection with their numerous organizations or in places conducted by their fellow countrymen in Seattle and Tacoma. There is practically no association between them and the other races of the community, except that which is incidental to work and business. The failure of the Japanese in many cases to speak English would account in part for this lack of association, but it is principally due to differences in race and institutions. Though there is little friction between the Japanese and the various white races, and though the Japanese are very generally found to be honest and desirable tenants, they stand apart from all other races in the localities in which they live.

It may be well to summarize briefly the facts commented on as having sociological significance.

The immigrant German, Scandinavian, and Italian farmers have permanently settled in the community, have their families with them, and are generally American citizens. The Japanese are not, as a rule, permanent residents of the United States, frequently do not have their families with them, and can not become American citizens by naturalization. There is a rather striking contrast between the standard of living of the Japanese and that of the other races, as indicated by housing conditions. There are not many illiterates among the members of the several races, but many of the Japanese, some of them being recent immigrants, and all being rather limited in their association with other races, have not learned to speak English. The Japanese usually limit their reading to Japanese publications, while the other races read more generally and are more like the natives in their choice. The Japanese belong to the Buddhist church or attend Christian missions established for them, while other immigrant farmers belong to churches of which various races are members. The Japanese belong to Japanese societies. Other immigrant farmers are eligible to membership in American societies. There is no friction among the races, but a social barrier is raised against the Japanese as it is not against immi-

grants of the other races. Because of longer residence, race traits, and the access to better opportunities, the white races, as a rule, show, if not complete, a large degree of assimilation, while the Japanese do not.

DATA REGARDING JAPANESE TENURE ABOUT SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

BELLEVUE.

The following includes, besides Bellevue proper, the districts known as Clyde, Eastland, and Stevenson. These four regions combined are popularly called Bellevue.

	Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.
1	5	1	Strawberries.
2	5	1	Do.
3	10	2	Do.
4	6	2	Do.
5	20	4	Do.
6	6	2	Do.
7	24	3	Do.
8	10	2	Do.
9	10	2	Do.
10	10	2	Do.
11	3	1	Do.
12	5	2	Do.
13	10	2	Do.
14	5	2	Do.
15	7	1	Do.
16	8	2	Do.
17	8	2	Do.
18	13	2	Do.
19	4	1	Do.
20	13	2	Do.
21	7	2	Do.
22	3	1	Do.
23	7	2	Do.
24	5	1	Do.
25	4	1	Do.
26	10	2	Do.
27	5	1	Do.
28	10	2	Potatoes.
29	10	2	Strawberries.
30	10	1	Do.
31	10	2	Do.
32	10	2	Do.
33	5	2	Do.
34	5	2	Do.
35	5	2	Do.
36	10	2	Do.
37	10	1	Do.
38	15	1	Do.
39	10	2	Do.
40	13	2	Do.
41	10	2	Do.
42	10	3	Do.
43	4	1	Do.
44	10	2	Do.
45	15	2	Do.
46	20	1	Do.
47	5	1	Do.
48	10	2	Do.
49	10	2	Do.
50	10	2	Do.
51	5	1	Do.
52	5	2	Do.
53	15	1	Do.
	485	93	

Another Japanese is conducting vegetable raising in two hothouses. The acreage covered is less than 1. Two men are working here constantly.

VASHON ISLAND.

	Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.
1	15	3	Strawberries.
2	5	2	Do.
3	5	2	Do.
4	5	2	Do.
5	7	1	Do.
6	9	1	Do.
7	10	1	Do.
8	6	2	Do.
9	18	3	Do.
10	7	2	Do.
11	6	2	Do.
12	10	2	Do.
13	10	1	Do.
14	14	1	Do.
15	10	2	Do.
16	7	1	Do.
17	16	3	Do.
18	20	3	Do.
19	6	1	Do.
20	6	2	Strawberries.
21	5	2	Do.
22	5	1	Do.
23	10	2	Do.
24	12	2	Do.
25	50	3	Strawberries and vegetables.
26	10	1	Nursery.
27	10	2	Strawberries.
28	10	2	Do.
29	10	2	Do.
30	20	3	Do.
31	5	1	Do.
32	6	2	Do.
33	6	2	Do.
34	6	1	Do.
35, 36	13	2	Do.
	378	64	

CHRISTOPHER AND THOMAS.

	Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.		Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.
1	20	4	Potatoes.	21	6	1	Potatoes.
2	40	4	Potatoes and strawberries.	22	4	1	Hennery.
3	12	2	Do.	23	9	2	Potatoes.
4	13	2	Potatoes.	24	8	1	Do.
5	22	4	Do.	25	220	9	Dairy.
6	13	1	Do.	26	10	2	Potatoes and strawberries.
7	10	1	Do.	27	a 5	2	Hennery.
8	20	6	Strawberries.	28	10	2	Potatoes.
9	15	3	Potatoes and strawberries.	29	15	2	Do.
10	10	2	Strawberries.	30	15	1	Do.
11	15	2	Potatoes.	31	15	2	Do.
12	15	3	Potatoes and strawberries.	32	20	2	Do.
13	10	1	Potatoes.	33	6	1	Vegetables.
14	10	1	Do.	34	6	1	Potatoes.
15	10	1	Do.	35	8	1	Do.
16	6	2	Strawberries.	36	8	1	Do.
17	6	2	Do.	37	8	1	Strawberries and potatoes.
18	9	3	Do.				
19	6	3	Do.		737	73	
20	10	2	Potatoes.				

a Approximate.

There are 14 day workers settled here.

The total Japanese population here in summer time is 200, including women and children.

FIFE.

	Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.		Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.
1	20	5	Vegetables.	39	10	1	Potatoes.
2	50	9	Do.	40	10	1	Do.
3	100	13	Do.	41	10	2	Do.
4	83	14	Do.	42	10	2	Do.
5	150	8	Potatoes.	43	15	2	Do.
6	10	2	Do.	44	40	3	Do.
7	10	3	Vegetables.	45	10	2	Do.
8	10	4	Do.	46	10	1	Do.
9	10	2	Potatoes.	47	8	1	Do.
10	10	2	Do.	48	7	1	Do.
11	27	3	Do.	49	8	1	Do.
12	15	2	Do.	50	10	1	Do.
13	13	2	Do.	51	10	2	Do.
14	8	1	Do.	52	10	1	Do.
15	10	1	Do.	53	10	2	Do.
16	10	1	Do.	54	20	2	Do.
17	16	2	Do.	55	7	1	Do.
18	15	2	Do.	56	10	2	Do.
19	55	4	Do.	57	8	1	Do.
20	40	4	Do.	58	10	2	Do.
21	22	3	Do.	59	15	1	Do.
22	10	2	Berries.	60	10	2	Do.
23	15	1	Potatoes.	61	10	2	Do.
24	5	1	Do.	62	8	1	Do.
25	2	1	Do.	63	15	2	Do.
26	2	3	Do.	64	15	2	Do.
27	10	2	Do.	65	15	3	Berries and potatoes.
28	40	3	Do.	66	25	3	Potatoes.
29	15	2	Do.	67	25	3	Cucumbers and potatoes.
30	15	2	Do.	68	10	2	Potatoes.
31	10	1	Do.	69	8	1	Do.
32	7	2	Do.	70	14	2	Do.
33	10	2	Do.	71	10	2	Do.
34	10	2	Do.	72	15	2	Do.
35	15	2	Do.	73	30	2	Do.
36	10	2	Do.	74	10	2	Do.
37	10	1	Do.				
38	85	6	Vegetables.		1,371	196	

Besides these independent farmers there are 66 day workers who stay here the year around.

SOUTH PARK.

The following lists include Georgetown and its vicinity:

	Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.		Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.
1	5	4		11	5	5	
2	85½	14		12	80	13	
3	35	13		13	10	5	
4	28	7		14	10	5	
5	20	6		15	20	8	
6	20	10		16	25	8	
7	20	8		17	30	10	
8	12	8		18	160	30	
9	6	6			544½	182	
10	3	3					

Nearly half of these are farmers, or "gardeners," as they are called here. There are also 4 exclusively engaged in pig and chicken raising. Each has about 6 acres rented and 100 to 200 pigs and 150 to 400 chickens.

AUBURN.

	Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.		Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.
1	80	3	Dairy, strawberries, potatoes.	13	11	2	Strawberries.
2	30	3	Strawberries and tomatoes.	14	120	4	Dairy and potatoes.
3	100	3	Dairy, potatoes.	15	15	2	Potatoes.
4	10	2	Potatoes.	16	7	2	Do.
5	20	1	Dairy.	17	10	2	Do.
6	21	3	Strawberries, potatoes.	18	15	1	Do.
7	11	2	Strawberries, tomatoes.	19	19	1	Do.
8	20	4	Tomatoes and potatoes.	20	10	1	Do.
9	7	1	Potatoes.	21	8	1	Do.
10	80	3	Do.	22	8	1	Do.
11	13	2	Do.		320	46	
12	8	2	Strawberries.				

KENT.

1	100	4	Dairy and potatoes.	12	15	2	Potatoes and nursery.
2	194	8	Potatoes.	13	12	1	Potatoes.
3	80	4	Dairy.	14	60	1	Dairy.
4	50	2	Do.	15	20	4	Potatoes.
5	120	3	Do.	16	15	1	Do.
6	35	2	Do.	17	10	1	Do.
7	30	1	Potatoes and vegetables.	18	10	2	Do.
8	25	1	Do.	19	20	2	Do.
9	20	1	Potatoes.	20	20	2	Do.
10	15	1	Do.		351	47	
11	10	2	Potatoes and cabbages.				

O'BRIEN.

1	40	2	Dairy.	11	94	2	Potatoes.
2	40	2	Do.	12	9	2	Do.
3	70	2	Do.	13	10	2	Do.
4	30	2	Do.	14	18	2	Do.
5	25	2	Do.	15	8	1	Do.
6	60	2	Do.	16	6	2	Do.
7	45½	2	Potatoes.	17	7	2	Do.
8	30	2	Do.	18	17½	2	Do.
9	13	2	Do.		430	36	
10	10	2	Do.				

Few marked potato farmers raise potatoes and vegetables. Thirty-six is minimum working population; at harvest time it will increase to 50. There are about 20 Japanese working for white farmers either by day or by the month.

ORILLIA AND BENTON JUNCTION.

	Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.		Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.
1	25	2	Vegetables.	12	100	2	Dairy.
2	80	5	Potatoes and cabbage.	13	20	3	Potatoes and cabbage.
3	15	1	Potatoes.	14	100	5	Dairy and potatoes.
4	15	1	Do.	15	20	2	Potatoes.
5	40	3	Do.	16	15	1	Do.
6	30	2	Do.	17	40	2	Do.
7	120	3	Dairy and potatoes.	18	15	2	Do.
8	15	2	Vegetables.	19	50	5	Potatoes and vegetables.
9	15	2	Dairy.	20	50	3	Potatoes.
10	60	3	Potatoes and cabbage.				
11	20	2	Potatoes.		815	52	

There are 20 to 30 day workers besides these.

GREEN LAKE.

	Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.		Acres rented.	Number of persons at work.	Principal products raised.
1	10	3	Vegetables and strawberries.	7	8	3	Vegetables.
2	10	2	Vegetables.	8	(b)	2	Do.
3	15	5	Do.	9	(b)	3	Do.
4	5	3	Do.	10	20	5	Do.
5	10	2	Do.		.....	21	
6	a 10	3	Do.				

a And greenhouse. b Three greenhouses.

CHAPTER XVI.

JAPANESE IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND ITALIAN GARDENERS ABOUT PORTLAND, OREGON.

[For General Tables see pp. 934 to 949.]

THE JAPANESE AS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

In the vicinity of Portland there are some 400, about Salem from 150 to 200, in the Hood River district and The Dalles between 300 and 400, and about La Grande some 125 Japanese engaged in agricultural labor. These are the maximum figures during the busiest summer months. In winter the numbers are much smaller. Moreover, these figures include those who are farming on their own account in all but the last-mentioned district. There are very few Japanese farm laborers in other parts of Oregon.

Almost without exception, the Japanese engaged in agricultural pursuits have been employed in those branches which require much hand labor. About Portland they work in the vegetable gardens and berry patches. About Salem they are engaged in gardening and the cultivation and picking of hops. In the Hood River district and at The Dalles they are employed in the orchards and berry patches. They hoe, weed, prune, and pick fruit and berries. About La Grande they have been engaged in thinning, hoeing, and harvesting the sugar beets. Hand work of this character, cutting wood, and clearing land are the occupations in which the Japanese have engaged.

A comparatively small number of Japanese were employed in agricultural communities previous to 1900. Most of those who came to Portland found employment on the railroads, with which the "bosses" had contracts to supply as large numbers as they could command. Moreover, farm wages were relatively low. During the period after 1890 the few Japanese farm laborers were paid from 40 to 50 cents per day. For clearing land in winter they were paid from 30 to 40 cents per day, without board. Even as late as 1898, when they commanded $1 to $1.10 as section hands, 75 cents per day was considered good wages for Japanese farm laborers. Indeed, few received as much as $1 per day in summer before 1902. From that time, however, their wages have varied with and corresponded closely to those paid to section hands of that race. The changes which have taken place are indicated by the following table:

TABLE 26.—*Monthly and daily earnings of Japanese laborers from 1905 to 1909.*

Year.	Wages per month (with board and lodging).	Wages per day (without board).
1905	$25	$1.25
1906	30	1.35
1907	40-45	a 1.75
1908	30	b 1.35
1909	35-40	a 1.50

a Wages of section hands at the maximum.
b Wages of section hands reduced.
a Wages of section hands increased.

The wages of Japanese farm laborers have never been as high as those paid to white men. When the former received from 75 cents to $1 per day, the latter earned about 50 cents per day more. The difference between the earnings of the laborers of the two races is not so great at present, but the white hands receive on the average 25 cents more per day than the Japanese. The low wages of the Japanese have not affected the wages of white laborers, however. The Asiatics have really been employed to supplement the supply of white laborers, which has been inadequate because of the dislike for hand labor and because of the movement toward the cities to secure more agreeable and more remunerative employment. In fact, the Japanese have in a way replaced the Chinese, who have diminished in number. Moreover, they have been paid the wage for which the Chinamen, who have been preferred by the white farmer, worked.

At the present time a large percentage of the Japanese working as farm laborers are employed by farmers of their own race. In recent years a comparatively large number of the Japanese who had worked for wages on the railroads and farms have leased land and are now farming on their own accounts.

THE HISTORY AND EXTENT OF FARMING BY JAPANESE.

According to the United States census[a] 2 farms were being conducted in Oregon by Japanese in 1900. These farmers no doubt soon failed and returned to the ranks of wage laborers, for the Japanese assert that the first Japanese to engage in farming on his own account settled at Hillsdale, some 7 or 8 miles southwest of Portland, in 1902.[b] He also failed, but two years later there were a dozen or more small farms conducted by Japanese in the vicinity of Portland. Since then a dozen or more have been added to the list each year, and recently they have leased or purchased some land in other localities. The first farmers were engaged almost exclusively in berry growing, but as their number has increased a greater variety of crops has been grown. The land now (1909) occupied by Japanese in districts in which they have tended to colonize is shown in the following table. Perhaps as many as 15 more tracts of land in different parts of the State are occupied by Japanese tenant farmers.

TABLE 27.—*Tenure of land by Japanese in 1909.*

Locality.	Number of farms.	Acres rented.	Acres owned.	Total.
Vicinity of Portland [c]	71	1,067	80	1,147
Hood River	8	70	58	128
The Dalles	10	None.	1,080	1,080
Salem	1	None.	150	150
Quincy	1	None.	80	80
Total	[d] 91	[d] 1,137	[d] 2,048	[d] 3,185

[a] Census, 1900, Agriculture, Pt. I, p. XCIV.
[b] Y. Kudo and T. Abe, The Japanese in Oregon.
[c] Includes Montavilla, Russelville, Cleon, Riverside, Gresham, Hillsdale, and Mount Tabor.
[d] Not including several tracts of land rented, number and acreage not accurately known.

The Japanese lease 1,087 and own 80 acres of land about Montavilla, Russelville, Cleon, Riverside, Gresham, Hillsdale, and Mount Tabor. All of these except Hillsdale are situated east of Portland and are from 5 to 20 miles from that city. Hillsdale, on the other hand, is 7 or 8 miles southwest of Portland. About Hillsdale there are 13 Japanese farmers who control 546 acres. The principal products are berries and vegetables, though hay and oats are grown to a certain extent. The leases are generally for five years, and the rent, where cash is paid, averages about $8 per acre.

In the other localities near Portland berries and vegetables are the chief crops. Practically all of the Japanese farmers were originally berry growers, but year after year they have given more attention to the production of vegetables. Most of them pay cash rents, which vary from $6 to $40 per acre, land of exceptionally good soil and devoted to strawberries commanding the maximum price. A very few are farming "on shares." When berry plants are set anew by the tenant the owner generally receives one-third of the crop or the money equivalent. If the plants have already been set, however, the crop is shared equally between owner and tenant.

The production of berries, cherries, and apples has become the chief industry of the Hood River Valley, some 60 miles east of Portland. Though the Japanese have been employed here for several years, it was only two years ago (1907) that they began to farm on their own account. There are now 8 Japanese farmers, 4 of whom own the farms they occupy. They engage in the growing of berries and fruit. The rent paid for leased land varies from $5 to $20 per acre, while the prices paid for land have varied from $30 to $200 per acre for uncleared and from $100 to $500 for improved farms.

The Dalles is on the Columbia River some 90 miles from Portland. One Japanese corporation, with a capital stock of $35,000, owns a tract of land containing some 1,180 acres. Some 600 acres of this area is devoted to wheat, and a part of the remainder to the production of apples. Nine other Japanese own 500 acres all told in this locality.

At Salem one farm is owned by a Japanese and is devoted chiefly to the growing of hops. Finally, a Portland contractor owns a farm of 80 acres near Quincy and conducts a dairy with 80 cows.

From this review of Japanese farming in the several localities, it is evident that they engage chiefly in the production of berries and vegetables for the Portland market. In this they compete with berry growers and truck gardeners of other races. The Chinese have long been engaged in gardening near Portland, but in recent years their gardens have not been so extensive as those of the Italians.[a]

The first Italian truck farmers are said to have settled near Portland in 1875. They are now the most prominent of all races engaged in small farming in this locality. They grow vegetables on the "Columbia sloughs," at Vancouver, Wash., and at Beaverton, Oreg. A few years ago, they formed a "Farmers and Gardeners' Association" to further their mutual interests, and established a vegetable market in Portland, occupying an entire block.

[a] In 1900, 92 Chinese farms were returned for Oregon (Census 1900, Agriculture, Pt. I, p. XCIV). Most of these are in the vicinity of Portland.

Less important than the Chinese and Italians have been a rather large number of German farmers in the vicinity of Milwaukee, Oswego, and Gresham, who have grown vegetables as a "side line" on land devoted to general farming. Finally, in one or two localities there have been several Scandinavian and native white berry growers. However, their lands have for the greater part been leased to the Japanese (who had been doing most of the work), because leasing, under the circumstances which have obtained, has been both more convenient and more profitable.

Agents of the Commission collected data from the Japanese conducting 19 and from the Italians conducting 8 farms. Fourteen of the Japanese and all of the Italian farms visited are in the vicinity of Portland. The details obtained will throw further light upon the situation.

THE SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE JAPANESE FARMERS.

Of the 19 Japanese farms for which data were collected, 15 were leased, 2 were owned, and 2 were in part leased and in part owned. The number of acres leased was 601, the number owned 155.33. Hence the total acreage of the 19 farms was 756.33. The smallest holding was one-third of an acre devoted to flowers and vegetables, the largest 200 acres, devoted to grain and vegetables. The median holding was 25, the average 39.81 acres. (General Tables 357.)

All of the tenants paid cash rent for their holdings. The minimum rent paid was $125 per year for a 40-acre farm in bad condition, the maximum $90 per year for 3 acres of land devoted to the growing of vegetables. The average rent per acre for the 17 farms was $10.96. All but 1 of the Japanese farmers owned 1 or more horses (General Table 364). The landowners seldom provide their tenants with teams. They do, however, provide the necessary implements in a large number of instances—5 of the 15 where all of the land tilled was leased. Hence the rent paid is in part for the use of these implements.

Though some of the leases are for one year, others for three, and still others for four, the vast majority are for a period of five years. That the majority are for comparatively long periods is explained by the fact that much of the land leased has not previously been devoted to intensive farming, and that when used for the production of berries and vegetables, it requires a relatively long time to develop it and to profit by the time and care which are necessarily involved in farming of this kind.

The kind of farming done by the Japanese is indicated by General Table 363. Two farms were devoted to vegetable gardening only, 13 to vegetable gardening and fruit growing (chiefly of strawberries), 1 to flowers and vegetables, and the other 3 to general crops, vegetables, and fruit. In 1908 vegetables were produced for sale on 17, fruit (chiefly berries) on 13, and general crops on 2. The value of the green vegetables produced was $7,996, of potatoes $4,550, of berries $10,315, of other fruit, chiefly cherries, $1,265, of general crops $3,360.

In 1908 the number of acres cultivated was 525.83, the value of all crops produced $26,836. The average amount produced per farm was approximately $1,412.42, the average amount per acre cultivated $51.04. Excluding one general farm and the business of a florist and vegetable grower, the number of acres devoted to the production of vegetables (including potatoes) and fruit was 332.5, the value of the crops produced $20,726, the value of the crops per farm $1,219, the value of the crops per acre $62.33.

Three of the 4 farms owned in their entirety or in part are farmed by individual proprietors. Of the remaining 15 farms—all tenant—9 are conducted by single farmers, 4 by 2 partners each, 1 by 3, and 1 by 4. All told, therefore, there were 29 Japanese farmers occupying the 19 farms investigated.

Twenty-five of these 29 farmers came directly to the continental United States upon leaving Japan; the other 4 by way of Hawaii, where they found employment for a time upon the sugar plantations. At the time of the investigation, 1 had been in this country for two years, 2 for three years, 5 for four years, 16 for from five to nine years, and 5 for from ten to fourteen years (General Table 370). Five came to the United States when under 18 years of age, 2 between 18 and 20, 11 between 20 and 25, 6 between 25 and 30, 4 between 30 and 35, and 1 between 35 and 40. Eighteen, therefore, were under 25; 11, 25 or over, at the time of immigrating to the continental United States. (General Table 366.)

Of the 19 individual farmers and head partners, 6 before coming to the United States had been farmers, 7 on their fathers' farms, and 1 in business, while 2 had been farm laborers in Hawaii. The remaining 3 had not been gainfully employed before emigrating from Japan. (General Tables 360 and 361.)[a] They all immigrated to the United States because this country presented better opportunities for making money. They brought only nominal amounts of money with them (General Table 358) and all became wage earners upon arrival in this country. Two found first employment as farm hands, 11 as railroad laborers, 3 as common laborers, and 3 as domestics. (General Table 361.)[b]

After saving a few hundred dollars from such work as this (and 2 from business conducted for profit), 10 of 19 came to the localities in which they are now settled and purchased or leased land and began farming at once. Most of the others took employment as farm hands for a few years before engaging in farming on their own account. Fully one-half of these individual farmers and senior partners and a still larger percentage of the junior partners had not engaged in agricultural pursuits in the United States before leasing or purchasing land and undertaking farming on their own account. This fact, no doubt, explains the poor technical and financial results realized by a large number of them.

When they began to lease, all of these men save 1 paid cash rent. In the other case labor was performed in lieu of rent. In 6

[a] Of the 10 junior partners, 6 had been on their fathers' farms, 2 had been students, and the other 2 had been farm laborers in Hawaii.

[b] Of the other 10, 7 took employment as railroad laborers, 1 as a farm hand, 1 as a domestic ("schoolboy"), while the other became a junior partner in farming upon arrival in the United States.

cases the owner provided all the equipment necessary, but as the Japanese have accumulated money they have provided themselves with teams and some implements. Yet of 17 tenants, 5 are still provided with a part or all of the equipment necessary. Moreover, to begin with, in all but 3 instances the larger part of the supplies are bought on credit, payment being made once or twice a year. And even in 1908, though cash prices are from 5 to 10 per cent lower, 12 of the 19 farmers investigated still purchased most of their supplies on credit, the total value of such advances in 1908 being $3,500. Horse feed and implements, however, are bought from white dealers and credit is seldom extended. Foodstuffs, on the other hand, are purchased for the greater part from Japanese storekeepers in Portland, and it is they who extend the credit mentioned. The aid thus received and in the form of personal loans, together with the formation of partnerships, has assisted the Japanese greatly in becoming farmers on their own account.

Of 15 tenant farmers (including single farmers and senior partners), 7 have lost money, while 8 have made comparatively small gains.* The former upon coming to the localities in which they now live brought a total of $2,940; they now own $1,070, indebtedness deducted. The corresponding figures for the 8 who have been more successful are $1,900 and $4,045, respectively. (General Table 357.) In this connection, however, it must be noted that these tenants have invested much labor and some means in developing berry farms, some of which have not reached the point of maximum productivity, and that such investments are not included in the financial statements. The number who have sustained real losses and the amount of their losses are smaller than the figures presented indicate, while the gains of the others are larger.

The 4 who have purchased land, 1 of them after leasing with profit for five years, have been more successful than the tenant farmers in accumulating property. Yet the largest amount accumulated after six years of independent farming is less than $3,000. Even when the comparatively short time the Japanese have been farming in these localities has been taken into consideration, it is evident that on the whole they have not been financially successful.

It is evident from the preceding account that these farmers have little property. Eighteen have property worth, gross, $21,915, but their indebtedness aggregates $8,550; $16,250 of the total reported is the value of three farms, but the mortgage indebtedness amounts to $6,575. (General Table 357.) Nine owed unpaid balances on account of supplies purchased in earlier years, the total amount being $650. Seven were indebted to friends for personal loans to the extent of $2,325. After allowing for indebtedness, 2 had nothing or less than nothing, 7 others less than $500, and 6 more than $500 but less than $1,000, while only 3 had more than $1,500. (General Table 357.) These figures, however, must be corrected in light of the facts noted above with reference to the position of the Japanese farmers and the nature of their financial statements.

The profits realized by these farmers were ascertained in only a few cases. It may be said of those who are tenant farmers, however,

*The data for one are incomplete.

that a large percentage lost money, while the profits realized by most of the others were small. With due allowance for those who have made large profits, it does not appear that these tenant farmers are more successful than the wage laborers in accumulating money. Their lack of financial success is explained partly by their inexperience, and lack of technical efficiency, partly by the comparatively high rents which most of them pay for the kind of land they lease. Nine of the 29 farmers sent money abroad during the year 1908 for the use of their wives and children or their parents. The total amount sent was $1,360.

THE SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE ITALIAN TRUCK FARMERS.

The Italian gardens about Portland are usually conducted by numerous partners, and their landholdings are comparatively large. The 8 farms investigated contained 537 acres. The smallest holding was 21 acres, the largest 179, the median 50, the average 67.13.

Four of the farms were leased, and 1 was owned, while the remaining 3 were in part leased and in part owned. The number of acres owned was 308, the number of acres leased 229. The land is leased for cash, the average rent being $18.76 per acre. The Italian farmers all provide their own teams and implements. Practically all of the land is tillable and is in a high state of cultivation. Leases are renewed each year.

In 1908, 519 of the total of 537 acres constituting the 8 farms were devoted to the production of vegetables. The remaining 18 acres were pasture land and orchard. The Italians do not grow berries at all. They limit their efforts to the productions of a great variety of "green vegetables," each group of partners growing from 12 to 25 different kinds. Some of them keep cows and pigs to consume the unmarketable product and to provide a part of the food supply (General Table 364). The receipts from products sold in 1908 aggregated $104,880. The average amount per farm was $13,110; per acre cultivated, $202.10. The value of the crops was more than tenfold the average annual cash rental.

As already stated, the Italian gardeners usually form partnerships. The 8 farms investigated were all conducted on a cooperative plan, the several partners sharing the expenses and proceeds equally. One farm was conducted by 2 partners, 2 by 3 each, 1 by 4, 3 by 5 each, and 1 by 8. (General Table 362.)

Most of the work during the winter is done by these numerous partners. During the summer, however, they employ many laborers to assist them. These are all Italians, who are provided with board and lodging and paid $1 per day.

Most of these farms have two or more small cottages—one for each partner with a family. Schedules were taken for 8 of these households, 2 of them with an unmarried partner in each instance living with the family of another partner. The personal information secured relates, therefore, to 10 of the 35 partners on these 8 farms and to the families of the 8 of the 10 who are married.

Italian immigration to Portland dates back some thirty-five years. In 1875 a dozen farmers settled in the vicinity of Portland and in 1876 the Italian population was estimated at 100. Since then the

immigration has been continuous, but most rapid during the last ten years. Two sources have been drawn upon. South Italians, chiefly Sicilians, have come to find employment in the city, many of them being transported west as railroad laborers. At present they are day laborers employed in constructing sewers, street railways, etc., and scavengers and peddlers. The truck gardeners, however, are not of this class. In fact it is said that they have all come from the province of Liguria. Some have migrated indirectly to Portland, but in recent years more have come directly from their native province to the localities in which they reside. Almost without exception they have come from the farming class, have immigrated when between 17 and 25 years of age, and have found their first employment as farm or garden laborers. (General Tables 360 and 361.) After working for wages for a few or, in many instances, for several years, they have gained sufficient experience and saved sufficient capital to engage in farming on their own account. Though the amount of capital required is not large, the wages earned have been low and, bringing little money with them upon coming to this country, ordinarily several years are required to save enough to purchase a share in a partnership—for most of these men have begun farming in that way. (General Table 357.)

Most of these Italian gardeners have succeeded in making money. A few, it is true, have little property, but these are for the greater part tenant farmers who have begun only recently to farm on their own account. The great majority of them who have been farming for ten or fifteen years or longer are fairly well to do. Moreover, most of them have been able to purchase land after farming as tenants for several years. All 8 of the senior partners investigated had begun as renters. The 5 who began farming before 1904 now own farms, though all but one lease still more land in order to carry on an extensive business.

Practically all the land leased by the Italians about Portland in recent years has been in a high state of cultivation. Earlier, however, much of it was hay land and required a great deal of labor to bring it to the desired state of productivity. And in recent years, while most of the purchases have been of garden lands which had been tilled by tenants, still others have been of general farms with some of the land uncleared. For garden lands with some improvements they have paid as much as $500 per acre, while for general farms they have paid from $35 to $80 per acre. The few instances presented in General Table 357 are fairly typical of the progress of these Italians. However, it must be remembered that the farms owned are the joint property of from 3 to 5 partners. It should be added that these farmers are practically without debts, save in the form of mortgages on land recently purchased.

The net value of all property, except furniture, now owned by these farmers is shown in General Table 357. Two tenants have less than $500 each, a third has between $1,500 and $2,500, and 2 between $5,000 and $10,000; 2 have still larger amounts, while 1 did not report. Nine of the ten farmers from whom data were obtained reported with reference to profits realized during the year 1908. Two of these reported that they made no profit, while the other 7 realized profits aggregating $11,155. The profits of 3 were between

$500 and $1,000, of 2 between $1,000 and $2,500, of 2 in excess of $2,500.

Most of the profits derived from successful gardening are invested in land. Yet 6 of the 10—only 1 of them with his immediate family in his native land—sent money abroad during the year 1908. The sums were all small and aggregated only $155. The Italian consul at Portland states that the Italian farmers and those in the city send about $100,000 to Italy each year.

THE EFFECT OF JAPANESE FARMING.

It has been stated that some of the land formerly devoted by the owners to the growing of berries has been leased to the Japanese. Other lands have been taken by them and prepared for intensive farming.

The effect of the competition of the Japanese has been to cause rents to rise in several of the localities near Portland. Where cash rents now paid by the Japanese are from $6 to $40, they were from $4 to $15 before the members of that race began to lease. When many prospective tenants appeared in a locality the landowners raised the rents because the credit of the Japanese was limited, and, it is said, because as tenants they would pay whatever sum was asked. Consequently some of the farmers have found it more profitable to rent their land than to farm it on their own account. Moreover, the Japanese tenants have generally proved to be satisfactory. There has been little if any complaint of failure on the part of these tenants to fulfill the terms of their contracts. Because of the competition of the Japanese, the Chinese in some neighboring places have been caused to pay higher rents than they had been paying. This appears not to have discouraged gardening by the Chinese, however. The rents paid by Italians in other localities have not been affected at all. White men, other than Italians, have never engaged in tenant farming to any great extent about Portland.

Though there is much complaint on the part of Italian growers of Japanese competition, the prices of produce have been affected only slightly, if at all, by the large number of Japanese growers. It is true that much of the produce grown by these new tenant farmers is sold for 5 or 10 per cent less than that grown by Chinese and Italians, but that fact is explained by the inferior character of the vegetables grown. Many of the Japanese growers have poor soils, little experience, and less technical efficiency as growers of vegetables than the other races, and must accept somewhat lower prices for their "truck." Moreover, it is evident, from what has been said, that while the Japanese are to some extent growing such "green vegetables" as are produced by the Italians, the greater part of their effort is devoted to the production of potatoes, berries, and other fruit.

Upon the whole, competition added by the Japanese farmers has had little effect. The agent of the Commission found, however, that there was a "growing prejudice against them (the Japanese farmers) and a fear that in time they will become a serious problem and their competition assume serious proportions."

In this connection the organization of the Japanese farmers is of interest. The Japanese Farmers' Association of Washington was

organized in 1906, and about one-half of the farmers of that race are now members of it. Its objects are to further their mutual interests, to avoid competition among themselves, to have uniform wages and hours for their farm hands, to assist each other in case of trouble, etc. The association is not of much importance at present because of the lack of active leadership and of time on the part of the members to take an active interest in it.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA RELATING TO THE ITALIAN AND JAPANESE FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.[a]

Most of the Italian gardeners have come to the United States when single and since coming have married women of their own race. The older men who were married before immigrating have in some instances left their wives in the native land. Most of the wives are in the United States, however, for these Italians almost without exception have come with the expectation of remaining permanently in this country. Though a large number of them have not taken any steps toward becoming American citizens, a large percentage have become naturalized.

Eleven of the 29 Japanese farmers were married previous to immigrating to the United States and 3 have married women of their own race more recently. Four of the immigrants brought their wives with them upon coming, while two have been joined by them more recently. At present only 9 of the 19 groups have a woman as a member. In this respect the Japanese differ from the Italians where there is almost always the normal family life. This difference explains largely the fact that the housekeeping of the Japanese is in the vast majority of the instances to be described as "bad," while that of the Italians is fairly good.

Both races are housed in small cottages of 2, 3, 4, or 5 rooms. Most of those occupied by Japanese were built for the use of the landowner's family or his white employees and are of the simple type occupied by the Italians and other small farmers of the localities in which they live. The smallest and cheapest houses are those which have been built for or by the Japanese after the land has been leased to them.

The Italians have more property and are more permanently settled than the Japanese, and have provided themselves with more of the comforts of life. Most of their houses are comfortably though simply furnished. The same is true of a few of the Japanese, but the vast majority have little in the way of furniture other than the articles which are indispensable to keeping house. The majority have not the means with which to provide themselves with the comforts of the American farmhouse. Moreover, the majority do not expect to remain in the United States. Inasmuch as all of the farmers produce a large part of what they consume, data relating to the cost of living were not secured.

With the exception of a few of the Japanese, these farmers can attend the churches in Portland. The Italians attend the Catholic

[a] Because of the small number of persons from whom schedules were obtained at several points in this section the more general data collected by the agents are used.

Church, with service in English. A few of the Japanese farmers are members of the Japanese Methodist Mission, but a larger number are members of the Buddhist Mission in Portland. Services are also held once a month in several of the localities where the number of Japanese is large. Moreover, in most of these small places, such as Hillsdale, the Japanese are welcomed in the local churches and some of the Japanese attend services there with the members of the white race. A large percentage of the Japanese farmers are members of the recently organized Japanese Association, and of the various prefectural clubs. They are not members of American fraternal orders.

Many orders are represented among the Italians of Portland and vicinity. Among them are the society "Cristoforo Colombi" with 250 members, the society "Giuseppe Mazzini" with 100 members, an Italian lodge of the Foresters of America with 314 members, and 2 Italian lodges of the Ancient Order of Druids, with 1 branch for women, with a total membership of 323. Each of these organizations has members among the farmers, and every farmer from whom data were collected, belonged to one or more of them. They do not, in so far as known, have membership in American lodges of American fraternal organizations.

The data relating to literacy and the use of English are too few to serve as a basis for drawing any definite conclusions. It may be said, however, that the 29 foreign-born Japanese men, the 10 Japanese women, the 10 Italian men, and the 8 Italian women, were all literate. (General Table 378.) Moreover, all the Japanese men could speak and 21 could read and write English. Of the 10 women, however, 6 who had been in this country less than five years could not speak and only 2 of the entire number could read and write English. Of the 10 Italian farmers all but 1—he had been in this country less than five years—could speak, but only 3 could read and 2 write, English. Of the Italian women, 3, including 1 in this country between five and nine, and 1 for more than ten, years, had not learned to speak English, while only 2 could read and write it. (General Table 375.)

Closely related to the matter of literacy and the use of English is that of newspapers taken. Two of the 8 Italian and an equal number of the 19 Japanese households subscribed for no paper. Of the Italians 1 subscribed for papers printed in English only, 2 for papers printed in Italian only, the remaining 3 for papers some of which were printed in the English, the others in the Italian, language. On the other hand, only 2 of the Japanese subscribed for newspapers printed in English and these took others printed in their native language. The Italian papers subscribed for are published in San Francisco. The Japanese usually subscribed for a Portland newspaper, but several subscribe for newspapers published in Japan.

Finally, it may be added that there is no evidence of ill-feeling on the part of the native families toward the Italian farmers. It is otherwise with the Japanese, however. Though they are welcomed at some of the local churches and though there is little of the strong antipathy displayed in California, a great many of the natives object to having them as neighbors. It is stated that in some instances "hard feelings have developed between owners who have leased to Japanese and their white neighbors."

CHAPTER XVII.

JAPANESE AND GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS OF NORTHERN COLORADO.[a]

[For General Tables see pp. 950 to 965.]

INTRODUCTION.

In Colorado there are, perhaps, between 800 and 900 German-Russian tenant and landowning farmers, occupying for the most part holdings in excess of 60 acres, and not infrequently much larger tracts. There are also upward of 200 Japanese farmers or groups of farmers, for they frequently hold land in partnership. They leased perhaps not far from 20,000 acres in 1909, but in so far as could be learned owned only one farm. This is located near Greeley and contains 120 acres.

Practically all the land occupied by the farmers of these races is in those sections of the State where the growing of sugar beets and the manufacture of beet-sugar constitute an important, if not the only important, industry. In fact the incoming of the two races and their settlement upon the land have been incidental to the establishment and development of this industry and the first representatives of each race were imported by the different sugar companies in the vast majority of the localities. In short, their presence as members of the community and their position as farmers are to be ascribed in almost all cases to the activity of these companies. They were imported from different places to meet the demand for laborers to do the thinning, hoeing, and harvesting of beets. Later on they leased land for the growing of beets under contract, the land leased not infrequently being the property of the company owning and operating the beet-sugar factory. Following this other lands were leased, and still later many of the German-Russians purchased land and settled permanently in the community. In all probability the Japanese will likewise purchase land when they accumulate more capital and become better established in the communities in which they live.

Not only has the influx of these races, with few exceptions, been induced by the beet-sugar companies; at present most of the farmers, if the Japanese of two districts are excepted, are growing sugar beets under contract with these companies as the most important crop. A tendency on the part of both races is evident, however, to engage in the growing of other crops more and more extensively and to occupy a position similar to that of the native farmers, who engage in diversified farming with a small acreage of beets as a part of it. Yet the Japanese and German-Russians are primarily growers of sugar beets, and in the emphasis they place upon this crop, stand in contrast to the native farmers.

The vast majority of the farmers of both races are located in northern Colorado. However, there is one important settlement of German-Russians in the southern part of the State, and some Japanese

[a] This report should be read in connection with the Report on Immigrant Labor in the Beet-Sugar Industry, where the point touched upon in the introductory part of the present report are discussed at length.

are found leasing land in almost every locality of Colorado in which sugar beets are grown.

Northern Colorado was formerly devoted almost exclusively to grazing. The rainfall was slight and in the absence of knowledge recently gained relating to "dry farming" general agriculture did not flourish. Potatoes were, however, extensively grown along with live stock in some localities peculiarly adapted to that crop. Within a decade, however, irrigation companies have been organized and much of the land reclaimed, with the result that the farming has been revolutionized, many of the larger holdings have been subdivided, the population has grown rapidly, and the prices of real estate have greatly increased. The principal crops now grown are sugar beets, potatoes, hay, grain, alfalfa, peas, and tomatoes. Nine factories and several "slicing stations" have been established in as many localities to afford a market for the beets grown in the surrounding country, and several canneries have been erected for preserving the vegetables produced.

THE SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE JAPANESE FARMERS OF NORTHERN COLORADO.

The first case in which a farm in northern Colorado was leased to a Japanese occurred in 1902. There were few tenant farmers of this race previous to 1904. Indeed, in most of the communities Japanese tenant farming has grown up since 1906. The following table indicates as accurately as the data could be obtained the acreage leased by Japanese in twelve localities in 1908 and in 1909, and the distribution of the acreage leased in the latter year between cash and share tenants.[a]

TABLE 23.—*Land leased by Japanese in northern Colorado.*[a]

Locality.	Cash rental, acres (1909).	Share rent, acres (1909).	Total acres (1909).	Total acres (1908).	Date Japanese came to locality.
Brighton	1,000	600	1,600	350	1903
Lupton	1,610	1,155	2,765	1,197	1902
Greeley	100	60	160	.....	1903
Longmont	335	95	430	310	1905
Loveland	.....	.....	180	.....	1905
Fort Collins	1,200	95	1,260	.....	1906
Windsor	.....	.....	[b]686	400	1903
Eaton	125	340	[b]465	370	1902
Fort Morgan	.....	.....	300	250	1906
Brush	900	1,100	2,000	1,735	1906
Marino	.....	.....	[c]2,780	?	.....
Atwood	.....	.....	[c]900	?	.....
Total	[d]5,270	[d]3,445	[e]13,586	.....	.....

[a] Only 1 farm—120 acres—is owned by a Japanese in northern Colorado.
[b] Land leased for beet growing only. Much land leased for other purposes.
[c] Nearly all leased for cash.
[d] Not including five districts where division of total not accurately known.
[e] Not including land used for other purposes than beet growing in two localities noted in b.

The progress of the Japanese as tenant farmers is best shown by reviewing briefly the history of that race in some of these localities.

[a] These data were collected by agents of the Commission while investigating the beet-sugar industry. They were obtained from the officials of the beet-sugar companies, the secretaries of the Japanese organizations and other prominent members of that race, and by inquiry in each locality visited. They are not complete and, of course, are only approximately accurate.

Taking first the "Greeley District," embracing the localities about the towns of Greeley, Brighton, and Lupton, the beet-sugar company contracting for beets in that section imported 200 Japanese in 1902 to do the hand work in the beet fields. The plan did not work satisfactorily, and the number of Japanese laborers decreased and remained at a low figure for a few years. Beginning with 1906, however, more came to the community. In 1909 there were some 600 in the district during the beet-thinning season, of whom some 250 (including 9 women and several children) resided there throughout the year. In 1907 there were three leases of land to Japanese, the acreage being very small. In 1908 they leased more than 1,600 acres. In 1909 they leased 4,525 acres, 1,815 for cash and 2,710 for a share of the crops. About 80 per cent of this land is devoted to the growing of sugar beets, most of the other to the production of potatoes, vegetables, and alfalfa. Eighty of these farmers are members of the Brighton Japanese Agricultural Association, an institution organized in 1909 "to promote the welfare and safeguard the rights" of the Japanese farmers of the community.

The beet-sugar factory at Brush was placed in operation in 1906, some 400 Japanese doing the hand work in the beet fields. The following year the members of that race leased some 400 acres and began to grow beets under contract. In 1908 they leased 1,735 acres, of which 850 were for cash and 885 for a share of the crop. This year (1909) they are leasing about 2,000 acres, of which some 900 are for cash and 1,100 for a share of the crop. The number of "settled Japanese" in the locality is about 165.

In the other beet-growing localities the history has been in a general way the same. About Merino and Atwood, however, the history has been somewhat different. Most of the Japanese were attracted there from the Greeley district by the lowness of the prevailing rents. There are some 158 Japanese, of whom 9 are women, settled in these localities. They engage extensively in the growing of potatoes and vegetables and practically all pay cash rent for the land they hold.

With the increased acreage leased year after year, there have been changes in the form of tenure and in the crops grown. At present perhaps two-thirds of the acreage leased is for cash rent, the tenant in most cases providing his own tools, implements, and teams. This equipment is provided by some of the share tenants also. In other cases, however, the landowner provides all of the necessary equipment, and the tenant does the work. Indeed, in some instances the landowners or their regular employees do all of the work with teams, the tenants merely the hand work. In these cases the position of the tenants is not materially different from that of the laborers who do hand work under contract, save that the former receives a share of the product or proceeds, while the latter receives so much per acre for the hand work done. In a general way there has been a gradual evolution of the Japanese. Beginning as laborers, doing hand work under contract, they have then done merely the hand work as share tenants and then some of the work with teams, the landowner providing all necessary capital and making advances from time to time as the crop matures. Then, when the tenant accumu-

lates some capital, he frequently provides his own team and implements, and still later, with more capital at his command, becomes a cash tenant and independent farmer.

In a general way, the Japanese tenants have obtained more control of the land and have grown a greater variety of crops as they have passed through the several stages of tenant farming indicated. In the earlier history of leasing, practically only sugar beets were grown, and tracts of land were leased to Japanese for that specific purpose. With the leasing of entire farms to Japanese, which frequently occurs in some localities, a variety of crops have been grown. Yet, practically all of the land held by Japanese is devoted to the production of sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables, these ranking in importance in the order named. There has been little change in the period of time covered by leases. Although some extend over two, and in a few instances more than two years, the vast majority are for one season only.

The progress made by the Japanese as tenant farmers is largely explained by the facts already presented, and especially by the apparent fact that they could begin with little or no capital invested in implements and teams. There are, however, other facts of importance in this connection. One of these is the strong desire of the Japanese to "settle down," and to work on their own account. By so doing, they not only have an opportunity to make profit, but also thereby rid themselves of the galling wage relation and become more honored members of their race. The strength of this desire is shown by the strong competition for land which has obtained among would-be tenants. Cash rentals in some localities have risen while the price received for beets and the cost of securing men to do the hand work in the beet fields have remained stationary. To limit this competition, which is said to have made tenant farming unprofitable, the Lupton Japanese Agricultural Association in 1909 fixed upon $18 as the maximum cash rent per acre which its members might pay for land to be devoted to growing sugar beets. Another equally important fact is found in the extensive use of credit. Advances by landowners, sugar companies, bankers, and storekeepers have enabled many of the farmers to rise from the lower forms of tenure, or even in some cases to lease land on any terms, who otherwise could not have done so because of insufficient capital. These with other considerations will become clear from the data collected from the tenants of 36 farms.

As just indicated, an agent of the Commission collected detailed data from 36 individual Japanese farmers and groups of partners. Among the 36 were representatives from each of the 13 localities noted in the table on page 5. The counties represented in the investigation are, therefore, Adams, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, and Weld.

The 36 farms investigated had a combined acreage of 6,955, or between two-fifths and one-half of the total held by Japanese tenants in these localities. The number of tenants investigated was, however, more nearly one-fourth of the entire number. The difference in the percentage of the acreage and the percentage of the tenants investigated is explained by the fact that a few of the largest farms

were included. That they were included should be held in mind in using some of the statistical data, and especially those with reference to the size of farms, the value of the crops sold, and the profits realized. The tendency is, of course, to exaggerate all three of these.

The smallest of these holdings embraced 10 acres, the largest 1,360 acres. Fourteen of them contained 160, 6 of them 300 acres or more. On the other hand, only 3 contained less than 50 acres. The largest number contained between 50 and 100 acres. The median was 90 acres; the average per farm 193.19 acres. (General Table 380.)

Of the 36 farms, 22 were rented for cash, 10 for a share of the crops, while in the case of the remaining 4 both forms of tenure obtained. The total acreage leased for cash was 4,888, for a share of the crops 2,067.

The average cash rent paid per acre was $7.85. The amount paid varies not only with the location, kind of soil, and crops grown, but also with the amount of equipment which may be furnished in addition to the land. The minimum payment per acre in the 22 cases was somewhat more than $3, the maximum, $18 per acre. The rents paid vary greatly as between localities. In some the maximum does not exceed $10, while in others it is as high as $25 per acre. Hence the average rent paid depends largely upon the farms selected for study. Usually a part, say one-half, of the rent is paid in advance, the remainder when the crops are marketed.

The share of the crop paid as rent varies greatly with the amount of the work done by the landlord or his employees for the tenant, and with what is provided by the landowner in addition to the land. Moreover, the sharing of the product between owner and tenant is not the same for all crops. In one instance the owner received one-fourth of the beets, one-third of the cabbages and potatoes, and one-half of the alfalfa, the tenant supplying his own teams and doing all of the work. Where the owner supplies only the land and improvements the crops mentioned are usually shared in this way, and grain one-third or one-half to the owner, and two-thirds or one-half to the tenant. At the other extreme two partners leased 45 acres, the owner furnishing all of the equipment necessary, devoted the land to vegetable growing, and shared crops "half and half." In a third case the tenant was growing beets, but doing little more than the hand work. In this case he received only 45 per cent of the crop.

The Japanese on 30 of these farms had 1 or more horses, and on 23 of them 4 or more. (General Table 384.) On all but 4 the tenant owned some implements, though in a few cases these were of little value.

The character of the farming done in 1908 by these individual farmers and head partners is shown by the kind and value of the crops sold. Every farmer had produced sugar beets. Twenty-eight had produced nothing else for sale. Seven had produced some grain and forage; 3 some animal products for sale. The value of the crops produced varied from $450 to $27,820, the total being $197,835, the average a little less than $5,500 per farm. The total acreage cultivated was 4,983, so that the value of the crop was a little less than $40 per acre cultivated. Excluding one large holding of 1,200 acres, the average was a little less than $46 per acre.

All of the Japanese farming is conducted on such a scale that it is necessary to hire labor, especially during the summer and autumn months, when the beets are thinned, hoed, and harvested. Frequently at those times as many as 50 men are employed on a farm, and in one case the number reached 300 at the height of the season. Fully 95 per cent of the laborers employed during the summer and autumn and all of those employed during other seasons of the year are Japanese. Yet on 12 of the 36 farms some white men were hired. In 3 cases they were German-Russians employed to thin or top beets, in 1 case two Americans hired to mow alfalfa, and in the remaining 8 cases they were "miscellaneous white" men employed to haul beets to the slicing stations or to the factories. With these exceptions where white men were engaged for seasonal work, all of the laborers employed on the 36 farms were Japanese.

The wages paid are those current in the community. Frequently the white men are given board in addition to wages, eating with the Japanese employers. The Japanese regularly employed are always, and those employed to do seasonal work are usually, boarded. The former are generally paid $30 or $35, less frequently $40, per month and their board. The latter work under contract, being paid $20 per acre for the hand work in the beet fields, and earn from $3 to $3.50 per day. Their board, when provided by the employer, is reckoned at actual cost or else at 30, 35, or 40 cents per day.

Of the 36 farms, 21 were leased by single Japanese, the remaining 15 by groups of partners. Of the latter, 10 were held by 2 partners, 1 by 3, 1 by 4, 2 by 5, and 1 by 6. The total number of tenants occupying the 36 farms was, therefore, 59. Personal data were obtained from 40 of these, including the 21 single farmers, the 15 "head partners," and 4 "junior partners."

None of these 40 tenants had been in the United States more than fourteen years. Four had been in the country for three years, an equal number for four years, 25 for from five to nine years, and 7 for ten years or over. (General Table 391.) Most of them came when young men.[a] Even now a large percentage of them are under 30 years of age, and the majority are under 35. (General Table 390.) Of the total number, 17 went first to Hawaii, while the others came directly to the continental United States. They brought little money with them. Of 36, 14 upon arrival had less than $50; 9, $50 but less than $100; while 13 had more, but in no case as much as $300. At home most of them had been small farmers or farmers' sons. In fact, 25 of the 36 had been members of these classes. Of the remaining 11, 4 had been engaged in small businesses on their own accounts, 2 had been wage-earners in cities, while 5 had migrated upon leaving school and had had no occupation. In this country 1 began to lease land and farm on his own account before the expiration of a year, and another became a partner in a small business, but the others, with no capital and little experience or skill in American methods, became wage-earners. There were 16 who found their first employment as farm hands, 10 as railroad laborers, 4 as common laborers (i. e., other laborers), and 4 as domestics. (General Table 382.)

[a] One migrated to the United States when under 18 years of age, 5 between 18 and 20, 15 between 20 and 25, 16 between 25 and 30, and 3 when over 30 but less than 40.

Of the 36 single farmers and head tenants, 7 had been leasing land in the localities where they were settled since 1906, 9 since 1907, and 15 since 1908, while the remaining 5 had made their first leases (where located) in 1909. However, before coming to the localities in which they are now located, 13 had been leasing elsewhere, with one exception, in other sugar-beet-growing communities in Colorado. Some 4 others had been contractors for the hand work in the beet fields of other localities, 8 had been farm laborers, while most of the others had been employed as railroad laborers and coal miners in Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho before coming to the localities in which they now live. Of the 36, 17 (including the 13 who had been tenant farmers elsewhere) leased land the first year. Of the other 19, 12 worked in the beet fields and in related occupations 1 year, 2 for 6 years, and 1 for 4 years, before becoming tenant farmers and growers of sugar beets.

When beginning as tenant farmers, these men without exception had advances of supplies from stores (usually conducted by white men), the debt being secured by the proceeds from the beets when delivered. Moreover, in several cases, loans of cash were obtained from the sugar companies to which the beets were to be sold. This situation has not materially changed, for all of these farmers, with one exception, obtained at least a part of their supplies upon credit at the time of the investigation. The advances received by 32 during the year 1908 had amounted to from $100 to $5,000. The total amount reported was $29,860, an average of $933 per farm. Many of them "run" large "bills" in purchasing supplies for their countrymen who work for them.

These Japanese came to the United States "to make money." How they have succeeded is indicated roughly by the property they now own. Of the 36 single farmers and head tenants 2 owed more than they own, the net indebtedness being $1,650. The other 34 are solvent. The net value of all property, except household furniture and growing crops, owned is between $100 and $250 in 6 cases, $250 and $500 in 9, $500 and $1,000 in 9, $1,000 and $1,500 in 1, $1,500 and $2,500 in 3, $2,500 and $5,000 in 5. The remaining farmers reported property with a net value of $8,500. (General Table 380.)

The gross value ($58,369) is much larger than the net value ($40,094.33) of property owned, for most of these farmers are in debt. Seven owed $994 for supplies purchased during the preceding year. Twenty-five had other indebtedness amounting to $17,180. Of this, $13,850 was owing to banks. Most of the remaining indebtedness had been incurred in the form of personal loans from friends.

Most of this property has been accumulated in the localities in which the Japanese are now living. During their few years' residence and tenant farming 28 have added to their wealth. The amount brought to the localities with them was $7,128.33; they now own, over and above indebtedness, $38,453.50. On the other hand 8 have lost money, the value of their combined property decreasing from $6,360 to $1,640.83. A few have been conspicuously successful, while most of the failures have not been disastrous (see General Table 380). However, some who have engaged in tenant farming have fallen back into the rank of laborers, while some who are still farming have debts outstanding against them due to losses sustained in

their earlier ventures as farmers. It must be added, however, that the success of the Japanese has been greater than indicated by the statistics presented above. These statistics are, to some extent, misleading, for the farmers investigated were practically all engaged in producing sugar beets, and at the time of the investigation had spent some money of their own in the production of the growing crop the value of which is not reckoned in the statistics presented. At the close of the crop year their financial statements would have been more favorable. For this reason the profits and losses of the preceding year constitute a better index of their success.

Data were obtained for the 36 single farmers and head partners and from 4 of the junior partners relating to profits and losses for the year 1908. Of these 9 (on 5 farms) reported that they made no profit nor did they sustain any loss. Losses amounting to $2,250 were met by 4, while 27 realized profits aggregating $26,220 and averaging $971.11 per farmer. In two cases the profits realized were less than $100, while in an equal number of cases they were in excess of $2,500. In fact the large average is accounted for by 6 large gains of $8,000, $2,500, $2,450, $2,200, $2,075, and $1,030. The other gains were less than $1,000, and in 16 cases less than $500. (General Tables 385 and 386.)

On the whole, as is indicated by the property owned and profits realized, these Japanese tenant farmers have been fairly successful. They have made good progress during the few years they have engaged in farming on their own account. They have not purchased land as yet, except in the one instance referred to above. Yet 15 of 36 state that they expect to remain permanently in the United States,* and most of them expect to purchase land later. As yet, after sending money abroad for the maintenance of their families and the education of their children, most of the surplus has been invested in teams and implements and in arranging to become cash tenants. In 1908, for example, 13 of 40 sent money to relatives in Japan, but the total amount was only $1,330. As against this amount $300 was used to pay a debt incurred in earlier years, $1,700 was deposited in banks, while $22,890 was invested in horses, implements, and other equipment or used to pay the first installment of rent due the next year in cases where land was rented for cash the first time.

THE SETTLEMENT, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS ABOUT FORT COLLINS AND GREELEY, COLO.

In most respects the settlement and progress of the German-Russian farmers have been similar to those of the Japanese. Like the Japanese, they were induced by the sugar companies operating in Colorado to migrate to one district after the other to do the hand work in the beet fields. Like the Japanese, also, many soon began to lease land. Unlike the Japanese, however, when they accumulated their savings they usually did not lease land for cash, but used their money as first payments in purchasing farms.

Many German-Russians own the land they till, came to the United States expecting to remain here permanently, and have their families

* Of the other 21, 14 signified their intention of returning to Japan at a later time, while 7 were in doubt as to what they would eventually do.

with them. These are the more important respects in which the German-Russians are first seen to differ from their competitors, the Japanese.

In the absence of organization among these German-Russians it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the extent of their land holdings in northern Colorado. Their advance, however, has been rapid, and they now as tenants or owners control a large acreage in several localities.

Some 300 German-Russian families were brought from Nebraska to the Greeley district in 1902. They soon began to grow beets on leased land, and in 1904 began to purchase farms. It is estimated that they own about 5,000 acres of farm lands and that 90 per cent of those residing in Greeley own the houses in which they live. German-Russians were likewise brought from Nebraska to Fort Collins. This was in 1903. In 1905 they leased or owned a large acreage. They have made rapid progress and now own a large percentage of the land. From Nebraska 20 families were brought to Eaton in 1902. Others have settled there more recently. They now own some 1,500 acres and lease much more. The German-Russians have been settled in the locality of Brush only two years. In 1909, however, they were leasing 2,020 acres, and the first farm (40 acres) had been purchased.

The progress of the German-Russians is explained in very much the same way as that of the Japanese farmers. They have had the same assistance from different sources, have found it possible with the encouragement of the sugar companies desirous of permanently locating these families in the community, to lease land with little capital, and, above all, have been very anxious to farm on their own accounts. Finally, as we shall see in typical instances, they have found it possible to purchase land with comparatively small amounts of money to serve as first payments.

The agent of the Commission was able to take only 14 schedules for these German-Russian farmers, all in the vicinity of Greeley and Fort Collins. While these are too few for a statistical study, the data are sufficient to indicate the more important facts of interest in connection with the members of this race.

Of the farms included in the investigation 5 were owned, 6 were leased, and 3 were in part owned and in part leased. The acreage owned was 876, that leased was 1,175. (General Table 380.) The German-Russians have leased land, with few exceptions, for a share of the crops. They lease land on the same terms as the Japanese, the only difference being that the percentage of them who do not own their own teams and who do not do the work with teams is smaller. Like the Japanese holdings, most of those occupied by the German-Russians are large. The smallest farm of those investigated contained 35 acres, the largest 300 acres; the average per farm was 156.50. (General Table 380.) Like the Japanese, the German-Russians are primarily growers of sugar beets. However, all of those investigated kept cows and poultry and most of them swine (General Table 384). Moreover, 12 produced and sold some grain and forage products, while 8 sold animal and 6 sold dairy products during the year 1908. (General Table 383.)

However, these 14 farms are not representative of the farmers of this race in so far as the crops grown are concerned. Taking all the farmers of the race, no doubt the value of the beet crops is at least twice as large as that of all others produced for sale. Yet it is evident that the tendency to engage in diversified farming is much more marked among the German-Russians than among the Japanese. This is especially true of those who have purchased land, for in the majority of instances noted the other crops were more important than the beets produced.*

Few of the German-Russian farmers hire help except to thin, hoe, and top beets, and in many instances the members of the family are sufficiently numerous to care for the small acreage seeded. Those employed are usually of the German-Russian race, though Japanese are sometimes employed to do the hand work in the fields.

Among the German-Russians the family constitutes a well-defined group, and partnerships are rarely found. There was one partnership among the farmers investigated, however, so that the personal data obtained relate in some instances to 15 tenants and landowners.

All of the German-Russian farmers investigated had been in the United States for five years or over. Approximately half of them had been in this country for more than ten and a few for more than twenty years. They have usually migrated as families in search of a new home where the economic opportunities would be better and where taxation would be less oppressive than in their native land. At the same time, many young men have migrated to avoid military service. A large percentage of the German-Russian farmers are young men who came to this country several years ago when children and have been educated in American schools.

In their native land, as in this country, these people are primarily agricultural in their interests. Of the 14 from whom data were obtained, 9 had been farmers, 2 had been wage-earners in other than agricultural employments, while 3 were too young to have had any occupation before emigrating (General Tables 381 and 382). These proportions would prevail throughout the German-Russian farming communities. Belonging to an impoverished class or escaping from military service, most of these people brought little money with them to this country. Indeed, 12 of the 13 reporting data stated that they had only a nominal sum, while 1 had less than $400. Immigrating under these circumstances, the German-Russian men almost invariably became a part of the common-labor supply, some finding employment in the fields, others on the railroads, or in the smelters and mines, while the women and girls frequently found work as domestics until such time as they could join their families in farm work.

Few families have immigrated directly from Russia to these agricultural communities, though the instances of such migration are becoming more numerous as these colonies are becoming better established. Most of the farmers have come from Nebraska to the localities in which they now live, but some have come from Denver, where they had found employment in the smelters, and from some of the mining communities of the State. All were induced to migrate by

* Very few of the German-Russian and Japanese farmers have vegetable gardens or orchards for their own use.

the opportunities to engage in farm work, the assistance of sugar companies, and the opportunity presented—as it is not presented in Nebraska—to lease and purchase land at comparatively low prices.

With two exceptions, these 14 farmers, with their families, first engaged in hand work in the beet fields as "contractors." After one, two, or three, and, in one instance, four years' work of this kind they became farmers on their own account. With only two exceptions, they leased land first. Though they have been in the communities a comparatively short time, 6 of the 12 who began as tenant farmers have purchased farms and now own the land they till. The longest time any one investigated remained a tenant farmer was 6 years and the transition from tenant to landowner has been effected by most of them in two or three years. The fact that the German-Russians soon become landowners is partly due to their character and partly to the favorable conditions for acquiring land which obtain in northern Colorado communities. The women and children more than a few years old, as well as the husband and father, all work. Inasmuch as his family is usually large, the German-Russian's greatest asset is found in his wife and children.* At the same time these people economize greatly and save carefully. Working and living in this way, they soon have savings sufficient to constitute the first payments on a farm.

On the other hand, land may be had on favorable terms. Many of the large tracts, as irrigated, have been subdivided. The prices of the 9 farms purchased varied (excluding 1 tract not all of which was cultivated) from $70 to $162.50 and averaged $83 per acre. At the same time the German-Russians, having the reputation of being unusually honest and being able to give a mortgage on land appreciating in value, have been able to secure liberal credit from the banks. The first payments have been a small part of the principal; the balance bears interest, usually at 7 per cent, and is to be paid in annual installments during periods of from 4 to 7 years. The total of purchase prices of 7 farms was $54,700, of first payments, $13,000, about one-fourth of the whole. In the remaining case it was stipulated that the purchaser should pay to the original owner one-half of the proceeds from crops sold each year until the principal, with interest, was paid, and no cash was paid at the time of the transfer of the property. This is an installment system which is occasionally used by those who prefer to have the rent count as part of the purchase price and do not wish to lease.

The following case is fairly typical of the German-Russian farmers who have been farming for a sufficiently long time to purchase land and settle permanently in the community. This farmer came to the United States ten years ago, bringing with him a wife married seven years before, and the 3 of the 5 children they now have, who were born before leaving Russia. The family came to Colorado and found employment in the beet fields, the husband, wife, and the eldest child, then 6 years of age, working as a group and caring for some 20 acres at $20 per acre for the season. After three years here,

*Taking the families where the period of childbearing had passed, the number of children were 10, 8, 8, 6, 6, 5, and 5, an average of almost 7. They marry young—the girls most frequently when between 17 and 19, the men when between 19 and 21. Few who have arrived at the age of 23 are single.

with common labor in Denver during the winter, the family moved to the locality in which they now live. This was in 1902. By this time the second child, a daughter, had reached the age of 5 years and was able to assist with the lighter work. For two years they continued to work in the beet fields, and earned $1,000 all told or $500 per year. In 1904 they leased a farm of 20 acres to be devoted to the growing of beets, the owner to receive one-third of the crop. The land had been cultivated, was fenced and irrigated, and had a house and barn which were used by the tenants. The lease was renewed year after year until 1908, when the farmer purchased 80 acres. This farm was also improved, having been under cultivation, fenced, and irrigated, and having a 2-room cottage and a small barn. The price paid was $100 per acre or $8,000 all told. Of this $1,500, which had been saved, was paid down in cash, the balance to draw interest at 7 per cent and to be paid in equal installments of $1,300 per year.

The farmer now (1909) has 6 horses, 2 cows, 3 pigs, and 3 dozen chickens. In 1908 he sold live stock for $400, dairy products for $40, sugar beets for $1,680, alfalfa for $98, and oats for $45, a total of $2,263. He has no vegetable garden or fruit, so that the articles which constitute the family's food are purchased, not produced on the farm. The $2,263, then, constituted the fund from which, had it been received in 1909, the $1,755 per year on account of the principal and interest on the mortgage indebtedness, taxes, their living, and other expenses, would have been met. No help need be hired, however, for the 3 children of 16, 12, and 10 years, as well as the father and mother work in the fields, and the remaining 2 children of 6 and 3 years will replace the older two when, after a few years, they will marry and leave their father's house.

Many of the German-Russian farmers own valuable property. Yet the indebtedness is so large that the net value is very much less. The gross value of the property of these 14 farmers was $123,527.50. The value of the land and improvements was $97,500. Against this, however, there were mortgages, held chiefly by banks, aggregating $66,600, or more than two-thirds of the entire amount. Moreover, 6 owed balances on supplies purchased the preceding year, while 3 had debts of other kinds, the total being $9,000. Thus the total indebtedness amounted to $75,600 and when deducted from the gross value of all property except furniture and growing crops, left $47,927.50 as the net value of all property, or an average of $3,494 per farmer. Excluding furniture and growing crops, all but one of those who have not purchased land have less than $1,000 worth of property, while 4 of the 8 who have purchased are worth more than $5,000, and 1 is worth more than $10,000. (General Table 380.) While in a few cases these German-Russians have not prospered, few have failed, and many by hard work and the practice of a thrift perhaps surpassing that of any other race, have succeeded in a comparatively few years in acquiring considerable property. Whatever they are able to save is invested in land or used to pay off the indebtedness on land previously purchased.[a]

[a] The German-Russians having their families with them send little money abroad. Only 1 of the 14 farmers had sent any during the year 1908. In this case $300 was sent to pay the way of a brother to the United States.

THE EFFECTS OF JAPANESE AND GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMING.

The tenure of land by these two races has been incidental to the beet-sugar industry. When they have leased or purchased land, it has bound them to the community and assured the sugar companies of a nucleus for the supply of labor required for doing the hand work in the beet fields. Their permanent settlement has done much to place the sugar industry upon a firm basis.

Farming by these races has scarcely affected the labor situation in any direct way in so far as the races employed are concerned. The leasing of land has grown out of the labor situation rather than the reverse. It must be noted, however, that some kinds of work and especially that with teams, are now done by these races on lands occupied by them which were formerly done by others when the tenure was by other races. Competition for land by the Japanese and German-Russians has beyond doubt had the effect of increasing rents and real estate values. Both races pay "top prices." Yet how much of the rise which has taken place is to be ascribed to their presence it is impossible to say, for in this rapidly developing country numerous other factors have tended to effect the same result.

The influx of these races has caused the population to increase rapidly. With much land available and with little or no hostile feeling exhibited toward them, there is no reason to believe that the tenure of land by Japanese and German-Russians has as yet materially retarded the influx of farmers of other races. Later, however, when these communities are more fully exploited no doubt the tenure of land by these races will retard the inflow of farmers of native stock and give them a smaller place in the community than they would otherwise have.

As farmers the German-Russians and Japanese are commended by landowners of other races. Technically they are good husbandmen; it is everywhere said they produce good crops and take good care of the property leased and do not permit it to deteriorate. In contractual relations they are satisfactory. Elsewhere there is generally much adverse criticism of the Japanese for violation of contract, but here little of such criticism is met with.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA RELATIVE TO THE JAPANESE AND THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Various other data relating to these Japanese and German-Russian farmers and their families are more directly of sociological interest. They may be presented in the form of a comparison of the two races.

In the first place, there is a striking difference in the constitution and mode of life of the groups of the two races. The German-Russians, both abroad and in the United States, have married early. Few unmarried men are found among the farming class. Moreover, they have a high birth rate. Whether married abroad or in the United States, the German-Russian's family is settled upon the farm with him. Moreover, inasmuch as their farming is scarcely ever organized or conducted as a partnership the household is the normal family group.

The majority of the Japanese farmers, on the other hand, are single men, who because of their early migration to make money and then to return to Japan have had little or no opportunity to marry and to lead the family life normal to that race. Of 40 farmers reporting data only 10 were married, and of the 10 wives only 5 were in the United States. (General Table 388.) Taking the several districts as a whole, perhaps not more than 1 group of 10 includes a woman, and the number of children is very small, only 5 in the 36 groups from whose members data were obtained. In the vast majority of instances the Japanese groups are composed entirely of men, including the partners and employees, and the cooking and other household duties devolve upon and are performed by them.

It has been indicated that three-eighths of the Japanese farmers have decided to remain permanently in the United States, most of them expecting to purchase land. With no right to become naturalized citizens, they, of course, have no part in the political life of the communities in which they live. The German-Russians, on the other hand, have come as home seekers and have become a permanent part of the population of the communities in which they have settled as farmers. They have not taken much interest in American institutions and political life, however. Yet of 9 farmers reporting data, 2 were citizens, 4 had first papers only, while only 3 were aliens, and from inquiry it would appear that these proportions hold of the German-Russian farmers as a class.

The German-Russians are members of the German Lutheran Church. They attend regularly the churches at Fort Collins or Greeley. The service is conducted in the German language. The vast majority of the Japanese, on the other hand, are nominally members of the Buddhist Church. As yet they have made no regular provision for religious services in these agricultural communities, so that most do not attend any church. A few, however, possibly 1 in 10, of the Japanese farmers are members of some Christian church and attend services held in the near-by towns.

The Japanese are organized among themselves to some extent, but so far as could be ascertained, are not members of any other organization. The Lupton Japanese Farmers' Association, with its 80 members, has been mentioned. The Japanese Association of Colorado, organized a few years ago to protect and further the interests of the Japanese, has a large membership among the farmers. More than one-fourth of the farmers investigated were members of the general organization or of one of its branches. Some Japanese farmers belong to "prefectural societies." However, with the exception of those around Lupton, the members of this race are less well organized than in most other States. The German-Russians, on the other hand, have no organizations of their own. A few are members of American fraternal orders, such as the Woodmen, but these are very exceptional.

The percentage of illiteracy among the families of both races investigated was small. All the German-Russians who immigrated to the United States when under 14 years of age and nearly all of the older men and three-fourths of the older women could read and write. The 45 Japanese men and women had come to the United States when over 14 years of age and all but one (a man) were literate. (General Table 398.) This literacy in many cases does not extend to the use of

English, however. While 30 or 40 Japanese farmers could speak English, only 13 could read and only 11 could write the language. Of the 5 farmers' wives only 1 could speak and none could read and write English. The failure of so many of the Japanese men and women to speak English is explained by their comparatively short residence in the United States and the slight association most of them (and especially the women) have had with English-speaking people. Of 30 German-Russian men, 26 could speak, 21 could read, and 17 could write English. The women, however, present a strong contrast to the men, for of 18, only 8 could speak, 3 read, and 2 write our language. On the whole, the German-Russians are slow to learn English, but many of those investigated came to the United States when young and have resided here for several years at least, so that they have a more general command of English than have the Japanese. (General Tables 392 to 395.) If allowance be made for the difference in length of residence in the United States, there appears to be little difference between the members of the two races in so far as ability to speak English is concerned.

Closely connected with the use of English is the character of the newspapers subscribed for by these Japanese and German-Russians. These papers indicate their interest and standard of living as well. Of the 14 Russian families 4 subscribed for no newspapers, 6 for 1, 2 for 2, and 3 for 3, each. Of the 10, 7 subscribed for either 1 or 2 local newspapers printed in English, while 5 subscribed for 1 or 3 printed in German and published in the various localities in which these families had formerly lived. Or, to put it in a different way, 4 of these families subscribed for no newspaper, 5 had only local weekly newspapers printed in English, 3 had only German newspapers published elsewhere, while 2 had newspapers in both languages.

Of the 36 Japanese farmers and groups of partners, 6 subscribed for no newspaper, while 30 subscribed for from 1 to 11. Newspapers published in the United States or Japan in their native language only were subscribed for by 25, while to these 5 added from 1 to 3 local newspapers printed in English.

The standard of living is shown by the work of women and children, the housing, value of furniture, and cost of food and drink. As already stated, the Japanese women and children are very few in number. The German-Russian women, and children more than 6 years old (when not at school), work regularly in the fields. The statement that "all work all the time, live closely, and save as much as possible" exaggerates little.

The houses of the German-Russians are frequently inadequate from the point of view of the American farmer's standard. Some of the cottages are of a good type and contain several rooms. Most of these, however, were already upon the land when leased or purchased. The German-Russian farmers, when erecting their own houses, have usually built box houses of "rough" lumber, of 2 or 3 rooms, and devoid of ordinary conveniences. Because of the large families which prevail among these German-Russians these small houses are not adequate for decent living. Their standard is low, and as yet they have been too poor and hard pressed to meet their obligations to live otherwise than on the most economical scale. Their houses are usually furnished most meagerly and in a rather primitive way, as

is indicated by the fact that in 10 of the 14 cases the agent valued the furnishings at less than $100, and in 4 cases at less than $50. Much the same can be said concerning the houses occupied by the Japanese. Some of them are fairly good cottages provided with the land leased. Others are small "shacks," built for them. They are adequate, however, except when the group is enlarged by adding a number of laborers to assist with the farm work. But whatever the character of the house occupied, the furnishings are usually meager and inexpensive, and the life is that of a "camp." In exceptional cases only are the grounds well cared for or is evidence given of a good type of home life.

Data were collected for the cost of food and drink of the Japanese groups only. The cost per month of these items, as reported by 44 farmers, varied from $7.50 to $18 for each person. The largest group—16—spent from $10 to $12 per person, 9 spent less, while 19 spent more. The median was $11; the average $11.67 per month.

In their social life the German-Russians and Japanese farmers and their families are practically limited to associations with persons of their own race. For amusements the Japanese frequent pool halls and other places conducted in the small towns near which they live, while the German-Russians' social life centers in the church and home. It should be added, however, that the German-Russian children attend the public schools until about 15 years of age, and as they grow up are finding some place in the social life of the communities in which they live. The Japanese children, with very few exceptions, have not yet reached school age, and hence there has been no opportunity for a similar development among the members of that race.

From what has been said, it is evident that the German-Russians, and especially the Japanese, even of the farming class, are not at all well assimilated. They stand as races apart from the other races of farmers—all white and chiefly of native stock. They have seldom intermarried with other races. In Denver some 6 Japanese have American—i. e., white—wives, and 1 half-breed farmer—Japanese-white—has a white wife, but these are the only instances of marriage between persons of these races which are known. Nor have the German-Russians, even those who migrated to the United States when children, intermarried with other races in more than a comparatively few instances. Yet in spite of these facts there is little or no ill feeling exhibited in the rural communities toward the members of these races. In fact, both races are regarded with as much favor by the communities in which they live as is usually accorded to clannish foreigners who colonize in large numbers.

Chapter XVIII.

SOUTH ITALIAN TRUCK GARDENERS NEAR DENVER, COLORADO.

[For General Tables see pp. 966 to 975.]

INTRODUCTION.

Though a few gardeners of other races are found, most of the growers of truck for the Denver market are North and South Italians and German-Swiss. At an earlier time the German-Swiss were in the majority, but as they have accumulated money many of them have moved to other places to engage in dairy farming. With the growth of the Denver market and the tendency of the Swiss to leave truck gardening the Italians, who began to settle on truck farms near Denver twenty years or more ago, have become more numerous, until they now aggregate several hundred. Some of them are North Italians, others South Italians. They settle in colonies of their own people. Most of the South Italians are in a colony located just outside the city limits of Denver. Inasmuch as the Italians of this colony are typical of the larger number in the community, it was investigated by an agent of the Commission in the early spring of 1909.

Twenty-five years ago there were but a few South Italian families in the locality in which the colony is now found. Gradually, however, much of the land has been secured by the members of that race who realized that small farms in such close proximity to the city would be most desirable for truck gardening. These farmers have not come here directly from their European homes. Of the members of the group studied, all but one, who came from Louisiana, first lived in Denver, or near by, before they undertook truck gardening.

Originally these South Italians came from the farming localities in the province of Basilicata, Italy. The greater number were young single men, although some brought their families with them. Some came hoping to gain wealth, as had their friends and relatives before them, others to escape compulsory military service.

Attracted by the abundant opportunities to secure work in the smelters and various mining industries, South Italians have been migrating to Denver for many years. A large number of those who have been in the United States for some time have gone into business for themselves. Among these are saloon and storekeepers, produce merchants, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and tailors, but by far the greater number are laborers in some capacity, and the farmers have all come from this latter class. They hoped to earn a better living and own their homes by securing small farms near the city.

Here they have become farmers on a very small scale. They have not sought to add to their incomes by the sale of dairy and animal products. Very few have planted fruit trees. They have raised

crops of vegetables only, celery being the largest and most important of all. The produce is carried in most instances in one-horse wagons about 5 miles over fairly good graveled roads to the general market in Denver. A few, perhaps 10 or 15 per cent, sell to the wholesale commission merchants, while the majority peddle their vegetables through the streets of the city. Each grower has his "route," which is usually respected by all others.

An agent of the Commission secured schedules from 23 Italian truck gardeners and their families during the month of February, 1909. The details are presented in the following sections of this report.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SOUTH ITALIAN TRUCK GARDENERS.

The 23 farms included in the investigation contained only 132 acres. Of this, 107 acres, constituting 18 farms, was owned; 25 acres, constituting 5 farms, was leased by the Italians occupying them. One of the tenant farmers paid $12.50, the others $30, $33.33, or $35 per acre as rent (General Table 400).

The majority of these farmers have very small holdings even for truck gardening. The largest farm contained only 20 acres, the second 14, and 2 others 10 each. Of the others, 2 contained 8 acres, another 6, 3 others 5, 5 others 4, and the other 8 either 2, 2.5, or 3 acres each (General Table 400). The average holding is but 5.74 acres, while the median farm has but 4 acres. As already stated, these farmers confine their efforts almost entirely to vegetable growing. Twenty-three report crops of vegetables sold during the past year, the entire receipts amounting to $7,909. One sold $15 worth of dairy products and 5 report animal products valued at $212.

They uniformly raise about the same vegetables—celery, onions, carrots, cauliflower, cabbage, and lettuce. In 18 instances the vegetable crop was itemized. The largest receipts were from celery, the receipts of 18 farmers from their sales of this product alone aggregating $3,206.

The receipts from produce are comparatively small. The smallest sum was $107, from a 3-acre garden; the largest $710, realized from a 20-acre tract.

The receipts of 14 gardeners were between $250 and $500, those of 6 others varied from $107 to $230, while the remaining 3 were more than $500 each. (General Tables 400 and 405.) The average amount received per farm for crops sold was $343.87.

These receipts are small, but the people are able to produce their crops with little expense and at the same time to subsist largely upon the produce they raise. In addition to the 1 or 2 horses each keeps to cultivate his gardens and to haul the produce to market, 13 keep cows and poultry. These are used chiefly to supply the family with milk, butter, and eggs, for only 1 keeps more than 1 cow and only 6 have any income from the sale of poultry and dairy products. (General Tables 405 and 406.) In this way these Italian gardeners are able to live, though upon incomes which would not be adequate for native families.

Though the incomes from their gardening are so small, during the year previous to the investigations 20 realized profits (over and above

living as well as other expenses). The profits or surplus of 7 were less than $100; of 10, $100 but less than $250; of 3, $250 but less than $500. The average amount was $156.95. Two had neither surplus nor deficit and only 1 had a deficit, this amounting to $60.

Although there are abundant opportunities for securing outside work, especially in the city of Denver, these farmers and their families, from whom data were secured, do not seek other employment. They cultivate their land and sell their own produce and do nothing more. They differ from some other races in the fact that the women take a very active part in the cultivation of the soil. The older girls often do a large part of the farm work. Very little outside help is required, but when it is needed, Italians are invariably employed. The farm laborers' wages are from $1 per 10-hour day with board to $1.50 per day without board or lodging.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN TRUCK GARDENERS.

While this suburban farming locality has been receiving dissatisfied Italian laborers from the city for many years, most of them have moved here within the last ten years.

In the group selected there were three widows whose husbands had died since coming to the farms. These widows, with the help of their children, have maintained themselves by continuing to farm. One farm was owned by an Italian-American who was born in this locality. Of 22 foreign-born males, 5 had been in the United States over twenty-five years, 5 others more than twenty years, while the others had been here a shorter time. Of these, 9 had been here ten years, but less than twenty, and only 3 less than ten years. (General Table 411.) Most of these left their homes after they had become of age. Of 20, 8 were over 30 years old, 5 were 20 but less than 30 years of age when they left Italy, while 5 were from 17 to 19 years old, and only 2, who accompanied their parents, were under 10 years of age at the time of departure. Nearly all of these men were either farm laborers or farmers for themselves before coming to this country. Of 19, 10 were farmers, 6 were farm hands, 2 were children at home, and 1 was helping his father on the farm. (General Table 402.) They brought very little money with them. Of 21 reporting data, only 1 had over $100, 15 had $25 but less than $100, 3 others had less than $25, while 2 came with parents. It is not surprising to find most of these immigrants working as farm hands and laborers after arriving in the United States. Of 19, 7 found their first employment as farm hands, 4 as common laborers, 4 as railroad laborers, while 3 became peddlers. (General Table 403.)

Although these immigrants belonged to the farming class in their own country and a large percentage of them were farm laborers in the United States and had a desire for farms of their own, they worked for wages for several years before they leased or purchased their present small holdings. One of this number peddled fruit for twenty-three years before leasing land, 3 others worked ten years as laborers in the smelters and on farms, 9 others for from five to ten years, and only 6 less than five years before either leasing or purchasing farms.

Of the 23 farmers, 8 began farming on their own account as tenants, while the others purchased land at the outset. Three of those who first leased after periods of two, four, and ten years, respectively, purchased land, while five of those who leased have not purchased land, but continue to rent their farms. All of these have become tenant farmers in recent years, however—1 in 1904, 1 in 1905, and the other 3 in 1907.

South Italian farmers are not so progressive as the farmers of some other races. Most of them have been satisfied to cultivate their small holdings for years or have not been able to add to them. Yet 4 have added to their first purchases, while 1 has sold a part of his original holding. The first purchases of 18 embraced 100 acres; the total acreage now owned is 107. The amount paid for the first purchases was $11,730. (General Table 400.) Of this, $7,980 was paid in cash, leaving a mortgage indebtedness of $3,750. The value of the land now owned is estimated at $36,000, or an average of $2,011 per farm. The increase in property value has come about not so much as a result of improvements as from the fact that this land is becoming more valuable each year on account of the gradual growth of the city. The time is not far distant when the land will be included within the city limits. The frugality of these farmers is evidenced by the fact that, with the exception of 1 farm with a mortgage indebtedness of $600, the farms now owned are entirely free from debts. When these farms were first purchased and leased the land had all been devoted to alfalfa or vegetables. While the land was then three-fourths or more under cultivation, it is now more intensively worked. Of the entire 132 acres, only 3 are reported as not cultivated.

As shown by the contrast between the amounts of money brought to this locality and the value of property now owned, these farmers have been financially successful. Twenty brought $11,185 to the place; their wealth, other than household furniture, is now estimated at $38,818.* Only two have less than at coming. (General Table 401.) Yet, most of the tenant farmers, not having property in the improvements they have made in the soil, have little wealth. One tenant has property valued at less than $100, the value of furniture being excluded, and the other four tenants are worth only between $100 and $250. The landowners all have more. Three have property valued between $500 and $1,000, the same number between $1,000 and $1,500, while 7 have amounts between $1,500 and $2,500, 4 between $2,500 and $5,000, and 1 more than $6,000. (General Table 400.) The total value of the property of owners and tenants, less indebtedness, is $39,170, an average of $1,703 for each of the 23 farmers. This represents the savings of an average residence in the United States of about nineteen years for the entire number of 22 foreign-born heads of households.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

The home condition and general mode of living of the South Italians are not good. The houses are small and poorly kept. Six

*The investigation was made during the month of February when there were no growing crops.

are reported as being in bad condition as to repairs; all the others only "fair." The average number of rooms per house is 3.09. In a number of instances the houses were found to be crowded. In the most extreme case 14 people—3 men, 2 women, and 9 children—lived in a house of four rooms. In another instance 4 men, 2 women, and 2 children lived in a house of three rooms. There are no separate living rooms—one room more frequently being used for dining room, kitchen, and living room purposes combined. They have no modern water-supply conveniences. Water is drawn by hand from wells and carried into the houses. The houses contain only the minimum in the way of furnishings. In every household the value of the several items was less than $75, and in all but one less than $50.

As a rule South Italians send considerable amounts of money to Italy. These farmers are an exception, however, as during the last year previous to the investigation only five sent money abroad to the total amount of $44. That little was sent is explained by the fact that all but one of the farmers are married and have their wives with them in the United States.

Most of these farmers express their intention of remaining in the United States permanently. Only two are in doubt about staying. They are very indifferent regarding political questions unless in some way their personal interests are involved. Yet most of those who came to this country after 21 years of age and who have been here five years or more, have shown enough interest to become naturalized. Of 12 such, 7 have become naturalized, 2 others have their first papers, while the others are aliens. (General Table 412.) Members of the second generation living in the city are more interested and active in politics. In the matter of literacy the South Italians have always ranked among the lowest of the immigrants. The foreigners in this group, numbering altogether 43, illustrate this fact, as only 6 of their number can read or write either their own language or English. (General Table 419.)

They have been slow to learn English, for one reason, because they are clannish. Of 22 South Italian males who have been in the United States five years and most of them ten years or over, 13 speak English. Of 21 females, 19 of whom have been in this country ten years or over, only 6 speak English. (General Table 418.) Of the 13 men and 6 women who speak English 5 and 3, respectively, immigrated when under 14 years of age. Hence, only approximately one-half of the males and one-sixth of the females who had passed the school age before leaving their native land have learned to speak English, though some of them have been in this country many years. (General Table 415.) A notably smaller number, 3 men and 2 women, are able to read and write English, and these came to this country when children.

The second generation have to some extent availed themselves of educational advantages offered here. Of the 38 Italian-Americans 10 years of age or over, 32 can read and write. (General Table 417.) The 6 who are illiterate, however, constitute an unusually large percentage of the total. The children are not sent to school as soon as they are of school age and when old enough to help about the farm work are taken out. In the families from which data were secured there are 38 children from 6 to 13 years of age. Sixteen of this num-

ber are at home, while only 22 are in school. Eleven children are 14 and 15 years of age; 8 of these are at home, while 3, all females, are at work on the truck farms. (General Table 420.) It is not surprising to find that people so illiterate feel little interest in reading. Of this entire number of farmers only one subscribes for a newspaper.

The South Italian women on these farms do work in the fields and do not seek other employment. The girls leave school when young and assist in the farm work until, at an early age, they marry. Even in the city few Italian women are working for wages, though they often assist in the business of their husbands.

Of the 20 foreign-born South Italian men, all but one are married. Eight of the 19 were married abroad, the remaining 11 in the United States. They have not intermarried with other races, but have sought wives among women of their own nationality. One of the 11 who have married in the United States has a North Italian-American wife, the others South Italians or South Italian-American wives. Nor have the few who were native-born of Italian immigrant fathers, who have reached a marriageable age, selected wives or husbands from other races. (See General Table 408.) Owing to the large number of this race in Denver, the South Italians in the vicinity find their social life as well as church associations entirely with Italians. They are all stanch Catholics and have their own churches, where the services are in the Italian language.

In Denver there are a number of Italian societies as well as Italian branches of American lodges. The Potenza Society has a very large membership in Denver. This is a society composed of Italians born in the Province of Basilicata, of which Potenza is the chief city. Eight of these farmers belong to societies in Denver. The second generation of Italians associate very closely with the foreign-born, and only a few have joined American lodges.

Because of their clannishness and lack of education these South Italians, as evidenced by the facts presented, are being very slowly assimilated. The Americanization of these farmers is even slower than that of the Italians who continue to live in the city. Moreover, in the country as the number of Italians increases the standards of living are gradually lowered, the good influence of the higher types of races being absent.

CHAPTER XIX.

JAPANESE FARMERS OF NORTHERN UTAH.

[For General Tables see pp. 976 to 983.]

INTRODUCTION.

In 1909 the Japanese owned or leased in the State of Utah between 5,500 and 6,000 acres of land.[a] Most of this is about Ogden, Garland, Logan, and Lewiston. About Ogden 5 men own 97.6 acres and 15 city lots devoted to agricultural purposes, while 13 others lease 369.5 acres—46.5 for a share of the crop and 323 for cash. Of the total of 467.1 acres in the 18 holdings, all but 42 acres, which are devoted to growing sugar beets, are used for vegetable gardening. Farther removed from Ogden perhaps 200 acres are leased. Most of this is devoted to the production of beets. About Garland 1 man owns a 20-acre farm, 35 lease about 2,045 acres for the production of sugar beets, and a comparatively small number cultivate about 230 acres devoted to the production of other crops. In the Cache Valley, in the extreme northern part of the State, 1 man owns a farm of 40 acres, and a large number of tenants lease about 2,900 acres for the growing of beets. A few very small tracts of land are leased also for the growing of other crops. The number of Japanese farmers in other localities and the acreage controlled by them are small. Only 3 farmers were found in the "Salt Lake district" farther south. One was near Salt Lake City, 1 at Provo, and 1 near Sanpete. These Japanese holdings may be shown in the following summary form:

TABLE 29.—*Tenure of land by Japanese in northern Utah.*

Locality.	Number of land-owners.	Number of acres owned.	Number of acres leased.	Number of acres owned or leased.
Ogden	5	97.6	[a] 569.0	[a] 666.6
Garland	1	40.0	[b] 2,900.0	[a] 2,940.0
Cache Valley (Logan and Lewiston)	1	20.0	2,045.0	2,065.0
Other localities	----------	[c]	----------	[c]

[a] Estimated in part.
[b] Land leased but not devoted at least in part to beet growing, not included. Acreage small.
[c] Acreage not accurately ascertained.

The Japanese have been farming on their own account in Utah for only a few years. The first to engage in truck gardening about Ogden began seven years ago. They have leased land in this locality for growing sugar beets for only a couple of years, after doing some

[a] In addition to the Japanese, 5 Koreans lease 356.5 acres of "beet land" near Garland for cash and perhaps as much for a share of the crop. Some 30 acres are leased by them and devoted to other crops.

of the hand work in the beet fields. About Garland leasing dates practically from 1907, when only 3 men were leasing land for cash rentals. The amount leased was 100 acres. In 1908 there were 20 cash tenants; in 1909, 33—the acreage leased by them being 500 and 1,045 acres for the two years, respectively. Those growing other crops have leased only in recent years. The one farm owned was purchased in 1905. In the Cache Valley there was little leasing prior to 1908. In that year the acreage was 1,000 as against about 2,000 leased for cash and 900 leased for a share of the crop, or a total of 2,900 acres, in 1909. This is the land devoted to beet growing only. That devoted to other purposes in this district is negligible.

It is evident from the above that the Japanese farmers are primarily truck gardeners and sugar-beet growers. Only a few are engaged in general farming. About Ogden, 18 men occupying about 467.1 acres are growing truck chiefly. As against this, 5,174.5 acres, in the several localities, were in 1909 devoted to the production of sugar beets. This is 22.7 per cent of the land devoted to that crop in the Ogden, Garland, Logan, and Lewiston districts. The acreage devoted to crops other than vegetables and beets is larger than that devoted to the former of these two, but is neither large nor important.

Most of the progress made by the Japanese farmers has been incidental to the beet-sugar industry. The members of this race were first brought to Garland and the Cache Valley, in which most of them are found, by "bosses" who had entered into contracts with the beet-sugar company to thin, hoe, and harvest the beet crop. In order that they might be kept in the community and the problem connected with the hand work be solved, they have been encouraged to lease land. Cash rents are paid after the crop is planted, and are guaranteed by the sugar company, and usually deducted from the amount due for beets delivered to the factory. The sugar company frequently advances money through the landowner to pay for supplies and wages bills and other operating expenses as the thinning and hoeing are done. In some cases loans have been made by banks with the sugar company as guarantors. In this and in other ways it has been made possible for the majority of these Japanese tenants to begin farming with little or no capital.

Cash leases are the all but universal rule except in the beet industry, and here, as is evident from what has been said, the vast majority take that form. The land under these circumstances is usually leased for from 2 to 5 years. In some cases, in the growing of beets, however, it is fixed upon the basis of the yield, the tenant paying $1 per acre for each ton of beets harvested. In cases other than beet growing, the tenant has complete control of the land, supplies his own teams and implements, and does or hires the labor required. This is also true of some of the cash tenants who are growing beets. In other cases, however, the landowner furnishes all the equipment necessary and does all work with teams. The tenant pays for this work at stipulated prices and does the hand work. Under the "dollar-a-ton" arrangement the tenant pays the landowner for the various parts of the work about as follows:

Plowing and preparing land, $2.50 per acre; cultivating, $0.50 per acre; irrigating, $0.50 per acre; plowing out beets, $2 per acre; and hauling beets, $0.80 per ton.

The crop-share system which finds a place in the growing of beets is not materially different from the labor contract under which the laborers agree to thin, hoe, and harvest the beets for so much per acre, except that their remuneration varies directly with the yield. The crop is usually shared equally by landowner and tenant, the work or expenses being divided between them as follows:

Plowing, preparation, and cultivation of land, by owner; cost of seed shared equally; cost of seeding shared equally; irrigation by tenant, paying $1 per acre for water; thinning, hoeing, and topping done by tenant; plowing out of beets done by owner.

Farming by Japanese has not had any appreciable adverse effect upon any element in the communities in which they are located. About Ogden there are some 12 Chinese truck gardens embracing less than 90 acres. The Chinese growers retail most of their products through the streets of Ogden. There are practically no white growers of vegetables. The acreage controlled by the Japanese truck gardeners is larger than that of the Chinese. Two of these peddle their products in Ogden, while the others sell most of their vegetables to the canneries or ship them to other markets, so that there has been little competition between the two races. The rents paid by the Japanese have been about the same as paid by other races renting the same kind of land.

More than three-fourths of the beets sold to the sugar factories at Ogden, Garland, Logan, and Lewiston are grown by white farmers. With unimportant exceptions these are grown on comparatively small tracts of land as a part of a system of diversified farming. The crop is usually only one of several, and the farmers are not dependent for their prosperity upon the conditions under which beets are sold. Moreover, the production of beets by Japanese has not lowered the price paid for them at the factories. The rents paid by Japanese have the same range as those paid by other races, the Koreans excepted. In the one district, in which the members of this latter race are found, the laborers show a tendency to underbid others for work and to offer higher rent for the land, while the Japanese have not done so. There can be no doubt, however, that the leasing of land by them has been one factor increasing the rentals paid for lands. The Japanese tenants are regarded by the land-owning class as reliable and desirable. They are considered more desirable than white tenants, for they put forth every effort to raise a large crop. Moreover, as farmers they are efficient and take good care of the property which they have under their control.

The Japanese gardeners near Ogden have organized the Japanese Agricultural Association. This association has assisted the growers in purchasing seeds and supplies, and stands ready to do whatever is necessary to protect or to further the interests of its members. Nearly all of the truck gardeners are members of this organization. In the same way, the farmers of that race about Lewiston have organized the Lewiston Japanese Agricultural Association, and the majority of the tenant farmers of that locality are members of it. In the other localities the Japanese farmers are not similarly organized.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE JAPANESE FARMERS.

An agent of the Commission collected schedules covering 15 Japanese farms devoted in part at least to the production of sugar

beets. Two of the farms were near Ogden, 3 near Logan, an equal number near Lewiston, and 7 near Garland. Eleven of these were conducted as individual enterprises, 4 as partnerships. There were 2 partners in 2 cases, 3 in 1, and 4 in the other. The number of farmers concerning whom personal information was obtained was therefore 22.

Three of the 15 farms were owned, the number of acres being 72.2. Two of these farmers leased land also. Of the 14 who leased land, 4 leased for a share of the crop, 6 paid cash rentals, while in the remaining 4 cases both forms of tenure obtained. The number of acres leased for cash was 1,372.5; for a half share, 780, for a one-third share, 4 acres; for $1 per acre for each ton of beets produced, 200 acres. The total number of acres in the 15 farms (the tracts sometimes being distinct) was 2,428.7. Six farms contained less than 100 acres each, 4 more than 200. The smallest farm was of 12.2, the largest of 355 acres. The average number of acres per farm was 161.9, while the median farm contained 150 acres (General Table 421). The minimum cash rent was $6.25, the maximum $14 per acre. The average cash rental per acre was $9.80.

Though all of these farmers have some tools and implements of their own, in five instances their value was less than $50. These and some of the other tenants were provided with most of the implements required. Of the 15, 5 tenant farmers had no teams of their own, all of this work being done by the owners of the beet land tenanted by the farmers in question.

Five of the 15 investigated were not leasing land prior to the crop year of 1909. Of the other 10 all but one, a market gardener, produced sugar beets as the chief crop. In fact 7 produced nothing else for sale. Of the remaining 2, 1 sold some oats while the other sold some barley and pigs (General Table 421). The aggregate receipts from all crops sold were $93,551.25, an average of $9,355.13 per farm, and of $64.42 per acre under cultivation. Of the total $93,551.25, $90,207.25, or more than 95 per cent, was from beets sold.

These farmers are making about the same use of their land this year (1909). All 15 (including the market gardener) are producing some beets and 8 are producing nothing else. Four have small vegetable gardens for their own use, 2 are growing potatoes for the market (1 and 6 acres each), 1 is devoting most of his land to the growing of "truck," while another is growing beets, grain, hay, and fruit, and keeps swine and poultry. He alone of those investigated is engaged in the kind of farming conducted by most of the members of other races residing in these beet-growing districts.

No tendency is evident as yet for the Japanese to engage more and more in diversified farming. However, insufficient time to show this has elapsed, for the leases have been made in recent years. Most of the land has been devoted to the production of hay and it has not yet been necessary to rotate crops. Moreover, the tenants are usually leasing part of different farms merely for the production of beets, and those who have been leasing for more than three years have leased new tracts as it became necessary to plant it to some other crop.[a] It is

[a] One man leases five separate tracts of land, 2 others four each, 2 three each, and 3 two each. The other 6 lease one tract or farm only, but 2 of these own land in separate tracts. Hence, of the 15 "farms," 10 consist of two or more distinct tracts of land.

probable, however, that with more capital accumulated the Japanese farmers of the beet-growing localities, then being less dependent upon the sugar companies, will tend to retain the same land and engage in diversified farming rather than move from one tract to another and engage almost exclusively in the production of sugar beets. In any event, the majority expect to remain permanently in the United States* and several are planning to send for their wives and to settle permanently in the localities in which they are now engaged in farming.

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE FARMERS.

The 22 Japanese farmers from whom data were obtained are all between 20 and 45 years of age (General Table 426). Nine have been in this country less than five years, 10 for five years but less than ten, while only 3 have been here ten years or over (General Table 428). Fourteen came to this country when under 25 years of age. Five of the others were between 25 and 30, two between 30 and 35, while the other was over 40 (General Table 425). Sixteen came directly from their native land to the United States, while 5, including most of the older men at the time of arrival in this country, came by way of Hawaii, where they were employed on the sugar plantations, in four cases for from four months to a year. The other farmer had spent five years in Canada as a student before coming to the United States.

Among the 15 individual farmers and head partners were 2 who had been unsuccessful in business in Japan. Practically all of the others came from the agricultural classes (General Table 422). A few brought enough capital to engage in business on their own account, but the majority brought less than $150 each and became wage-earners. Two upon their arrival engaged in business, 1 became a tenant farmer (in a partnership), 7 found employment as farm laborers, 2 as railroad laborers, 2 as domestics, and 1 as a common laborer, chiefly in California. From California most of them were taken by Japanese contractors to the Rocky Mountain States to work as section hands or as laborers in the beet fields. Before engaging in farming on their own account, 12 (of 15) were occupied in the hand work of the beet fields, 6 as laborers, and 6 as contracting bosses. Three of the latter have continued to contract for the hand work in the beet fields since becoming growers of beets on their own account.

Thirteen of these men began as tenant farmers and another has leased land since he purchased his farm in 1907. The 14 first leases embraced 1,575.5 acres. Though the earliest of these leases was made in 1903, and though 8 were made in 1907, 1908, and 1909, 7 of the 14 are not occupying the land first leased or have added to that first leased other tracts which they now till. As against the 1,575.5 acres first leased, these 14 farmers now lease 2,356.5 acres, in 31 separate tracts.

Though these men have succeeded in becoming independent farmers, few of them have succeeded in accumulating much property since coming to the United States. Of the 15 individual farmers and head partners from whom data were obtained, 9 have less than

* Seventeen of the 22 occupying the 15 farms investigated.

$1,000 in property other than furniture and growing crops, when indebtedness is deducted. Of the tenant farmers one has a net indebtedness of $20, two have less than $50, three $100 but less than $250, two $250 but less than $500, one $500, and three $1,500 but less than $2,500. The gross value of their property was $21,832. Two, however, owed for supplies, while six were in debt on account of loans from banks and friends. The total of the indebtedness was $2,650, thus leaving a net value of $18,482, or $1,232.13 per man. Those owning land have more wealth, the net amounts owned by the three being $2,850, $3,213, and $5,287, respectively.

These men have farmed with various degrees of success and failure. Some have lost money, some have made little, while a few have been very successful. The data presented in General Table 421 are somewhat misleading, for those who have less property than when they came to the locality had invested money in labor and in other things in producing a crop for 1909 which are not credited to them in the property account. Moreover, the gains of those who have more property than when they came to the locality are understated because of this same fact. While some have failed, the vast majority have made something and the large gains realized by a few have been sufficiently numerous to induce a larger number each year to undertake farming on their own account.

A better index of the success of these men is found in the profits realized from farming in this locality in 1908. The following are typical instances:

Number of partners.	Acres cultivated.	Profit.	Loss.
2	40	$800	.....
1	93	1,000	.....
1	190	835	.....
1	54	350	.....
1	12	.....	$300
1	400	650	.....
2	79	500	.....
1	40	200	.....

The larger part of the profits realized from farming have been invested in teams and implements or employed in obtaining control of more land. Yet during the year 1908, 12 of the 22 men conducting the 15 farms embraced within the investigation sent money abroad, the total amount sent being $2,855, or an average of $237.92. Of this total, $500 was for bringing the wife to the United States, $300 for investment in land, $1,200 for the parents of one single man. The other small sums were for the support or assistance of wives, parents, and other relatives.

SOCIOLOGICAL DATA.

The majority of the Japanese are housed in two or three-room cottages of cheap construction. In some cases (5 of 15) the land leased was without buildings, but cottages were erected for or by the Japanese at a cost of $150 or $175 each. In only a few cases have they come into possession of good farm cottages of five or six

rooms. Moreover, with few exceptions the houses occupied by them are rudely and inexpensively furnished. As would be expected, their houses and furnishings are inferior to those of their better-to-do white neighbors permanently settled in the community and usually owning the land they occupy. As would be expected, also, the housekeeping is very much neglected except in the comparatively few cases where the farmers' wives are living with them.

The expenditures for food and drink for 18 persons who reported data were from $8 to $15 per month (per person). In all but two cases it was in excess of $10 per month; in five it was from $10 to $12; in six, $12 but less than $14; in two, $14; in three, $15. It must be remembered in this connection, however, that most of those reporting the smaller amounts were gardeners or had small gardens for their own use. About Ogden most of the supplies are purchased at Japanese stores conducted in that city, and a large part of the food articles purchased are of Japanese origin. In the other agricultural localities stores conducted by the members of this race are seldom available to the farmer. Under these circumstances most of the supplies are purchased at American stores, though some Japanese goods are ordered from Ogden.

Only 6 of the 22 farmers from whom personal data were obtained are married. Only 2 of their wives are in the United States, and these 2 were married in this country (General Table 425). The data relating to literacy, use of English, and other things showing the degree of assimilation and related matters are limited, therefore, to 22 adult males and 2 adult females.

Of these 24 Japanese, 7 (all men) are illiterate (General Table 433). All but one man (in this country four years) can speak English. Moreover, 14 of the men, but neither of the women, can read and write our language (General Table 432). However, all of the newspapers taken are printed in the Japanese language. Four of the 15 groups subscribe for no newspaper at all, while the remaining 11 have from 1 to 6 each.

None of these farmers belongs to any American religious organization, but a few of them sometimes attend the churches in the localities in which they live. They have no churches of their own.

The Japanese are not members of any American organization or society and are not well organized among themselves. Aside from the two agricultural associations to which reference has already been made, the only organization represented among them is the Japanese Association of Utah. Three of the 22 farmers are members of that organization. Though there is little prejudice against the Japanese in northern Utah, they stand apart from the members of the other races. There is little association between Japanese and whites, save in some public places of amusement. The social life of the former is found among their own people.

PART III.—IMMIGRANTS IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

PART III.—IMMIGRANTS IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

CHAPTER I.

THE POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES OF FRESNO COUNTY.

[For General Tables see pp. 984 to 1024.]

POPULATION.

Fresno County is essentially agricultural in its interests, and its population is of a very cosmopolitan character. Races from many parts of the world may be found there in varying numbers. They have migrated from their native lands at different times, with different motives and under different circumstances. To give an accurate idea, therefore, of the character and the composition of the population of Fresno County, it will be necessary to discuss briefly the immigration of each race as well as to show what the present racial composition is.

According to the Census, the population of Fresno County in 1900 was 37,862. Of this number 12,470, or about one-third, lived in the city of Fresno, the others in the various small towns and the rural districts. Immigants constituted about 25 per cent of the total population. While no official statistics are available for any year subsequent to 1900, it is estimated that at the close of the year 1908 the total population of the county was something more than 70,000. Of this total possibly one-third reside in Fresno. According to this same estimate, the number of immigrants is about 20,000, as against 9,134 reported by the Census in 1900. Thus while the total population increased something less than twofold, the immigrant class more than doubled. Of course the rate of increase of the various races differed greatly—a fact which is indicated by the following table:

TABLE 1.—*Foreign-born persons in Fresno County in 1900 and 1908, by race or race group.*

Race or race group.	1900.a	1908.b	Race or race group.	1900.a	1908.b
Armenian	c500	3,000	Portuguese	369	800
Chinese	1,634	1,000	Scandinavian	1,418	4,000
German	785	1,000	Austrian (race not specified)	112	800
German-Russian	734	3,000	Miscellaneous	2,611	3,000
Italian	420	1,000			
Japanese	601	3,000	Total	9,134	20,100

a The figures for 1900 are quoted from the census.
b The figures for 1908 are estimated.
c Estimated.

This table shows that there has been a striking change in the racial complexion of the immigrant population as well as in its total num-

ber. In 1900 the Chinese were the most numerous of the immigrant races; in 1908 they ranked fifth. The Portuguese and the Germans, with comparatively small numbers in 1900, have increased slowly. The Italians have increased in number by more than 100 per cent, but still do not occupy a conspicuous place in the total population. The Dalmatians and Slavonians, with a comparatively small number in 1900, have increased manyfold, but at present number only about 500. In 1900 the Scandinavians (grouping Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes), with 1,418, ranked second only to the Chinese. In 1908 they ranked first with a total of some 4,000. The most considerable increases are found, however, among the German-Russians, Armenians, and Japanese, these races increasing by from four to six fold. In 1900 the members of these races combined constituted about one-fifth of the foreign-born population; in 1908 they constituted about two-sevenths.

Of the immigrants who have entered into the population of Fresno County to any great extent, the Chinese were perhaps the first to migrate to California in any considerable number. Fully forty years ago many came to take employment in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. The influx continued until checked by the exclusion law of 1882. In all probability the first Chinese came to Fresno County shortly after 1870, for then, railroad construction work having been suspended, many of them sought employment in the fields and orchards. The Chinese in the county reached their maximum in 1890, when the number reported was 2,736. The number reported in 1880 was 753. For almost twenty years they constituted the largest element in the agricultural labor supply, for most of them worked for wages in the vineyards and orchards.

The immigration of the Swedes and Norwegians has been like that of the far more numerous Danes. The members of the latter race also came to Fresno County shortly after 1870. They came as pioneer farmers and have not contributed much to the number of men working for wages. At present the vast majority are farmers who own the lands they till.

Of the numerically more important races, the Armenians were the next to settle in this locality. Their settlement dates from the year 1882, when a comparatively small number established homes here. For more than ten years their number remained almost constant. Then from 1890 to 1900 new immigrants came, being forced to leave their native land because of the persecutions and the massacres which were being visited upon them. At the same time a great many settled in the Eastern States. More recently many of these have joined the Fresno colony, they and the new immigrants from Armenia accounting for the very large increase in the number since 1900. Though numerous, the members of this race have never been a large element in the labor supply. As compared to most of the races, they have quickly established themselves in business or as farmers and have escaped to a great extent from the wage-earning classes.

The German-Russians began to settle in Fresno in 1886. These people came from the Valley of the Volga, where they had been induced to settle by Catherine II of Russia nearly 150 years ago. Among the inducements given them to make the settlement, were exemption from taxation and military service. In 1871, however,

these unusual privileges were discontinued by the Russian Government, and these people of German extraction subjected to the usual heavy taxes and the strict military service. At the same time the population had increased greatly, while poor argicultural methods had greatly impoverished the soil. All of these things and the severe climate caused these people to emigrate in search of better conditions. Many came to the United States and settled in various places, among them Fresno. There they found abundant work in the city and surrounding country, with the result that in subsequent years they have, by pecuniary aid and otherwise, induced many of their countrymen to follow them. During the past ten years many of those who first settled elsewhere have made their way to this county, while still others have come from their native land. Most of the German-Russians have worked as common laborers and have added greatly to the general labor supply. In recent years, however, a considerable number have purchased land and established themselves as independent farmers.

Some of the other races which occupy a less important position than those already mentioned, are the Dalmatians, Italians, and Portuguese.

The Dalmatians began to settle in Fresno about thirty years ago. Some of them left their native lands to become sailors, others to seek better opportunities for earning a livelihood, and still others to escape the burden of taxation and military service. In spite of the fact that most of these people originally belonged to the farming class, they have not, to any great extent, entered this field of gainful employment in Fresno County. On the contrary, they are practically all engaged in city trades. Their numbers are not yet very great as compared with those of most of the other races. The Italians, most of whom come from southern Italy, began to immigrate nearly twenty-five years ago. They belong to the lower and the less well-to-do class of Italians and left their native country largely for economic reasons. They are identified with both the laboring and farming classes of the population.

The Portuguese are also found in considerable numbers in Fresno County. They began to immigrate from the Azores twenty-five years ago, and have usually engaged in farming and sheep raising. The only motive for the immigration of this race was the desire of its members to improve their economic condition. Naturally, they sought a new and undeveloped locality, like Fresno, which was best suited both for farming and sheep raising. As land has become more valuable, however, the influx of new members has diminished.

Several other races, such as the French, English, Irish, and Scotch, have usually not been included in the class of "foreigners," because most of them have been easily assimilated with the native population and also because they do not play any active part in the industrial question. They do not appear in any appreciable numbers, either in the field of agricultural labor or in commercial enterprises. For this reason such effect as they have had on the industrial and the business situation of the county has been negligible.[a] The

[a] These races will be included among the natives under the heading of "Miscellaneous white" in subsequent references and tables.

French element in this group is perhaps distinct from the others. They are engaged chiefly in the lodging house and bakery business. Others are farm and town laborers. Very few of them are farmers.

The Mexicans have long been settled in Fresno County. The additions to the permanent colony have not been numerous except in very recent years, when some have been brought in to work on the railroads and in the vineyards.

From many points of view the most important race of immigrants are the Japanese. In 1890 they numbered 12; in 1900, 601. More recently, they have settled here in larger numbers, the total living in the county throughout the year being estimated at some 3,000. During the grape harvest this increases to 5,000 or more. The increase of the Japanese population has followed closely upon the expansion of the agricultural industries and the gradual decrease in the number of Chinese. For more than a decade they have done the larger part of the "seasonal" agricultural work. At the same time they have established places of business in Fresno and have engaged in farming on their own account.

The most recent immigrant class is the East Indian, who first came to Fresno in 1908. They are transients and as yet their number has been small, 500, perhaps, at the time of the grape harvest. Their number will doubtless increase, however, for political and economic considerations have combined to cause them to leave their native country for the Pacific Coast States.

In this way a cosmopolitan population has been built up. It has become even more cosmopolitan than it was in 1900, for numerous races have been attracted here from their native lands by the superior economic opportunities. Combined with this economic motive there has been a desire on the part of some other races to avail themselves of better political conditions.

THE INDUSTRIES OF FRESNO COUNTY.

Though the entire history of Fresno County extends over a period of little more than fifty years, its remarkable growth during that time has made it the equal of counties much older in point of settlement. Its entire history may be divided into four periods: (1) Mining, (2) stock raising, (3) general agriculture, and (4) the present era of grape and fruit culture. The mining era extended over a period of four years—from 1860 to 1864. At this time the county was unorganized and very little is known of its history. The eras of stock raising and general agriculture followed one another closely from 1864 to, say, 1875. With the disappearance of placer mining in 1864, people engaged in the business of raising cattle and sheep. By 1868 the county seemed to offer good opportunities for farming, and with the advent of railway service in 1870, agriculture expanded very rapidly. General agriculture and cattle raising went hand in hand for a time on the large farms inherited from the Spaniards. Large profits were realized. The people, growing wealthy, began to improve the land rapidly and within a few years Fresno entered upon its most important period of development, which was marked by the introduction of the new industry of grape and fruit growing. The large farms were broken up. The fertility of the soil, combined with the climate, which suited well the growth

of the new industry, brought about an unprecedented state of industrial activity and development of the county.

This in brief is the industrial history of Fresno County, which is one of the largest in the State. It lies in the great San Joaquin Valley and is traversed by the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers, which have their sources in the high Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east. These rivers are supplied by the abundant rainfall in autumn and by the melting snow on the mountains in the spring. To the west lie the Coast Range Mountains, which protect the land from heavy ocean fogs. Between these two mountain chains lies the vast tract of 3,587,840 acres comprising the county of Fresno. Its topography is varied, consisting of mountain, foothill, and plain. A fertile soil, favorable climate, and variety of natural resources have contributed to make it one of the richest counties in California.

The soil, though fertile for the most part, varies in character from a loose, sandy loam and white ash to the heavy red earth. The climate is ideally suited for the growing of grapes and fruit. There is an abundance of almost tropical sunshine for nearly seven months of the year. Though the heat is at times excessive it is not intolerable, because of the low humidity during the warmer months. The average annual rainfall for the county is 10 inches. The "wet season" extends from November to March, inclusive; the "dry," during which it seldom rains, from April to October.

While Fresno offers an example of a county possessing abundant natural resources, it stands out as a conspicuous example of what irrigation will do for the land, for by far the most important factor in its development, an adequate labor supply excepted, is its remarkable system of irrigation. With the aid of the almost unlimited supply of water in the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers it has been possible to form a network of irrigation canals covering almost the entire farming region.* For the purposes of irrigation the Kings River is of greater importance than the San Joaquin, because of its wide-curved course, which almost encircles the county.

These irrigation canals have been built and are controlled by private companies. A perpetual water right, however, may be purchased from these companies at a reasonable figure. The yearly tax for the use of water is small enough (about 65 cents per acre) to be within easy reach of the average farmer. The one disadvantage which has resulted from the irrigation of the land has been to bring the alkali to the surface of the soil. In some cases this has resulted so seriously that it is well-nigh impossible to grow anything on the land. However, there is a movement on foot to establish a system of reclamation by which the productivity of these alkaline lands may be restored.

No less varied than the natural resources of Fresno are its industries. By far the most important of these is that of fruit and grape growing, nearly 45 per cent of the total area of tilled land being devoted to it. On account of its paramount importance, it is perhaps proper to trace briefly its rise and growth.

The first vineyard in Fresno County was set out in 1873. In 1880 there were nearly 15,000 acres of vineyard, and by 1890 this acreage had more than trebled. At the present time there are more than

*These canals are estimated as being over 15,000 miles in length. Where water from the streams is not available, pumping plants are extensively used.

100,000 acres of vineyard, or double the acreage in 1890. Almost 60 per cent of this total is devoted to the production of raisin grapes, less than 38 per cent to wine grapes, and about 2 per cent to table and shipping grapes. The acreage in vineyards is still increasing, but not so rapidly as in the past, because of reverses met with in the marketing of the products during the past two or three years.

The irrigation system, of which we have already spoken, plays the most important part in this industry. While some vineyards do not need irrigation after the first two or three years, yet the majority of the vineyards and orchards are irrigated at least once a year. No less important than irrigation as a factor in the growth of this industry, however, has been the supply of labor. This supply has been drawn largely from the immigrant population, a fact noted earlier in this chapter.

The growing of fruit is so closely identified with the growing of grapes that the two are almost always carried on together. During recent years much attention has been given to the growing of peaches, plums, figs, and citrus fruits; yet the grape industry is the larger and the more important of the two. The other industries which are allied with and dependent upon the fruit and grape growing industry are wine making, fruit and rasin packing, and canning. There are at the present time 18 wineries, 10 distilleries, and 1 brewery in the county. The total value of their products for 1908 was over 3¼ millions of dollars. The number of wineries has increased with the gradual increase in the number and acreage of the vineyards.

Perhaps more important than the wine industry, and more closely allied to the grape and fruit growing, is the packing industry. "Packing" may really be considered as the chief process by which the products of the vineyards and orchards are placed upon the market. Both fruit and grapes are marketed by being packed after being dried or while in the "green" state. Most of the fruit is packed after it is dried and 60 per cent of the grapes produced are packed after they are made into raisins. However, in recent years many tons of "green fruit" and table grapes have been packed and shipped from Fresno. Most of the packing of green fruit is done in vineyards or in temporary sheds built on some railroad switch which offers a convenient point from which to ship the fruit. The packing of raisins and dried fruit is distinct from this and requires a great deal of capital to provide for the buildings and machinery used in the industry. The number of packing houses has greatly increased within the last few years, so that now there are probably more than a hundred such establishments in the county.

The fruit canneries are comparatively few. Moreover, in preparing grapes and fruit for the market they are much less important than the wineries and packing houses.

Grape and fruit growing, packing, wine making, and canning, taken together, are by far the most important industries of Fresno County. While the labor problem will be discussed (in Chapters II to IV) with reference to these, a word should be said concerning other industries of less importance and which have not been directly or greatly affected by immigration.

Perhaps only second in importance to the above-mentioned industries is that of wheat growing. This branch of agriculture is carried

on very extensively and thousands of acres of land are devoted to it. Along with wheat, barley and other grains are quite extensively grown. Most of the wheat is converted into flour at Fresno. Barley and other grains are grown and harvested for hay. In this connection the growing of alfalfa requires especial mention,[a] for it has received a powerful impetus of late years and has become one of the most profitable of agricultural pursuits.

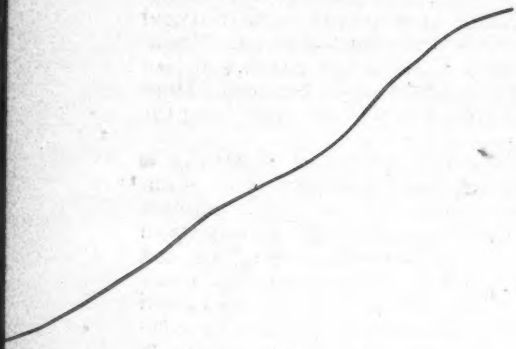
The abundant hay and grain crop has given rise to extensive dairying interests, with the result that many creameries and "skimming stations" have been established. Besides the dairy industry, which is making remarkable headway on account of the large supply of feed available, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and mules are raised. Many cattle are brought from Arizona and Nevada to be fattened and then shipped to other cities in California for slaughter. Thousands of sheep graze along the bottom lands of the Kings and San Joaquin Rivers, which are very fertile and rich in herbage. Hogs and calves are fed on the skimmed milk which is returned from the creameries to the dairies.

One industry, which is yet in its infancy, but is fast advancing, is that of growing citrous fruit. The growing of nursery stock is another industry which is very remunerative and attracts investment both on the part of white men and Japanese. The growing and shipping of watermelons has been carried on very successfully, but at present the industry is losing ground. Where formerly many acres of land within 4 or 5 miles of the city of Fresno were turned into watermelon patches, these lands are now used either as vineyards or as residence property to meet the needs of the constantly increasing migration from the Eastern States.

This will serve as a background for the discussion of the phases of immigrant life and work in Fresno County investigated by the agents of the Commission. Data relating to immigrant labor in the vineyards and orchards, packinghouses and wineries, will be presented in Chapters II, III, and IV.[b] Immigrants as tenant and landowning farmers will be discussed in Chapter V, while their activities in different branches of trade in the city of Fresno will be considered in Chapter VI. Finally, Chapter VII will be devoted to more general considerations connected with the relations between the races and their institutional life.

[a] A few years ago a process was devised by which alfalfa is ground and used as poultry food. The food is Calfalfa meal. The name is derived from "California" and "alfalfa."

[b] The employment of immigrants in the canneries of Fresno was also investigated. Inasmuch as most of what is said concerning their employment in packinghouses applies equally well there, the data collected have been combined with those obtained for canneries in other localities and presented in a report on "Immigrant Labor in Fruit and Vegetable Canneries in California." To what has been said, it should be added that Asiatics have been more extensively employed in the canneries than in the packinghouses of Fresno County.



Chapter II.

IMMIGRANT LABOR IN THE ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS OF FRESNO COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

Because of the disagreeable character of some of the processes involved and its seasonal demands, the production of fruit and grapes in Fresno County has involved a difficult labor problem. This problem has been solved in the past by employing immigrant laborers in large numbers—to such an extent, indeed, that these two industries are now dependent upon a labor supply of that kind. To understand this dependence upon immigrant labor it is necessary to describe, first of all, the nature of the work and the conditions under which it is done. Following this, the place occupied by each race of laborers, the competition between them, their earnings, and related matters will be considered.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The work involved in grape and fruit growing falls naturally into three parts, viz: (*a*) Cultivation of the vineyards and orchards; (*b*) harvesting and curing the crops; (*c*) pruning the trees and vines, "cleaning up," resetting, and other work preliminary to the growing of the next year's crop.

The work of cultivation begins early in the month of March and extends on each ranch to such time as the harvest approaches. It covers, therefore, a period of several months and consists of cross-plowing and cultivation as often as conditions require. The first or second plowing with teams is followed by the hoeing necessary to loosen the earth around the vines and to rid the vineyard or orchard of noxious weeds and grass. This work is also repeated several times during the season, as conditions render it necessary. The vineyards and orchards must also be irrigated. If this is done only once during the crop year, it follows the first plowing, and for an "irrigation district" covers a period of two or three weeks. If the land is irrigated more than once, however, such irrigation takes place at various times during the period covered by cultivation. The number of laborers required for the work of cultivation is not large. One man can do the work with teams on 20 acres. While more men are required to do the handwork involved in hoeing, weeding, and irrigating, the number is small as compared to that required during the harvest season.

The harvest season begins in June with the picking of certain kinds of fruit, and continues until the last of October or the first of November, when it ends with the picking of the last of the "wine grapes." The number of men required during this season varies greatly, and when largest, is several times larger than the fairly

constant number required for the work of cultivation. The varying number of men required, the large number required for a few weeks constituting the busiest season, the disagreeable character of some of the work, and the conditions under which the work is done, make the labor problem during the harvest season a difficult one to solve.

As stated above, the number of hand laborers required during the period of cultivation remains fairly constant. With the picking of apricots and early peaches, however, this number begins to expand and as the fruit ripens more rapidly becomes larger and larger. The picking of "table grapes" begins early in August and overlaps the picking of fruit to a certain extent. This is followed by the picking of "raisin grapes," the growing and curing of which constitutes the most important industry of the county. Most of this work is done during three weeks of the month of September, and at that time more than 7,000 pickers are required to meet the needs of the community, unless the crop is "short."* The "raisin grapes" picked, they must be "cured," which involves turning them on the trays upon which they are placed in order that both sides may be equally exposed to the sun. Fewer men are required to do this work and to pick the "wine" and "table" grapes, the harvesting of which continues for a month longer. If 7,000 men are necessary to do the picking during the busiest season, 4,000, perhaps, would suffice to do the curing and the picking of "wine" and "table grapes" just mentioned. As the season is prolonged, fewer and fewer hand laborers are required in the vineyards to pick the second crop of "raisin grapes" (ordinarily sold to the wineries) and such "table" grapes as are still maturing and being placed upon the market. The season finally closes with the end of October or the beginning of November, when the dullest time of the year ensues.

The pruning season, with its "cleaning up," burning of brush, and resetting of trees and vines, begins ordinarily in the month of November and extends over into the month of March. The pruning of orchards is done in November and December, of vineyards in January, February, and March. The former requires very few men, but the later necessitates an expansion of the labor force, some 3,000 or 4,000 men being required. However, many, though not a majority, of these are men reguarly employed and at other times are engaged in the cultivation of vineyards and orchards and in other ranch work.

Thus the number of men required to do the handwork in vineyards and orchards varies greatly in different seasons of the year, being largest during the month of September when the raisin grapes are harvested and smallest during a period of several weeks preceding the beginning of the new year. The seasonal character of the work and the varying number of the men required give rise, as we shall see, to some difficulties connected with the labor problem of this community.

Hoeing, weeding, and the processes incidental to cultivation, other than those done with teams, are unattractive because handwork. Perhaps the picking and drying of fruit when the harvest season comes on is no more unattractive. The picking of grapes and especially of raisin grapes, however, is different.

* The number of pickers is sometimes estimated to be as large as 10,000.

The grape vines are usually pruned back to within a few inches of the stump, and at the harvest time the bearing branches lie upon or close to the ground. The grapes as picked are placed upon trays, one layer deep, in order that they may be "cured" by the sunshine. These facts make it necessary that the picker should assume a stooping or squatting posture while engaged in clipping the bunches of grapes and placing them upon the trays. The work is commonly said to be "back breaking," and this is one reason which most "Americans" give for their absolute refusal to engage in grape picking when other employment can be found. Moreover, the vineyards are dry and dusty, so that the employment becomes objectionable upon the ground that it is "dirty." Again, it must be pointed out that the harvesting of grapes falls during the hotter months of the year. At times the official records show a temperature of 105° or 110° in the shade. Needless to say, working in the sunshine close to the ground in the vineyards, the laborer finds it much hotter. Indeed, the heat would be intolerable were it not for the fact that the humidity at that time of the year is very low.

These are the more important conditions imposed by the nature of these industries, which are of importance in connection with the problem of labor. Other conditions adding to the difficulty of the problem have grown out of the fact that the work has usually been done by certain classes of laborers and conditions closely connected with it. These will receive due consideration later in this report.

THE LABOR SUPPLY—RACES EMPLOYED.

Of the many laborers required to do the work involved in these horticultural and viticultural industries which are usually combined on the ranch, some are "regular" while others are "temporary hands," employed irregularly at such times as their services are needed.

The work with teams—cultivating, and hauling of boxes, trays, harvested crop, and prunings from vines and trees—is done on the smallest ranches by the rancher himself, but on the larger ranches by "hands" regularly employed throughout the year.[a] Along with this they do most of the regular ranch work not incidental to fruit and grape growing. Regular hands and the owners of small ranches also do a part of the handwork involved in cultivation, practically all of that in preparing the vineyards for picking, a large share of the curing of raisins, and a part of the pruning. Other men are employed temporarily for specific processes. They do a part of the handwork involved in the cultivation of vineyards and orchards, practically all of the picking and cutting and drying of fruit, the picking of grapes, the packing of "table" grapes for shipment, a part of the curing of raisins and placing them in "sweat boxes" preparatory to the packing processes, and a large part of the pruning of vines and trees. In other words, such parts of the work as are not too distasteful and can be dovetailed together so as to become fairly regular in their demands, are performed by the ranch owner or

[a] On ranches of 40 acres or less devoted largely to the growing of grapes few men are employed regularly. On the larger ranches, say of 640 acres, however, as many as 10 men are employed throughout the year.

persons regularly employed by him. The other work is done by laborers employed for specific parts of it.

The racial compositions of the classes of "regular" and "temporary hands" differ materially.

The vast majority of the "regular hands" are what may be called "miscellaneous whites," as opposed to other races—eastern Asiatics, Armenians, Italians, German-Russians, and Mexicans—who are known as such and as "foreigners." Among the "miscellaneous whites" are to be found a comparatively large number of natives as well as Germans, Danes, and other immigrants from north European countries. Yet some Italians are regularly employed on ranches conducted by their countrymen. The same is true of the Armenians. The German-Russians regularly employed are more numerous than either of these, however, for they take employment on ranches not conducted by their fellow-countrymen as well as on the limited number conducted by them. The Japanese are sometimes regularly employed as domestics. In recent years they are also finding a place as regular hands doing field work. A few of them are employed by Japanese farmers—yet only a few, for most of these farmers do their own work with occasional help during the busier seasons. A large number, though it is still small as compared to the number of "miscellaneous whites," are employed regularly on large ranches conducted by white men. Few Chinese are now regularly employed save as cooks, in which capacity they outnumber the Japanese.

This racial composition of the class of laborers regularly employed in orchards and vineyards is explained partly by the racial composition of the ranchers growing fruit and grapes, for each farmer, as a rule, employs men of his own race in preference to all others. The vast majority of the farmers are natives and Americanized north Europeans. They employ the "miscellaneous whites" very largely and usually provide them with board as well as lodging. The Italian growers are few in number, but they employ their countrymen almost exclusively, and these laborers seldom work on other ranches. This fact is explained chiefly by their relatively small number, clannishness, and by their tastes with reference to the character of their food and drink. The German-Russian growers are few, but, being clannish, employ their fellow-countrymen almost if not quite exclusively as regular hands. The Japanese and Armenian farmers are more numerous. The former employ their fellow-countrymen as regular hands exclusively, and the latter do the same in so far as the limited supply will permit.

Of importance also in explaining the predominance of the "miscellaneous whites" among those permanently employed is the fact that much of the work to be done requires adaptability and skill—especially in handling teams. The members of the eastern Asiatic races are not good teamsters and are rarely employed as such except on those ranches conducted chiefly by Asiatics, where white men do not care to work. On other ranches they are usually employed for handwork only. "White men" are usually the most adaptable, an important fact, for the "regular" hand has many and diverse things to do in the course of the year.

Moreover, the numbers of white laborers required to do work of this character have generally been at hand and to be had at wages

such as the ranchers were willing to pay. The work is regular, not particularly arduous, and fairly well remunerated, with the result that white laborers have not withdrawn from it to such an extent as to necessitate the extensive employment of new immigrant classes. This is not so true of the handwork done by regular employees, however. In some instances it has been necessary to employ Japanese and other races conspicuous as temporary laborers; in a comparatively few others they have been employed because more conveniently provided for or cheaper.

The racial composition of the class temporarily employed to do seasonal work presents a strong contrast to this. The races making up this large body of laborers are chiefly Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, American Indians, Mexicans, East Indians, German-Russians, Armenians, and Italians. In the beginning of these industries Americans had a share in this seasonal work, but they have been practically displaced by the races just mentioned.

The racial composition of this class of laborers temporarily employed differs somewhat from season to season, for most of the necessary expansion required at the busiest times is provided for by a few races. The numbers of the various races employed at the height of the raisin-picking season may be indicated, and then the changing proportions of the several races noted briefly.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Japanese are employed as grape pickers. This number is greater than the sum total of the other races thus employed. These Japanese are nearly all adult males. No Japanese children, and only of late a few Japanese women, are seen in the groups at work. Next in numerical importance are the German-Russians. They number from 600 to 800. Fully two-fifths of them are women and children, for many families go to the vineyards in a group. Although the work is arduous, the women and children endure it very well and are satisfactory to their employers. East Indians, the most recent of the immigrants to engage in this work, number approximately 500. The men are not accompanied by their wives and children. The Digger Indians, who come down from the mountains during the grape-picking season, number between 200 and 300. They come as families, so that there are many women and children among them. Many of the Mexicans who have come here to work on the railroads leave this for the more remunerative work in the vineyards. Moreover, in recent years some Mexicans have come from other places to work during the harvest season. Possibly the members of this race are more numerous than the Indians. The Koreans, who usually are not distinguished from the Japanese, and who in fact work along with them as members of their "gangs," number from 200 to 300. The number of Chinese pickers, who were the most important field workers a decade ago, has diminished greatly. Scarcely 500 Chinese are now so employed. The Armenians and Italians combined are about as numerous as the Chinese.* It is evident that neither race is an important element in the supply of labor available for this harvest work.

*A larger number of Italians work in the wineries than in the vineyards. They prefer the former work.

Most of those who work in the vineyards at this time (the busiest season) are residents of Fresno County. Yet it must be observed that the migration of a few races from place to place is an important fact in adjusting the supply of labor to the demands of the industry. The Japanese and East Indians are conspicuous examples of such migratory races, the Mexicans and Indians less so. Many Japanese who work in the Sacramento Valley to the north and beyond the Techachape to the south for a part of the year come to Fresno for work during the "busy season." Japanese were found who had worked in as many as six localities and at as many as five different occupations during the preceding twelve months.

In this way they "piece jobs together" and make good earnings and incidentally help to equalize the labor supply among the various localities. Yet to avoid misapprehension it must be said the majority of the Japanese in Fresno County reside there throughout the year and no longer belong to the nomadic class. Nevertheless it has been and still is chiefly through their influx in the early autumn that a sufficient supply of labor is made available for harvesting the Fresno grape crop.

The East Indians are even more nomadic than the Japanese, for none of them has a settled residence, and they move rapidly from place to place. The Mexicans who may work on railroads or elsewhere for most of the year take employment for a time as grape pickers, and then return to the former branches of work. The Indians come down from their mountain homes for the grape-picking season only.

This presents the proportions of the several races engaged in the picking of grapes during the busiest season of 1908, as nearly as the agents of the Commission have been able to estimate them. The Japanese dominate the situation. At other times they are less conspicuous in the supply of temporary labor required.

The Chinese and Indians have a larger share in the picking of "table grapes," for they are regarded as superior to the Japanese for this purpose, a matter discussed in another connection. In picking, cutting, and drying fruit, for relatively little of it is shipped "green," the various "white" races, German-Russians, and Armenians, constitute the majority of the laborers. The Japanese, it is true, do a large part of the picking and, on such ranches as they conduct, a part of the cutting and drying as well. The East Indians have also picked some of the peaches and figs. On ranches not conducted by Japanese, the cutting and drying are done chiefly by women, among whom all races are found. The German-Russians are the most conspicuous in these groups. They frequently travel back and forth for miles each day, in wagons. It should be added, however, that on some ranches "green" fruit is packed entirely by Japanese, the white ranchers finding such labor more convenient and easier to secure or cheaper to employ. Table grapes are usually packed by white girls, though in the colder weather late in the season the Japanese do much of it. The more important elements among the men pruning orchards and vineyards are German-Russians, Italians, and Chinese, and Japanese. The members of the last-mentioned race, perhaps, do more than one-half of this work in spite

of the fact that they are not regarded as good pruners. The Japanese are also the most numerous of the races temporarily employed in hoeing and weeding in the vineyards and orchards. Yet they do not perform the greater part of this labor, for much of it, as was stated, is done by permanent employees among whom they are not a large element.

The positions occupied by the different races employed on grape and fruit-growing ranches are shown, in a general way, by Table 2, which follows. The data there presented, with reference to occupations, were collected by agents of the Commission from 54 vineyards during the months of September and October, 1908. Some of these vineyards are leased or owned by Japanese farmers. The table does not show the proportions in which the several races were employed throughout the community—a matter already discussed—but the races employed on the ranches visited and the occupations in which they were engaged. It will be noted that the Chinese, Mexicans, East Indians, American Indians, and most of the Japanese were employed temporarily as grape pickers. All of the foremen and most of the teamsters and general laborers regularly employed were "miscellaneous whites" and Italians. Moreover, these two races found little place among the pickers temporarily employed on the ranches.

TABLE 2.—*Number of employees working in vineyards in each specified occupation, by race.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in each specified occupation.				
		Foremen.	Teamsters.	Laborers (general).	Pickers.	Domestics.
Japanese	574	.....	.....	60	508	6
Miscellaneous white	168	10	98	32	28	.....
Chinese	119	.....	.....	(a)	109	10
Italian	72	2	17	40	11	2
East Indian	55	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
Mexican	50	.....	(a)	.....	50	.....
American Indian	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Armenian	31	.....	5	1	25	.....
German-Russian	11	.....	1	.....	10	.....
Total	1,122	12	121	133	838	18

a Though none were at the time so employed on the ranches visited, Mexicans are employed along with "white" men as teamsters and Chinese as general ranch laborers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF LABOR.

The data to be presented with reference to the hours of work and the earnings of laborers employed on vineyards were collected, along with various other details, from 54 vineyardists and 1,122 of their employees. Though these 54 were a small percentage of the vineyards of Fresno County, many of the larger ones were included in the number. Moreover, they were selected from all parts of the county and the selections were made with a view to obtaining an accurate statement concerning the situation. In spite of difficulties met with in ascertaining with accuracy such earnings as were on a

piece basis, and the comparatively small numbers shown in the tables next submitted, it is believed that the data to be presented with reference to the earnings during the harvest season are fairly trustworthy.

In presenting the wage statistics it is necessary to make a distinction between the earnings of those regularly and those temporarily employed. In each of these cases, moreover, it is necessary to take into consideration the question whether board is provided in addition to wages or whether the laborer must provide his own board.*

The rates of wages of males regularly employed on the 54 ranches from which such data were obtained are shown in the table next presented.

* Lodging is usually provided whether board is or is not. No commercial value is attached to it, however, and wages are not varied to allow for persons differently circumstanced as regards lodging.

TABLE 3.—*Number of male ranch laborers earning each specified amount per day or month, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount with board.													Number earning each specified amount without board.				
		Per day.							Per month.						Total number earning wages with board.	Per day.				
		$1.	$1.15.	$1.25.	$1.40.	$1.85.	$2.	Total.	$30.	$35.	$40.	$45.	$50.	Total.		$1.50.	$1.65.	$1.75.	$2.	Total.
Armenian	3					1		1		1		4	1	6	1				2	2
Chinese	6									1				1	6					
Italian	18	8	7	2				17		2	2			4	18	6	3	69		78
Japanese and Korean	82														4					
Mexican	2		2					2				6		6	2				3	3
Miscellaneous white	115	2	23	55	12		5	97	7	2	3	6		18	115					
Total	229	10	32	57	12	1	5	117	7	6	5	10	1	29	146	6	3	69	5	83

"Miscellaneous whites" and Italians (the latter working for Italian ranchers) are almost invariably provided with board as well as with lodging. The former will not shift for themselves and few of them are married or are single men living near at hand, so that they can go to and from their homes to work each day. The Chinese and Japanese, on the other hand, scarcely ever receive board from the white employer unless they are domestics (as in Table 2). When the latter are employed by the members of their own race they are boarded, but a regular charge is made for it, i. e., board is not provided in addition to wages. The men engaged as teamsters and in certain other capacities are usually, though not always, paid by the month, while the general laborers are usually paid by the day. These observations serve to explain some of the details presented in Table 3.

Regular hands employed by the day are paid from $1 to $2 per day with board, the most prevalent wage being $1.25 for "miscellaneous white men" and $1 and $1.15 for Italians. The figures given in the table, though small, are typical in this respect; Italians are paid less per day by their countrymen than "white men" are paid by other ranchers in the community. Of those employed by the month with board, nearly all, save Japanese and Chinese employed as cooks, are "miscellaneous white men." They are paid from $30 to $45 per month, wages roughly equivalent to those paid by the day.

On the other hand, nearly all of those regularly employed and not given lodging are Japanese and Koreans—a fact to which attention has already been called. They are paid from $1.50 to $1.75 per day, 69 of the 78 receiving the latter sum. They are somewhat cheaper (if of equal efficiency) than white men if board furnished the latter is reckoned at 50 cents or 75 cents per day—as it usually is, for if either of these sums is added to the wages per day paid to white men who are provided with board, their wages average higher than those of the Japanese paid larger nominal sums. Yet, after all, the difference is very small. In most cases the men of different races are paid the same rate per day for the same kind of work. Moreover, if conditions be looked at from the point of view of the laborer and the amount he has left after his living is provided for, the Japanese are found to fare better than the "white men," for they have free lodging and their table board costs from 25 to 30 cents per day.

Turning to the earnings of laborers temporarily employed, the majority are paid by the piece—tray, box, or ton in this case. The earnings of those who are paid by the day are presented in Table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Number of male ranch laborers temporarily employed earning each specified amount per day, by race.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day with board.					Number earning each specified amount per day without board.				
		$1.15.	$1.25.	$1.75.	$2.	Total.	$1.75.	$2.	$2.25.	$4.	Total.
Armenian	3						3				3
Chinese	44						43	1			44
German-Russian	8							4	4		8
Indian	3						3				3
Italian	41	35	2	4		41					
Japanese and Korean	105						105			3	105
Miscellaneous white	7			3	1	4					3
Total	211	35	2	7	1	45	154	5	4	3	166

Few of those temporarily employed are provided with board, yet the Italian employers do board their countrymen when the latter are temporarily employed. The fact that other farmers do not wish to board their temporary employees is one reason why practically no white persons, save those who can go from home to their work each day, will take such employment. The fact that other races will shift for themselves in the matter of board—and at the same time are satisfied with poorer lodging—is one reason for the employer's effective preference for these races.

Table 4 indicates that practically all of the Japanese and Chinese employed on a time basis were paid $1.75 per day, which is somewhat more than is paid to those regularly employed (cf. Tables 3 and 4). It indicates the fact, for it is a fact, though the figures are not sufficient to prove it, that the German-Russians are paid somewhat more than the Japanese and Chinese when on day work.

But, after all, nearly all of the raisin and wine grape, and a large part of the table grape, picking is not paid for by the day. Piece prices per ton are almost universal for the picking of "wine," and per tray for the picking of "raisin" grapes. The picking of "table grapes" is sometimes paid for by the box (usually 40 pounds). The data relating to races and prices per ton and per tray are given in Table 5.

The prices which prevailed in 1908 for picking raisin grapes were 2¼ cents and 2½ cents per tray of 22 pounds. The variations in piece rates were due to the nature of the vines and the yield; little underbidding or discrimination against races was found in this work, practically all of which was done by Asiatics, Mexicans, and Indians. The prices which prevailed for picking wine grapes were $1.20, $1.45, $1.50, and $1.75 per ton. Differences in yield have much to do in causing the variation in the rates mentioned. Yet it is a significant fact that of 194 Japanese picking wine grapes 110 were paid only $1.20 per ton, while the lowest price paid to any other was $1.45. Its explanation lies in the fact that much of this work follows the raisin picking season, and the numerous Japanese underbid the other races somewhat in order to provide themselves with as much work as possible during the time of slack employment. Though during the busiest season the influence of the Japanese is to raise wages, several instances were found where in the course of the year they had underbid other races, and usually the Chinese, in order to obtain employment on ranches where they had never been employed or to obtain employment during the duller seasons.

TABLE 5.—*Piecework earnings of grape pickers, by race.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number receiving each specified amount per ton.					Number receiving each specified amount per tray.		
		$1.20.	$1.45.	$1.50.	$1.75.	Total.	$0.0225.	$0.025.	Total.
Armenian	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Chinese	50	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
East Indian	55	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	30	30
German-Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Italian	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Japanese and Korean	354	110	44	40	.....	194	73	87	160
Mexican	47	.....	27	.....	.....	27	20	.....	20
Miscellaneous white	23	.....	6	.....	1	7	4	11	15
Total	557	110	112	90	1	313	116	128	344

Where this work is paid for on a piece basis, the earnings of the individuals vary according to their efficiency. The Japanese are the most rapid pickers and work the longest hours—frequently twelve to fourteen per day. The average daily earnings are in excess of $4, which is equivalent to 160 trays of raisin grapes, at 2½ cents per tray.[a] Of course, many make much more than this, a few picking more than 200 trays and earning as much as $6 per day. When picking raisin grapes, the Chinese are much slower than the Japanese and, as a rule, do not earn more than $2.50 per day. The Italians, Mexicans, German-Russians, and others than those mentioned are somewhat slower than the Japanese and also work somewhat shorter hours, with the result that they earn less.[b]

These large earnings do not prevail, except during the raisin-picking season. During the wine-grape picking season, for example, the earnings would more frequently fall below $2 a day than above that amount, at the rate of $1.40 per ton. The same differences in the earning power of the different races are found here and in other similar occupations in which piece rates obtain.[c]

The working day during the summer and autumn months is eleven hours, in winter from nine to ten. When working by the piece, however, the individual controls his hours of labor. In these cases the day's work varies from ten to fourteen hours, and in grape picking is frequently from sunrise to sunset, the laborers in some cases taking two or three hours off "in the heat of the day." During the harvest season the Asiatics frequently work seven days per week. Indeed, this is the general rule among them when picking raisin grapes.

"PICKING CONTRACTS" AND ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Whether the laborers are paid by the day or by the piece, nearly all of the picking of grapes is done by contract. Of individual bargaining (bargaining between the grower and individual laborer) there is very little. Such as exists is practically limited to the comparatively few Americans and north Europeans and the Armenians taking employment as pickers. The other races work in "groups" or "gangs" under a gang boss, who bargains with the rancher for work. This system was introduced by the Chinese. It has been followed by the Japanese, East Indians, Mexicans, American Indians, German-Russians, and Italians.

For some time before the grape-picking season begins the "bosses" of "gangs" of pickers go about the community seeking work for the men under them. The contracts are entered into by the ranchers and the "gang bosses." Most of these bargains, or so-called "picking contracts," are merely oral agreements, and each party relies upon the good faith of the other to fulfill the provisions agreed upon

[a] One hundred and forty-five averaged $4.43 per day.

[b] It seems that when picking raisin grapes on a piece basis the Japanese earn about $4.40 per day on the average, the Americans about $3, the German-Russians $2.50, and the Mexicans, East Indians, and Indians about $2.

[c] One hundred and thirty-five Japanese picking by the ton earned on the average $1.91 per day; Mexicans, East Indians, and white laborers usually earned about $1.25. Most of the Chinese and some of the Japanese pickers are paid by the day, the wage usually being $1.75.

between them. Very often, and especially where the work contracted for is extensive, however, such contracts are reduced to writing. Practically all of the contracts of this kind are between large vineyardists and Japanese contractors controlling many laborers. Moreover, some of these written contracts are guaranteed by the contractor, the method being to deposit a sum of money to be forfeited in the event that he fails to fulfill the provisions of his agreement with the rancher. Such guaranties have had their origin in recent years, and they are as yet exceptional and required only of some Japanese contractors. Their use in this way is due to past misunderstandings between ranchers and contractors and the nonfulfillment of agreements by the latter.

A written contract between one of the largest Japanese contractors and one of the largest of the vineyard companies was as follows:

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

This agreement made and entered into this the 5th day of August, 1907, by and between ———, the party of the first part, and ———, the party of the second part,

Witnesseth, The said party of the second part hereby contracts and agrees to pick that certain crop of Thompson seedless grapes, now being and growing on what is known as the ——— place, about 160 acres, more or less.

The party of the second part agrees to pick all of said grapes and place the same in picking boxes furnished by the party of the first part. The party of the second part agrees to carry all empty boxes for picking grapes from the nearest avenue to the field they are picking and return all full boxes to the same avenue.

The party of the first part agrees to pay to the party of the second part when said picking is completed the sum of $2 a ton, according to the weights as contained and determined by the scales of the said party of the first part, which weight shall be conclusive and shall be accepted by said party of the second part.

The party of the second part agrees to commence the work of picking the said Thompson seedless grapes between the 20th and the 25th day of August, 1907, as directed by the party of the first part, and said picking will be commenced with not less than twenty men, and more if necessary, at the option of the said party of the first part. Said work will be prosecuted with dispatch and diligence until the same is completed, and at no time shall less than twenty men be employed for said purpose, and all of said Thompson seedless grapes shall be picked within twenty days after said picking is commenced.

The party of the second part agrees to use the same crew of men for the purpose of picking about 10 acres of Muscat grapes now growing on said ——— place, it being understood that said picking shall be commenced between the 1st and 5th of September, 1907, when directed by the party of the first part, and that said picking shall be completed within fifteen days after said picking is commenced. Said Muscat grapes are to be placed on trays by the party of the second part, and each tray shall contain not less than 30 pounds, said trays to be furnished by the party of the first part and hauled into the field.

The party of the first part agrees to pay the party of the second part on completion of said work the sum of 3 cents for each and every 30-pound tray of Muscat grapes.

The party of the second part agrees to pick all wine grapes on said ——— place, at the rate $2 a ton, according to weight ascertained and determined by the scales of the party of the first part, which weights shall be conclusive, and shall be accepted by the party of the second part.

The party of the first part agrees to furnish all picking boxes required to pick said wine grapes, and the party of the second part agrees to carry all empty boxes for picking purposes from the nearest avenue to the field they are picking and return all full boxes to the avenue.

The party of the second part agrees to furnish, at his own expense, his own ookkeeper and cook, but the first party will furnish firewood for cooking urposes.

All payments to be made hereunder shall be made in gold coin of the United tates, and the party of the first part agrees to pay the amount hereinbefore pecified when all of the said work is completed.

The party of the second part agrees to furnish the party of the first part ighteen men for day work at the rate of $2 a day for each man, said wages o commence on August 26, 1907, and continue for a period of six weeks fol- owing this date. Following this period and up to November 1, 1907, the party f the second part agrees to furnish all the men which the party of the first art may require at the current rate of wages paid by other large vineyardists or day labor, said wages for the day laborers to be paid at the end of each nonth.

In witness whereof said parties have executed this agreement the day and ear first above written.

(Signed) ———, ———, ———.

COPY OF AGREEMENT

This memorandum of agreement made and entered into this 3d day of August, 1908, by and between ———, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of ———, of the county of Fresno, State of California, parties of the first part, and ———, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, That for and in consideration of the payment hereinafter specified to be made by the party of the second part to the parties of the first part, said parties of the first part have agreed, and by these presents do agree, to do and perform all of the work and labor hereinafter specified, and to keep and perform all the terms and conditions hereinafter specified, and by them to be kept and performed at their own cost and expense, and to hire and furnish and provide at the vineyard hereinafter specified all the men and laborers necessary therefor, upon the terms and conditions following, to wit:

First. The parties of the first part shall cause to be picked any and all grapes belonging to the party of the second part, grown during the year 1908 upon these certain vineyards in said county of Fresno, commonly known as ———, and that certain other vineyard situated in the county of Tulare, in said State of California, commonly known as ———, which the party of the second part may require to be picked, to be delivered at any winery or distillery, and shall cause such grapes when picked to be in what are commonly known as 40-pound picking boxes, and place such boxes in the space between the rows of vines in every fourth space, and there stack such boxes in such manner that they can be conveniently moved from such vineyards.

Said party of the second part shall place in the vineyard in the ordinary and usual manner all trays and boxes to be used by the first parties herein in such a way that there will be a sufficient number for use by the first parties or the men furnished by at least half a day ahead of the pickers in said vineyards.

That in so picking such grapes all of the grapes of each crop shall be picked clean from the vines, when designated by the party of the second part, and placed in such boxes without dirt or branches of vines and reasonably free from leaves and other foreign substances, and in the handling of such boxes the same shall not be injured or damaged by throwing them about. Such boxes and trays shall be returned to the second party herein in the same condition that they were when received by the first parties, reasonable use and wear thereof and damage by the elements alone excepted.

Said party of the second part shall furnish such boxes, and deliver them at convenient places in the vineyards and shall also furnish for the use of the men employed such accommodations for their lodgings as are now on such vineyards; also such brushwood as is upon such vineyards for use by the first parties for fuel while upon said premises, but the said parties of the first part shall at their own cost and expense gather and cut the same.

That said parties of the first part shall commence such work within four days after written notice so to do shall have been mailed to them by the party of

the second part by registered letter, addressed to the parties of the first part at Fresno, Cal., and shall furnish for the performance of such work not less than the following number of men for each of said vineyards, namely: Forty on the ———, forty on ———, eighteen on the ———, and eighteen on the ———, and shall keep at least that number of men continually and diligently employed until all of said work is completed.

That all of such work shall be done in a good and workmanlike manner and in accordance with the usual course of husbandry practiced in the community, and shall be completed as expeditiously as the same can be done with at least the number of men above specified, diligently and continually employed from the time said work is so commenced.

That in consideration of the full and complete performance of all of said work at the time and in the manner above specified, and in full payment therefor, said party of the second part shall pay the parties of the first part at the rate of $1.65 per ton, according to the weights of such grapes picked and weighed during the month of August, 1908, to be paid on September 5, 1908, and 75 per cent of the amount for all grapes picked and weighed during each of the months after August, 1908, to be paid on the 5th day of each following month, and the balance of the said sum of $1.65 per ton for all of the said grapes so picked to be paid when all of the said wine grapes have been picked and weighed and all of the said work done with reference thereto as herein provided.

Second. Said parties of the first part shall cause to be picked all grapes grown on either or any of such vineyards during the year 1908 which the party of the second part, or any other person or persons in charge thereof, or either of them, shall require said parties of the first part to pick to be cured for raisins, and place them on such trays, paper or wooden, as the party of the second part shall furnish and deliver at said vineyards, or either of them, respectively, for that purpose, and said parties of the first part shall cause such grapes to be sufficiently and properly cured for raisins and when sufficiently and properly cured for raisins shall cause the same to be placed in such sweat boxes or other boxes as the party of the second part shall furnish and deliver at convenient places in said vineyard for such purpose, and when so placed in such boxes shall cause such boxes to be stacked in every fourth space between the rows of the vines so that the same may be easily and conveniently removed from the vineyards, all trays and boxes, etc., to be used by the first party to be placed in such a way by the second party that there will be a sufficient number for use by the first party, or the men furnished by them at least half a day ahead of pickers in said vineyard.

That all of the work shall be done in a good and workmanlike manner in accordance with the usual course of husbandry practiced in the community, and said grapes cured for raisins at earliest possible date, so that the same may be ready for the early market, and said raisins shall be placed in such boxes free from dirt, leaves, and other foreign substance, and in the curing of such grapes for raisins they shall be turned on the trays as soon as the same are sufficiently and properly cured therefor, and not before, and shall be turned as often as necessary to make first-class raisins out of the grapes picked, and shall be placed in the sweat boxes as soon as the same are sufficiently and properly cured for that purpose, and not before, and the same shall not be overcured or undercured, but shall be so cured as to produce the best merchantable raisins that can be produced from such grapes.

That whenever in the judgment of the party of the second part, or the person or persons in charge of the said vineyard, or either of them, the conditions of the weather shall be such that it shall be deemed proper that precautions be taken to protect such raisins or the grapes or such trays from rain, or threatened rain, the said party of the first part shall, at the request of the party of the second part or the person or persons in charge of the vineyard, or either of them, cause all wooden trays to be stacked, and paper trays to be rolled and properly covered, to protect them from such threatened rain, and when danger of such rain is past the trays shall be again spread in the vineyard, if such raisins are not then sufficiently cured to be placed in boxes.

That said party of the first part shall commence such work within four days after notice so to do by registered letter, as hereinafter provided, in the case of the grapes to be picked for delivery at any winery or distillery, and shall employ sufficient men and keep them continually and diligently em-

ployed at such work so as to finish such work, and have such raisins ready for the market at the earliest practicable time.

Said party of the second part to furnish such trays, either wooden or paper, as it may deem proper, and all boxes required in the performance of such work, and to deliver them at suitable and convenient places in such vineyards for use by the parties of the first part, and to furnish such accommodations as are now on such vineyards, respectively, for the lodging of the men employed by the parties of the first part. Also to furnish such brushwood now upon the premises as the first parties may require while engaged in the performance of this contract, and the trays, boxes, etc., shall be delivered by the second party in such a way that a sufficient number for use for at least one-half a day in the vineyard at convenient places ahead of the pickers furnished by the first party herein.

That in consideration of the full and complete performance of all of said work by the parties of the first part, as hereinbefore provided with reference to picking of said grapes for raisins, and in full payment therefor, the party of the second part shall pay to the parties of the first part at the rate of $14 per ton, according to the weights of such raisins at the packing house, or houses, to which the same may be delivered. Fifty per cent of the amount for the raisins cured and placed in boxes, as herein provided, during the month of August, 1908, to be paid on the 5th of September, 1908, and 75 per cent of the amount for the raisins cured and placed in the boxes, as herein provided, during each of the following months, respectively, to be paid on the 5th day of each of the following months, respectively. Said 50 per cent and 75 per cent to be determined by the party of the second part, selecting and weighing such of the boxes as it deems proper and averaging the weights of all boxes thereby, and estimating the weight of the raisins upon which such percentages are to be paid by the average weight of the boxes so weighed, and the balance of the said $14 per ton to be paid when all of said work is done as herein provided.

It is mutually agreed by the parties hereto that any and all loss, detriment, injury, or damage that may result or accrue against, or be suffered, or by reason of, or resulting from the failure, neglect, or refusal of the party of the first part to do any of said work, or to keep, perform, or comply with any of the terms, covenant, or conditions of this agreement on their part to be performed at the time, or in the manner herein provided, then, and in that event, said party of the second part shall have the right to and may deduct the amount thereof from any balance remaining unpaid to the parties of the first part at the time of final settlement hereunder, and if such amount is not sufficient for that purpose, then the parties of the first part shall pay the party of the second part a sum sufficient to make up such deficiency.

Said parties of the first part further agree that they will furnish all such men as the party of the second part may require for performing any kind of labor at or on any of said vineyards or at any of its wineries or distilleries during the year 1908, at the rate of the following wages per day of ten hours' labor during each of the following months, namely: For August, $1.75; for September, $2; for October, $1.85, such labor to be paid for in full on the 5th day of each month for all work done by such laborers during the preceding month.

It is mutually agreed by the parties hereto that if at any time it shall appear that the parties of the first part are not performing the work in the manner herein specified, or are not prosecuting the same with sufficient diligence, then, in that event, the party of the second part shall have the right to employ men and to complete the permanence of said work, and may charge the cost thereof to the account of the parties of the first part and deduct the same from any sums that have or may have become owing to the said parties of the first part hereunder, and if the amount of such balance shall not be sufficient to pay the same then the parties of the first part shall pay such deficiency to the parties of the second part, and said party of the second part shall have the right to recover the same from the parties of the first part by suit or otherwise.

In witness hereof said parties hereto have caused their presents to be executed in the firm name of the parties of the first part and in the corporate name of the party of the second part the day and year herein first above written.

Signed by

____ ____

____ ____

As a rule the contracts entered into relate to the picking of grapes only. In some instances, however, they cover the curing as well as the picking of raisin grapes. The contract price varies from $12 to $15 per ton, depending on the ability of the "boss" to procure laborers.* Moreover, in the case of the Japanese other work is frequently contracted for in the same way.

Of late years bond-secured contracts are becoming more common, owing to the repeated violations of unsecured contracts by the Japanese. How far these bonded contracts prevent violation is hard to say.

Where the work is done under contract the boss keeps the time and pays the men who work under him. The rancher is relieved from the trouble and inconvenience of individual bargaining. The contractor undertakes to obtain the number of men required to do the work, and relieves the employer of such inconvenient details. This fact is of especial importance in connection with the Japanese, who constitute the majority of the seasonal laborers.

The organization of laborers other than the Japanese and Chinese is a comparatively simple matter. Some one accepts the responsibility for forming a small group. He works and lives with the members of this group. He may pay them wages on a time or piece basis, take a percentage of the contract price as his commission, or, like the majority of East Indian "bosses," receive no remuneration for his leadership, all the members of the group sharing alike. In fact in nearly all of the cases except among the Japanese the "boss" is little more than a spokesman and business agent. In some instances, where time wages are paid, he receives 25 cents per day extra from the employer for serving in these capacities. Except in the case of the Chinese and Japanese the groups are temporary and purely incidental to the harvesting of grapes. With these Asiatic races, however, the "gang boss" and the group are more permanent institutions and count for very much more. Because of the dominant position of the Japanese, and the important part played by it, their organization may be discussed in some detail.

The Japanese bosses are of various kinds. In some cases a permanently employed Japanese serves as agent for the rancher to secure the required number of his countrymen. He may be paid higher wages than others and receive no commission, or he may have the privilege of purchasing supplies for or boarding his group as a reward for his service. Except during the harvest seasons Japanese laborers are usually arranged for through a boss of this type. During the harvest season there are bosses of small gangs and large contractors who control many men. The bosses of the smaller gangs arrange for the picking of small vineyards (requiring from two days to a week), and may do more or less work themselves. The con-

*A contract of this kind protects the raisin grower against such demands as the following: One rancher states that a rain began to fall, making it necessary to stack the trays of raisin grapes which were being cured as quickly as possible. The Japanese workmen refused to do the work for less than double the wages commonly paid and the rancher was compelled to meet their terms. All such labor, as well as the picking, are covered by the contract being discussed. This kind of a contract is presumed also to emphasize "clean picking" by the Japanese laborers, for picking all of the grapes on the vine makes a larger yield for the workers.

tractors are not laborers, but usually engage in some business besides serving as labor agents. Many of them keep lodging houses, others are engaged in the clothing and dry-goods trade, while still others keep provision stores. In such cases their business profits depend directly upon inducing many Japanese to seek employment in the locality. Various methods are used to build up a large Japanese population. One of the most common and at the same time most effective means is found in advertising in the Japanese newspapers. Some contractors have local agents in other centers of Japanese population, who are working to secure the migration of the laborers to Fresno.

As a result of various inducements many laborers gather from all over the State at the harvest time, and by enlisting under a "boss" or contractor secure work. The contractor may recover his expenses and make a profit in one or more of several ways. He may pay the men he employs by the day or piece and pocket the difference between the expense of doing the work and the contract price, the method usually employed by the larger bosses, or, on the other hand, he may give them the entire contract price or wage less a commission, usually of 5 per cent. He may board his men at a profit or board them at cost. If in the supply business, as the largest contractors are, he will probably provide for their needs at a profit, for he alone is in position to extend them credit without incurring too great risk. Frequently the contractor's interest lies almost entirely in the profits realized on goods sold. For example, the proprietor of one of the largest of the Japanese stores in Fresno, and who takes numerous contracts for labor, charges no commission for obtaining work for his men. Moreover, he claims that he frequently loses money on his contract, for the men may demand more than the price he has agreed upon with the ranchers. Most of his gain is derived from sales of goods at profitable prices to his many men, these being bound to deal with him by the fact that they buy on credit, and he alone can extend credit to them and secure himself against loss.

The organization of the Japanese labor supply has been carried still further than is indicated in the preceding account. Moreover, it presents a phase other than those commented upon. For years their "gangs" of pickers have respected each other's territory to a certain extent. A special agent of the Commission reports that at the time of his investigation "the smaller gangs who pick small vineyards have the territory distributed among them and one gang will not take a 'job' in the district belonging to another." He reports in this connection also the following instance: "On one large ranch in Fresno County a few strange Japanese from Kings County applied for work and were hired. The Fresno Japanese demanded that they (the Kings County Japanese) be discharged, and on refusal called off all their pickers and established a boycott. The employer says that Japanese pickets were stationed at the depots on the road leading to the ranch to turn aside all Japanese bound for that ranch."

At the same time the larger contractors have an organization designed, among other things, to control the prices to be charged for work and the wages to be paid to laborers. Some of the Japanese contractors have had trouble with their laborers. Demands for

higher wages have been of common occurrence. On the other hand, several of the contractors have left the community without paying wages due, this tending to discredit the race and to injure the business of other contractors. To meet this situation and to eliminate competition, or, at any rate, to prevent undue competition which would destroy profits while wages are rising, the Japanese bosses of this entire district in 1908 organized the Fresno Contractors' Association. With reference to this the following is in point: "Up to that time the 'bosses' had met in Fresno once or twice before the grape season opened to establish uniform prices for picking and curing as far as practicable. In the year mentioned (1908) a permanent organization was formed. Most of the large contractors are now members of the association. The number of members is 56. Still, underbidding each other for contracts is going on and the members lack harmonious action." When the dependence of the vineyardists upon the Japanese is considered, the importance of this organization will be realized.

RACE CHANGES.

In harvesting the crop the grape industry of Fresno County has from the time it assumed importance been dependent upon immigrant labor, and principally upon Asiatic labor.

The various white races have always been employed to some extent in picking and other seasonal work, but in the former especially they have been in the minority. To begin with, some natives engaged in the harvest work, and some, chiefly persons of irregular habits and of a very undesirable type, even now are found to be so employed. Moreover, during periods of industrial depression, as from 1894 to 1896, a comparatively large number have sought such employment. Yet natives have never contributed more than a few per cent of the harvest laborers in the vineyards since the industry became an important one.

Numerous white races (including Armenians) have come into the community since the grape-growing industry was started in 1873. A brief sketch of the incoming of these was presented in Chapter I. At this point it need be added merely that, with minor exceptions, the majority of the members of these races have taken work to begin with picking raisin grapes and doing other seasonal work, but that most of them have been able within a few years to secure more desirable employment, to engage in business, or to undertake farming on their own account. The majority of those taking seasonal employment have been the newer immigrants of these races and they have never been in sufficient number to constitute a large percentage of the labor supply necessary for picking grapes. The Indians who have been thus employed for some fifteen years and the Mexicans for a shorter time have been comparatively few. The majority of the seasonal laborers employed during the harvest season for more than thirty years have been eastern Asiatics. In practice wages and the other conditions of labor have been determined largely by their numbers and demands, for no other race has been sufficiently numerous when added to this labor supply to register much of an effect upon it.

Shortly before the first vineyards were planted in Fresno County some thousands of Chinese had been discharged from the Central

Pacific Railroad construction gangs. Many of these and most of the new laborers immigrating from China sought work in factories, mines, and fields and orchards. They were attracted in large numbers to those parts of California in which the agriculture involved much hand labor, among others Fresno. It was not long before they were the main source of the labor supply for hand work in the vineyards in so far as relates to harvesting the crop. They soon displaced the few natives and north European immigrants who did the hand work in the first vineyards of Fresno County.

The Chinese easily found a place in the grape-growing industry. First of all, they were of the type of laborers best adapted to the needs of the industry, for they were organized under bosses and were available when wanted and could be set adrift when the work for which they were needed was done. Moreover, they were the cheapest laborers. The wages paid the Chinese were very low, usually less than $1 per day, it is said, while white laborers could not be secured in large numbers at that rate. Furthermore, they were cheaper as well as less troublesome in other ways. They boarded themselves and were content to live in bunk houses and small shanties. The white laborers, on the other hand, were sometimes furnished with board and usually with "fair" lodging in addition to wages. These differences as well as differences of racial characteristics and efficiency favored the employment of the Chinese in certain occupations, and especially in grape picking, as against the natives and well-Americanized north Europeans. At the same time these classes were attracted to other employments, for the packing houses and other places demanded labor. They found this harvest work unattractive because it is hand work, is seasonal, much of it involves stooping or squatting hour after hour; is done in hot weather, and the vineyards are dusty.

The Chinese labor supply kept up with the development of the grape and fruit industry until near 1890, when the Chinese exclusion laws began to affect the numbers and ages of the men available by preventing more of the coolie class from immigrating to the United States. It was just at this time that the first of the Armenians and German-Russians settled in the locality and made perhaps their most effective contribution to the labor supply for seasonal ranch work.

As far as any information is obtainable, there was not much competition between the Chinese and these later immigrants. These races appeared at a time when the development of the raisin and fruit industry threatened to outstrip the supply of labor which was checked by the Chinese exclusion laws. While there was no underbidding of the other on the part of either the new immigrants or the Chinese, yet the latter were more widely employed than the others. This was due more to their numbers and organization than to anything else. The Chinese were better organized than the other immigrants, besides having greater numbers available for field work. Furthermore, they had the advantage over the newer immigrants of being better known to the employing class. But the other immigrants who wished to remain in the field of ranch labor on the conditions which obtained, organized after the fashion of the Chinese and found ample opportunity for work. The same may be said of the comparatively small numbers of the Italians and Portuguese who have settled in the community at different times. But the conditions

have been such since the Chinese became predominant in the vineyards that any other employment was more attractive to those who have not emphasized earnings more than everything else.

More recently the Japanese have come to occupy in a general way the position formerly occupied by the Chinese. In 1890 eight Japanese came to Fresno from the Sacramento Valley to pick grapes, but the hostile attitude of the white laborers made it necessary for them to leave the community. The next year, however, 30 Japanese were given employment picking grapes, for which they were paid $1.25 per day of eleven hours. This was the wage paid to Chinese at the time, their wages having risen somewhat during the preceding fifteen years. The Japanese were younger, quicker, and more adaptable than the Chinese, however, while they were as well organized, with the result that they made rapid advance. Moreover, in spite of the uniform wage paid the members of the two races in the instance just cited, there seems to have been not a little underbidding of the Chinese by Japanese who worked for lower wages. In fact this frequently occurred even until quite recently. It may be said that the Japanese have first underbid in order to secure employment in the community, in the industry, and on the given ranch, and that after securing that employment have effected an increase of wages. With a limited supply of white labor and a diminishing number of Chinamen, the Japanese soon became the most numerous of all of the races employed in the seasonal grape industry. In 1900 they numbered more than 3,000 in raisin picking, more recently upward of 4,000. Their very numbers have given them a further advantage, for the ranchers greatly prefer to enter into contracts with "gangs" of men belonging to the most numerous race.

In recent years the number of Mexican laborers in the community and in the vineyards has increased, while Koreans and East Indians have been added to the immigrant population. In this way the problem connected with the increasing acreage of vineyards and the decreasing number of Chinese has been met. The last-mentioned races have usually worked at the piece rates current in the community, and the instances of underbidding by East Indians have as yet been of no particular importance.

Thus the nature of the work and the physical conditions under which it is done have been such as to make the seasonal harvesting work unattractive to natives and well-Americanized Europeans. They have sought steadier and otherwise more agreeable work elsewhere in perference to this on the terms which obtained. How many more would have been willing to accept such employment had the terms offered and had the situation in certain other respects been different it is impossible to say. It is probable, however, that wages and other factors in the situation affected by immigration would alone have prevented natives and well-Americanized Europeans from obtaining a foothold in certain occupations connected with the grape-growing industry. The wages paid to the immigrant laborers employed in large numbers have been relatively low. When engaged in the same occupations they have generally been paid less per day than native white men. This was true of the Chinese in the early history of fruit and grape growing in Fresno County; it has been

true of Japanese who even now are in some instances paid somewhat less than "miscellaneous white men." Moreover, the Asaitics have been organized in such a way as to appeal to ranchers in need of temporary laborers. They, the Mexicans, and American Indians, have also been content to make provision for their own board, while native white men and north Europeans have not. As regards lodgings the races in the former group have been more easily provided for.

To these another fact should be added. Some occupations having fallen into the hands of certain classes of immigrants, they have come to be regarded as "lower class," because done by the "lower class" of people. These immigrants, in other words, have placed the stamp of their character (as seen by others) upon the employments in which they engage in large numbers. "Grabbing grapes" is a term often applied to the harvesting of the grape crop. The average white man will not "grab grapes;" it is not white man's work. Thus an element of race feeling has operated to prevent many "white men" from accepting such seasonal employment.

The preceding discussion relates to the changes of races employed in the vineyards during the harvest season. It was in such work that most of the immigrants, and especially the Asiatics, first found employment. The progress they have made, viewed from the standpoint of occupations, should be briefly considered, for it is closely allied to the matter just discussed. The present occupations of the several races have been noted already, so that little further needs to be said.

The American Indians find no place save in grape picking. They have made no progress. The same is true, with very few exceptions, of the Mexicans. The members of both races are attracted to this work temporarily by the earnings to be made. The same may be said of the East Indians; as yet their work is incidental to harvesting the crops, but they pick peaches and figs as well as grapes. The Chinese and Japanese have made more advance, yet it is largely within the division of hand work. The former have picked grapes and fruit and pruned vines and trees chiefly; they have not done a great deal of the hoeing and related work. In such work as involves the handling of teams they have found no place, for their inefficiency in this capacity is well known. Much the same is true of the Japanese. It should be said, however, that such progress as they have made has been made more rapidly for they are more progressive and adaptable than the Chinese. Moreover, the extensive movement of Japanese into independent farming is giving the laboring class of that race a larger opportunity to become "regular hands" and to work with teams, a branch of employment for which they have no more aptitude than have the Chinese.

The Italians, German-Russians, and Armenians, all of whom in so far as they have engaged in agricultural work, found their first employment picking grapes and harvesting other crops, have made greater advance by occupations than have the Asiatics. Being familiar with the handling of teams, they have been able to find places in all departments of ranch work. As in the case of the Japanese, farming by members of their own race has given each of them a better opportunity to advance than they otherwise would have had.

EMPLOYERS' OPINIONS OF RACES EMPLOYED.

Additional light may be thrown upon the agricultural labor situation in Fresno County by considering the opinions expressed by employers of the different races they have employed as laborers. The various opinions may be set forth as accurately as possible; but the merit of any opinion expressed will not be discussed.

Of course preferences vary greatly with the kind of work to be done. For work with teams only white laborers find favor with white farmers. Moreover, as already stated, each white farmer usually prefers laborers of his own race. The Asiatics are not desired for work of this kind, for it is the universal opinion that because of inexperience they are not efficient. This preference for white men is nearly as strong as regards the class of general farm hands.

While many ranchers have stated that the best pickers they ever employed were Americans, the almost universal opinion is that the vast majority of natives now engaged in grape picking and other seasonal work are not desirable. This opinion is aside from the inadequacy of their numbers. The natives who accept such employment now are almost all men who can not secure other employment because of bad personal habits or other shortcomings. When they accept such employment they can not be depended upon to remain throughout the season, nor upon the given ranch until the end of the week. Moreover, they go about their work in a more or less perfunctory manner, working only a part of the time, and at best working shorter hours than do some of the other races. As a class the native laborers, culled out as they have been, are not satisfactory to the fruit and grape growers.

In the opinion of many farmers, the Chinese have been the most satisfactory hand workers they have employed. Indeed, 9 of each 10 ranchers (after stating a preference for a type of white laborers not available for such work) prefer them to any other race—Japanese, Korean, American Indian, Mexican, German-Russian—they have employed as seasonal laborers. They are said to be honest, conscientious, and careful workmen. They are slower than some of the other races, and especially the Japanese, but they are reliable and have a very high respect for business contracts. It is a difficult matter to induce a Chinese laborer to break his contract with an employer, even if there be great advantage to him in so doing. They have not brought pressure to bear upon ranchers to control wages, hours, or other conditions of employment. "They attend to their own business and give no trouble."

In some respects the American Indians are like the Chinese. For one thing, they pick all of the crop, if sufficiently mature, and pick it carefully. Because of this fact they and the Chinese are preferred for the picking of shipping grapes. However, aside from their relatively small number, they meet with objection because they come with horses and dogs, and wherever they camp they have these animals with them. The inconvenience which the employer must undergo and the expense involved make it undesirable to employ Indians. Except for these things they are generally greatly preferred to Mexicans and East Indians.

Both Mexicans and East Indians are employed, to a certain extent, but they find little favor. The Mexicans are almost invariably placed at or near the end of the list of a half dozen or more races the rancher has employed. Perhaps half of the ranchers who have employed them state that they will not do so again unless it is very difficult or impossible to get other laborers. They are said to be lazy, indifferent, and slothful workmen. They drink much and have difficulties among themselves.

With regard to the East Indians, it is very generally held that they have not shown an aptitude for farm work, and from the standpoint of the industry have not proven satisfactory. Without experience, it has been difficult to teach them how to do properly the comparatively unskilled work. Much supervision has been necessary to prevent them from picking green fruit and grapes. Moreover, they are very slow. Giving due allowance to the differences of opinion found, the East Indians rank from third to last choice among the races the several ranchers have employed.

The Italians, German-Russians, and Armenians are most frequently given rank in point of desirability in the order named. Of these races the German-Russians are the most numerous. They are fairly satisfactory pickers and find some favor because they require no lodging or housing of any sort as do the "whites" and Asiatics, nor do they impose upon the employer the inconvenience of feeding horses or dogs like the Indians, but they go to their homes in wagons at the end of the day and when they come to work the next day they come provided with feed for their horses. Though slow, they are honest and fairly careful workmen.

Inasmuch as the Japanese constitute the vast majority of the seasonal laborers in the raisin industry and in practice have much to do in determining the conditions upon which work shall be done, it is but natural that the ranchers should talk chiefly of them. Occupying the place formerly occupied by the Chinese, it is but natural, also, that the ranchers should, as a rule, compare the Japanese with that race.

The Japanese are quick, industrious, and (within the limits of hand labor) adaptable. In spite of these qualities, they are seriously objected to. They are said to be careless in their work and dishonest in reckoning work done and similar matters. In their zeal to make large earnings they make great haste while picking, with the result that in the first place they do not pick the grapes properly, wasting some and leaving others unpicked, and in the second place they do not fill the trays with the full weight of grapes agreed upon. These complaints were well-nigh universal among the ranchers talked with by agents of the Commission. The Chinese and Indians stand in strong contrast to the Japanese in this regard.

The strongest objection offered against the Japanese, however, is that they have no respect for business contracts and that they will take advantage of an employer whenever they can. As has been explained, the contracts entered into by the employers and the laborers are either oral or written and are usually not secured by bonds. Such contracts in the nature of the case are one-sided. While neither side has any guaranty of the fulfillment of the agreement, yet the em-

ployer usually has no inducement to violate its terms. The laborers, however, are induced to violate their contracts by offers of better wages or rates from other farmers. This occurs very frequently when there is a shortage of pickers and in such cases the Japanese have no scruples in striking for higher wages and in case their demands are not acceded to in leaving the employer in the lurch by walking out in a body. Or, possibly, an inadequate number of men will come to work, the gang being subdivided so as to enable the boss to accept more places. Certainly not less than a third of the ranchers complained of strikes by Japanese to compel them to pay higher wages. The seriousness of this condition can be realized only when it is remembered that the harvest season is the most critical period in the year and that the demand for laborers is very great. Coupled with this there is the fact of the numbers and organization of the Japanese. The Japanese furnish over 60 per cent of the pickers and these pickers are so organized and controlled by the "bosses" that usually a "gang" of striking laborers can not be replaced by another "gang" of the same race. Thus the grip of the Japanese upon the farmers in harvest time is unmistakable. This is illustrated by the following case:

A prominent rancher had entered into an agreement with one of the most reliable Japanese labor contractors for the picking of his grapes, and the contract was guaranteed by a deposit of a considerable sum of money. When the time for the picking of the grapes came, the labor contractor said he could not live up to the terms of his agreement unless the price per ton was greatly increased, and offered to forfeit the bond. Yet the farmer acceded to the demands of the contractor and paid much more for the picking than had been stipulated rather than to risk losing his crop entirely, which would probably have been the case had he simply accepted the forfeit. The farmer, at any rate, thought he would not be able to get a single Japanese to pick his grapes. Such instances are not uncommon. At the same time there is no remedy against such contingencies. Frequently, too, the Japanese have demanded the discharge of all other pickers before going to work. Several instances were found where they were said by the rancher or his foreman to have demanded the picking of the entire crop. Yet in about one-half of the instances where Japanese were employed as pickers of fruit or grapes other races were also employed in that capacity, the members of each race working as a distinct group.

In spite of the well-nigh universal complaint of the work and methods of the Japanese, as a practical matter the majority of ranchers prefer them to the other races available in sufficient numbers. Nineteen of every 20 ranchers would prefer some other race were its members sufficiently numerous, easily secured, and easily cared for as are the Japanese. The effective preference shown for Japanese under present conditions is due to the fact that they constitute the largest number of available laborers and are the quickest pickers, so that by employing them the rancher stands the best chance of getting his work done when it should be done, that they are well organized and easily secured through a "boss," and that they board themselves and do not require expensive lodgings.

THE PRESUMED NECESSITY FOR IMMIGRANT LABOR IN FRUIT AND GRAPE GROWING.

It is quite obvious from what has been said that the growth of the fruit and grape industry of Fresno County has been closely connected with Asiatic immigration. The Chinese, though not the pioneer laborers, made the industry possible on a large scale; while the Japanese, who came into the field of labor much later, have aided more than all of the other races combined in its expansion and maintenance. The other races, also chiefly immigrant, have played a smaller part in the harvest season, which is the crucial time in the industry. The question now arises whether the needs of the industry are at present such that the employment of immigrants, and especially of Asiatics, is indispensable to its maintenance.

The immigrants, and especially the Asiatics, have caused wages to be lower than they otherwise would have been, and low wages in turn have contributed to the progress of the industry. But wages have risen materially since the early days of the industry, and, though the piece prices for grape picking have not changed much during the past eight or ten years, day wages have increased rapidly during that period. Though the wages are lower than they would be were the work now performed chiefly by the Asiatics done by the so-called "white laborers," they are not low as compared to those which obtain in other industries requiring little skill. This is shown by the yearly earnings made by 46 Japanese who worked at Fresno and elsewhere, most of them as migratory laborers. According to their reports (which were checked by statements of expenses) these 46 earned on the average, during the year 1908–9 (beginning July 1, 1908, and ending June 30, 1909), $463.26, or a little more than $1.50 per day for each working day of the year. The minimum reported was $166 (for the vacation season), the maximum $750, the median $487.

The high earnings of the Japanese were made possible by their migration from place to place, "following up the seasons." That this is true is indicated by the fact that 19 Italians working on ranches had earnings averaging only $225.89. Eleven others who received board in addition to wages earned on the average $171.55 during the year 1908. It is evident that they were unemployed much of the time.

The few data presented indicate that agricultural wages in these seasonal employments are not low. How much more the growers could afford to pay, or how much less they should pay in order to make fair profits, it is impossible to say. The grape industry depends for its success more immediately upon the price of raisins and wines than upon anything else. Perhaps this explains why no demand is voiced for cheap labor.

The most urgent necessity in the industry at the present time (the tariff on raisins and figs assumed) is a shifting laboring class. Laborers must not only shift from occupation to occupation and from locality to locality in the community, but, with (*a*) the highly specialized agriculture, (*b*) few industries not affiliated with agriculture, and (*c*) a comparatively sparse population, must also migrate from community to community to do a part of the seasonal work. In other words, the industry does not offer regular employment to a

great number, but is seasonal in character. The kind of population suited to it is one which will expand with the increased demand for labor and will contract as the demand diminishes. This automatic response to the needs of the industry on the part of the laboring population is one of the first requisites for its success. Though not all the immigrants shift from place to place in the State, almost all of them shift from employment to employment in the given community. The Asiatics have in addition shifted from one community to another in order to supply the seasonal demands of the industry. This more extensive and decided form of shifting involves some expenditure and discomfort on the part of those moving. The natives, most of whom are settled, do not take kindly to such a method of finding employment, nor if they did would they, acting individually, find it profitable, for the cost of transportation and reestablishment of a home would more than offset any advantages accruing from such shifting. One chief reason why the Asiatics have been able to do this is that most of them are unmarried or do not have their wives in this country and are free to move from place to place. They have no "encumbrances." The Mexicans also migrate, but they are not entirely satisfactory. Moreover, it has been difficult to obtain them in large numbers. The Indian families who migrate are comparatively few in number, and no additional supply may be expected from that source.

An unsuccessful effort was once made at Fresno to organize white men who would move from place to place doing seasonal work, thus making the use of the well-organized Japanese unnecessary. Whether an organization covering different parts of the State, as would be necessary, and controlling a desirable class of white labor can be effected is a question. Certainly numerous obstacles now stand in the way of such an organization in California.

The last consideration as regards the needs of the industry relates to the physical constitution of the laborers. The nature of the work and the climatic conditions under which it is carried on require a certain type of physique and endurance. This is not so true in the common farm labor as in the work of picking. The short and stocky build of the Japanese fits them admirably for the squatting position necessary to assume in picking grapes. The Japanese in this way have the advantage of most of the other immigrants and natives, who are taller. But they also enjoy an advantage in being able to endure the heat of the Fresno summer. It is a widely accepted fact that the natives are easily conquered by this heat when at work.[a] In sheer endurance, then, the Asiatic immigrants are superior to the natives and to that extent are better fitted for the work.

The present necessity for a migratory class of laborers to do seasonal work and for laborers who are fitted physically to do the harvesting of the raisin grapes, rather than any necessity for cheap labor, stands in the way of dispensing with Asiatic labor in the growing of fruit and grapes in this community. The growers maintain that the success of the industry is dependent upon an adequate supply of labor of that kind.

[a] Several cases were found where so-called Americans had become ill while engaged in picking raisins because of the heat and of the irregular camp life. Several East Indians were incapacitated as a result of taking water from irrigating ditches.

Chapter III.

THE PACKING INDUSTRY.

THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN GENERAL.

Grape and fruit growing (described in the last chapter) and packing are so closely allied and interdependent that they may be regarded as two branches of one large industry. The relation of the packing to the grape and fruit growing industry is that of furnishing the means for marketing the products. This relation needs no elaboration at this point but will be emphasized and made clear as we proceed.

The packing industry in general may be divided into three branches, more or less differentiated. These are (*a*) the packing of green fruit, (*b*) the packing of raisins, and (*c*) the packing of other dried fruit.

Most of the packing of green fruit is done in sheds located on a railway switch in close proximity to large vineyards and orchards. The fruits which are packed green are chiefly the various kinds of grapes, peaches, and plums. Since the almost complete destruction of the pear trees by the blight, pears are not available for the market. Both the grapes and other fruits are placed carefully in 50-pound boxes and hauled to the packing sheds where women and girls are employed in packing them. The work is very clean and attractive. It is done in the open air and is free from unsanitary or unsafe conditions. This industry has grown very rapidly and of late years a few large packing houses have been established in the city of Fresno, to handle green fruit to the exclusion of all other products.

The packing of raisins, figs, peaches, and other dried fruits is carried on in "packing houses" located in cities and towns, and is usually carried on in different parts of the same establishment either at the same time or at different times as the products are "cured" and to be marketed.

The packing of raisins is divided in turn into the "layer" and "seeded raisin" packing. In layer packing the raisins are packed in clusters in 10 to 20 pound boxes and shipped in that form. Layers are graded (according to the size of the raisin berries on the clusters) by the workmen as they pack them. However, very few of the raisins are thus packed, for since the invention of the raisin stemming and, more recently, of the raisin-seeding machine, by far the larger part of the product is marketed either in the "stemmed" or in the "seeded" form. The bulk of the raisins are stemmed by the stemming machines, and some are marketed in that form in 50-pound boxes, but the greater part of these stemmed raisins, however, are run through the "seeder" and then packed in the manner which will be described presently.

All of the work connected with the packing of raisins so far described is clean, and no special opprobrium is attached to it on

account of the nature of the work itself. The conditions under which it is carried on are satisfactory for the most part. The packing of seeded raisins, however, needs special consideration because of the bearing it has on the occupational distribution of the races which will be discussed later in this chapter.

The process of seeding is carried on in a separate room, usually on an upper floor, in which 2 or 3 men are employed in feeding the "seeder" machine. The raisins from the "seeder" run down through chutes and come out upon tables, around each of which 28 women work. Each group is divided into 8 separate "crews" of 3 women each and 4 carton[a] makers, 1 for every 2 "crews." Of the 3 members of a "crew," 1 puts paraffin paper around a funnel-shaped filler and adjusts it in the carton, the second fills the carton with raisins and weighs it, and the third fastens the top of the carton and places it in a box. In order to break the monotony of the work and to equalize its strain the members of a "crew" change places from time to time.

The packing of seeded raisins is not clean, nor are the conditions under which the work is done as agreeable as those in the packing of other fruits. In the first place great speed is required to keep up with the machinery, and in the second place the men in the "seeder rooms" work in a very high temperature, due to the escape of steam from the seeder machines, and the work of the women around the tables is disagreeable because the soft steamed raisins drop from the chutes and tables and make the floors slippery and dirty.

At the same time that some packers are packing either "layers" or "seeded" raisins others are engaged in packing dried fruit, such as peaches, apricots, prunes, and figs. However, these fruits, except figs, do not require much hand packing. The packing consists largely in what is known as "facing" the boxes filled with the dried fruit. This consists merely of arranging one or two layers of the fruit on the surface of the boxes, containing from 10 to 20 pounds of fruit, in uniform and artistic order so as to give them an attractive appearance and thus stimulate the demand for them in the market.

Figs require more care and work than any other kind of dried fruit, for each fig must be cut and packed separately in the form. This fruit is packed in 1-pound forms, pressed, and then placed in cartons. Fig packing is less agreeable than the packing of the other kinds of fruit. The figs are usually passed through a solution of salt water before they are packed, and in handling them the salt works in between the fingers of the packers, and as a result of the constant rubbing of the fingers against each other produces in a few days a painful ulceration of the skin. For this reason it is rather disagreeable. At the same time it is not very clean work.

The packing season extends from August to December, a period of nearly five months. The green-fruit packing begins in August with peaches and plums and ends late in the autumn with the last of the table grapes. The dried-fruit and raisin packinghouses open later and close practically with the packing of the last shipments for the Christmas trade. Though the busiest seasons in the different branches of the trade do not coincide, there is very little shifting of labor from the one to the other.

[a] Paper packages.

Counting all kinds of packing establishments, there are more than 100 in Fresno County, giving employment to more than 4,000 laborers, the majority of whom are women. During the green-fruit packing season in the earlier part of August there are probably less than 1,000 men and women employed. The maximum number is reached during the main part of the raisin and dried-fruit packing season which lasts for two months beginning with September. During this time the number of laborers of both sexes employed is from 4,000 to 5,000. At the end of the season when some shipping grapes, raisins, and figs are packed, the number of packers and laborers is not so great—perhaps, slightly in excess of 1,000. It must be observed that in comparison with the grape-growing industry, packing does not offer employment to as great a number, but on the average it is fair to say that nearly 2,000 are employed in the various packing houses for nearly five months during the year. The seasonal character of the work in this industry, as in the one already described, gives rise to the same labor problem. How this is solved we shall see later.

So far the attempt has been to give a general idea of the nature of the industry, its extent and importance with reference to the laborers, and the conditions under which they work. In the following sections the races employed as laborers, their distribution by race, sex, and occupation, their earnings, the hours of labor, and related matters will be presented.

TABLE 6.—*Number of employees working in fruit-packing establishments in each specified occupation, by sex and race.*

MALE.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in each specified occupation.										
		Foreman.	Weigher and bookkeeper.	Engineer.	Box-maker and lidder.	Stemmerman, seeder tender, presser, and other common laborer.	Floor-lady.	Carton-maker.	Layer packer, includes raisin and peach facing, etc.	Seeded raisin packer.	Fig packer.	Packer unspecified.
Miscellaneous white	495	44	21	20	78	318	.....	.....	7	.....	1	6
German-Russian	191	4	.....	.....	6	178	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Armenian	70	.....	.....	.....	4	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Italian	40	.....	.....	.....	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Portuguese	35	1	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Mexican	12	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	859	49	21	20	90	645	.....	.....	7	3	4	20

FEMALE

Miscellaneous white	568	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	42	224	220	43	30
German-Russian	465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	22	397	1	.....
Armenian	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	31	9	38	.....
Italian	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	40	.....
Portuguese	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	14	5	.....
Mexican	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,196	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	93	294	643	127	30

TOTAL

Miscellaneous white	1,063	44	22	20	78	318	8	42	231	220	44	36
German-Russian	656	4			6	178		45	22	400	1	
Armenian	150				4	64		2	31	9	40	
Italian	67				1	38			14	3	41	
Portuguese	60	1				34		3	3	14	5	14
Japanese	14				1	11		1				
Mexican	13					1						
Negro	1					1						
Indian	1											
Grand total	a2,055	49	22	20	90	645	8	93	301	646	131	50

a Not including 12 children under 16 years of age.

LABORERS IN THE PACKING INDUSTRY.

The agents of the Commission investigated 19 representative packing houses, most of them in Fresno, Fowler, and Selma. The data obtained related to more than 2,000 employees, and are thought to be reliable as indicating the various points to be presented in connection with the industry. The foregoing table indicates the race, sex, and occupational distribution of the laborers employed in the 19 packing houses investigated.

It should be noted, first of all, that of the total of 2,055 persons employed in these 19 packing houses, 1,196, or 58 per cent, were females, while 859, or 42 per cent, were males. The occupations engaged in by them, it will be noted, are almost distinct. With a single exception, the women are employed in the various occupations in the packing department—as carton makers and as "packers" in the narrower sense of the term. The number of men engaged in similar work was only 34, or 4 per cent of the total number of males employed. The vast majority of the men are employed as "stemmermen" and "seeder tenders" (tending machines) and common laborers, box makers, foremen, and clerical help.

Of the total of 2,055 employees covered by the foregoing table, 1,063 were natives, Germans, Scandinavians, English, and Irish—called "miscellaneous whites."* The remaining 991, or 48 per cent, belong not only to non-English-speaking races, but to races which, with the exception of the Portuguese, are not well Americanized and are commonly known as "foreigners." Of these two-thirds (655) were German-Russians. They constitute almost one-third of the total number of persons employed. The Armenians, Italians, and Portuguese are less numerous, while Mexicans and Japanese find little place in the industry. In fact, the former were nearly all common laborers in a few establishments, the latter packers in two green-fruit packing sheds. It should be added that all of the races employed, except the Japanese, are represented by women as well as men.

With the exception of a very few packing houses in country places, the laborers are drawn for the greater part from the working classes of the community close at hand. Because of this fact the number of immigrant laborers usually varies greatly with the racial composition of the community. The packing houses in Fresno have a large percentage of "foreigners" among their employees because of the foreign colonies close at hand. In some of the smaller towns, on the other hand, the percentage of "foreigners" employed is very small, for nearly all of the inhabitants are native Americans and well Americanized north Europeans. And even in Fresno some of the packing houses employ the "miscellaneous white" races almost exclusively, while others get only a small percentage of their employees from this class. This fact is explained partly by the location of the establishment with reference to residence districts, partly by the fact that many "miscellaneous whites" withdraw from such establishments as employ "foreigners"—a fact commented on at some length later in this report. It should be added also that the packing houses,

*Of the native-born one negro is excluded.

so situated that they must draw much of their labor supply from a distance, usually have a large percentage of "foreigners," and especially of German-Russians, who do not object to "camping out" in groups. Persons here classed as "miscellaneous whites," on the other hand, find the wages too low and the cost of living at boarding houses too high to migrate in any considerable number to such places in order to find work.

Of more interest is the fact that few persons other than natives and the members of well-Americanized immigrant races, are employed in positions requiring responsibility, skill, or experience. The foremen, weighers, bookkeepers, and engineers are nearly all "miscellaneous whites," and though several of the races employed are represented among the box makers, 78 of 90 of these also belong to that group. Of 495 "miscellaneous white" men, 318 were common laborers, while 177 were engaged in higher occupations. On the other hand, of 348 German-Russian, Armenian, Italian, Portuguese, and Mexican men, 325 were common laborers, while 12 were box makers. The latter, working on piece rates, had an opportunity to make large earnings. The other 11 were engaged in the other occupations shown in Table 6.

The 8 "floor ladies" were all members of the group of "miscellaneous white" races commonly known as "Americans." Yet, because women of these races were the most numerous group employed in the establishments investigated and because practically all were "packing" they constituted 47 per cent of those engaged in that occupation. There is, however, a material difference in the kind of packing done by the different races. The natives and other races denominated "miscellaneous white persons," constituting 47 per cent of the packers, were more than seven-tenths of the laborers packing layer raisins, but only about one-third of those packing seeded raisins and figs. The differences in the work have been commented on earlier in this report. The native and north European elements have largely withdrawn from the more disagreeable work, leaving the fig packing to be done largely by Armenians and Italians and the seeded raisin packing to be done chiefly by German-Russians.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF LABOR.

Having indicated the occupational distribution of the laborers in the packing industry with relation to race and sex, we shall now turn to the hours of labor, rate of earnings, irregularity of work, and related matters.

Ten hours constitute the regular working day in the packing industry for both men and women laborers. All the work which is done beyond the ten hours is counted as overtime and paid for at the regular rates or at a higher rate per hour. Overtime work is, however, generally restricted to the male laborers and even in this case it is not of very frequent occurrence. Save in very exceptional instances (chiefly in green-fruit packing) no work is done on Sundays.

The seasonal character of the work has already been indicated. Aside from the seasonal character there is also the element of irregularity in the work connected with the packing industry which must be pointed out. Except for a few weeks, when the packing is in

"full blast," the work is intermittent. Not every day in the week nor, indeed, during every hour of the day are the laborers continuously employed. This irregularity of work is less true of the work of men than of the work of women and is confined to "packing" proper, and especially the packing of green fruit. The work of the packers in this branch of the industry depends largely on the promptness with which the fruit is hauled from the vineyards and orchards to the packing houses or sheds. Not infrequently it happens that the women are obliged to wait for the arrival of a fresh supply of fruit to work with. This is not true of the packing of dried fruit and raisins, where the fruit is already in store in the packing houses and the work is not interrupted on account of lack of supply of fruit. The irregularity which is common to all branches of packing is that the work depends on the condition of the market; that is to say, upon the rapidity with which the employer is able to dispose of his goods. In case the employer finds some difficulty in obtaining orders, he discontinues the work until the market conditions improve. This phase of the industry, which affects the laborers quite seriously, has not been of any great importance until within the last few years. Until recently the industry was conducted on more speculative principles and the employer usually kept his plant running in the hope of receiving orders in the near future. The depression of 1907, however, brought about an unsettled condition of the market, with the result that the work in the packing houses has since lacked continuity in some instances. Some of the employees, such as superintendents, bookkeepers, and engineers, work regularly during the entire season. Others lose much time.

With reference to the rate of earnings in this industry, it should be observed that both time and piece wages obtain. Nearly all the packing, which is done by the women, is paid for on a piece basis. The few exceptions are seen in the case of "facing" fruit, and in some instances, in the case of "green-fruit" packing, where time wages obtain. The instances of "green-fruit" packing referred to here are those in which the women are obliged to go away from home for a few weeks and pack in various places near the vineyards. The women are paid time wages in these instances to protect them from loss of time often incurred because of delays in supplying them with fruit to work on. In these cases the employer bears the loss of time due to such delays. On the other hand, practically all of the work done by the men, except that of box makers, is paid for on a time basis.

TABLE 7.—*Number of employees working in fruit-packing establishments earning each specified amount per day, by sex and race.*

MALE.

Race.	Total number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.								
		$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.25.	$2.25 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $2.75.	$2.75 and under $3.	$3 or over.
Miscellaneous white	442			2	37	290	13	42	6	52
German-Russian	189				34	150	3			2
Armenian	70			1	4	63				2
Italian	42				11	27	4			
Portuguese	34			1	6	25	2			
Japanese	14			14						
Mexican	12					10	1			1
Negro	1					1				
Indian	1									1
Total	805			18	92	566	23	42	6	

FEMALE.

Miscellaneous white	567	19	22	27	18	160	121	157	6	37
German-Russian	465			1		23	344	99		98
Armenian	80			8	5	52	7	8		
Italian	57					21	24	2		
Portuguese	25				1	14	7	3		
Mexican	1							1		
Total	1,195	19	22	36	24	270	433	270	6	135

TOTAL.

Miscellaneous white	1,009	19	22	29	55	450	144	199	12	79
German-Russian	654			1	34	173	347	99		100
Armenian	150			9	9	115	7	8		2
Italian	99				11	48	28	2		
Portuguese	59			1	7	39	9	3		
Japanese	14			14						
Mexican	13					10	1	1		1
Negro	1					1				
Indian	1									1
Grand total	*2,000	19	22	54	116	836	446	312	12	183

* Not including 12 children under 16 years of age (4 Miscellaneous white, 1 Italian, 1 Armenian, and 6 German-Russian).

The question of board and lodging, which plays a rather important part in the grape and fruit growing industry, as we have seen in the last chapter, is not important in the packing industry. In neither department of labor, as described above, are board and lodging furnished to the laborers in addition to wages. The reason must be quite obvious when it is remembered that, except for a few "green-fruit" packing sheds, nearly all of the packing houses are located in Fresno and the smaller towns and within convenient distance of the homes of the laborers. Most of the "green-fruit" packing sheds are located sufficiently near town to enable most of the packers to live at home. The packing companies usually furnish transportation for the workers to town or to the nearest car line each night and out again in the morning. In those cases where the employees can not reach their homes, the burden of arranging for board and lodging is thrown upon them and each laborer solves the problem for himself.

In the foregoing table the rates of earnings of both male and female laborers, reduced to a common basis of time wages, are given. The piece rates in packing fruit vary from 2½ cents to 8 cents for each form or carton, according to the fruit packed, and the rates in box making vary from 50 to 75 cents per hundred, according to the size of the boxes.

Comparing the earnings of male and female employees, it is found that the largest number of men (566), about 70 per cent of the entire number, in fact, are within the group receiving $2 and under $2.25 per day. Two hundred and seventy, or almost 23 per cent of the women, are in this same group. A larger number (423), or 36 per cent, are in the next higher group ($2.25 and under $2.50), while an equal number (270) are in the next succeeding group ($2.50 and under $2.75). About 70 per cent of the men earn $2 and under $2.25 per day, 16 per cent $2.25 or over per day, and something less than 14 per cent less than $2 per day. Twenty-three per cent of the women earn $2 and under $2.25 per day, 69 per cent $2.25 or over, and something more than 8 per cent less than $2 per day. Almost 6½ per cent of the women as against a little more than 2 per cent of the men, however, earned less than $1.75 per day. Yet to counterbalance this, almost 10.5 per cent of the women, as against 7.2 per cent of the men, earned $3 or over per day.

From these comparisons it is quite obvious that the rate of earnings of the women laborers is slightly higher than that of the men. The immediate explanation of this difference is found in the difference in the methods of remunerating the different kinds of work done by the two sexes. Practically all of the women, and only a few of the men, are "packers." With the exception of some "fruit facing" and the packing of green fruit in sheds in connection with vineyards and orchards, practically all of the "packing" is paid for by the piece. With the exception of box making, on the other hand, practically all of the work done by men is paid for by the hour, day, or month. The earnings of men depend upon the moderate efficiency required for holding their positions, while the earnings of the women depend directly upon the amount of the work done by them, with the result that most of the women put forth a maximum effort in order to earn a maximum of wages. The larger earnings of women are due to the greater effort expended in their work. The difference in earnings would be still greater were it not that the packing industry requires the services of a number of men with a considerable degree of skill or of executive ability. Such employees, of course, receive relatively high wages and tend to raise the level of earnings for all male employees as a class.

The earnings of male and female employees thus reviewed, those of the different races may be compared. Taking the earnings of male employees first, such differences as appear are due chiefly to differences in occupations, as shown in Table 6, but to some extent to different wages paid for the same kind of work. That the few Japanese all earned the lowest rate is explained by the fact that they were paid only $1.50 per day for work which other races were paid for at much higher rates. In two packing houses a lower scale of wages had been adopted for Italian laborers than for laborers of other races. In the vast majority of instances, however, the Italians are not thus discriminated against. No other instances of such discrimination were

found. As a rule men are employed as individuals and without much regard to race. Regular scales of wages for the members of the several races do not obtain. In the given establishment several different rates may be paid for practically the same kinds of work, the several members of each race falling into various wage groups rather than constituting a distinct wage group.

Of discrimination, then, in the wages paid there is practically none save against the comparatively few Japanese. Such differences as are found in the earnings of the men of the different races are largely explained by the differences in their occupations, a matter already discussed. That practically all of the men receiving more than $2.50 per day belong to the group of "miscellaneous whites," is due to the fact that most of the positions of foreman, weigher, engineer, etc., are filled by the men of that group. That practically all of the German-Russians, Armenians, Italians, Portuguese, and Mexicans earn between $1.75 and $2.25 per day is explained by the fact that they are practically all "truckers," "stemmermen," "seeder tenders," or other laborers.

Practically all of the female laborers are paid piece rates. Assuming that when tabulated the data indicated the situation with a fair degree of accuracy, it is found that of the "miscellaneous white" women, largely native, 15 per cent earned less than $2 per day, and that while they constitute less than half of the women employed, they furnished 86 of the 101 who earned less than $2 per day. On the other hand, they and the German-Russian women alone are found in the group earning $3 or over per day. About 5 per cent of the "miscellaneous whites" and 21 per cent of the German-Russian women are in this group. Taking these same two classes for comparison, of the former one-third, of the latter more than 42.4 per cent, earned $2.50 or over per day. It is evident that the German-Russian women earned considerably more than the "miscellaneous white" women as a class. That there are so many white women earning so little is partly due to the fact that many of the whites do not stay with the work long enough to acquire speed. In one new packing house visited where all whites were employed the force was new at the work, and so while the piece rate was higher than in other houses the earnings of the women were very low. This is not true of the Armenians, Portuguese, and Italians. None of them earn so little as do some, nor does any earn so much as others, of the "miscellaneous white" group.

There is no race discrimination in the wages or piece rates paid for the work of women. The differences noted above are explained by differences in occupations and efficiency. Most of the miscellaneous white women who have the largest earnings ($2.25 or over) are those engaged in layer-raisin packing, "fruit-facing," and other work requiring taste, skill, or experience. The higher remuneration paid in these occupations would tend to cause the earnings of this class of laborers to exceed those of the different races of immigrants. That they do not is explained by the difference in intensity of application. Many of the native-born do not take their work seriously. Most of the immigrants, on the other hand, do as much work as they can in order to earn as large sums as possible. This is especially true of the German-Russians, who, as one manager says, "were born to work."

RACE CHANGES.

Packing as a distinct industry is almost as old as commercial grape and fruit growing in Fresno County. In the preceding chapter it was shown that striking changes have taken place in the races employed in the field work incidental to the latter. Changes of a less pronounced character are to be observed in the races employed in the packing houses. In order that these may be most clearly set forth, it will be well to treat them with reference to the work of women and of men.

As has been observed, the women laborers, who have with few exceptions done the packing of fruit, have constituted a majority of the employees in the packing houses. In the earlier years there were few immigrant women save from north European countries. The packing was done by these north Europeans and a much larger number of natives, all now known as "Americans." For some years, unlike the growing, the packing industry succeeded very well with laborers of this kind. The work was neither hard nor disagreeable, and its seasonal character did not figure in the choice of occupations by women, as it did in ranch work by men. It must be said, however, that neither fig nor seeded raisin packing was known at that time. They are of more recent origin.

With the influx of Armenians, German-Russians, and other European immigrants in the ensuing years many of them applied for work in the packing houses. This work was unskilled. Moreover there were few employments in towns in which non-English speaking women could engage. At the same time the industry was expanding so rapidly that its demands were in excess of the supply of labor drawn from the usual sources. Furthermore, with the increase of population, giving rise to more opportunities for regular and agreeable employment in stores, shops, and offices, many who would otherwise have worked in packing houses found employment there, while, with the increase of well-being in the community, the percentage of unoccupied native and north European women increased. Finally, seeded raisin and fig packing were introduced. Both were disagreeable and dirty work. The former, also, carried with it greater strain, because of the pace set by the machinery used. Because of these conditions the laborers of the older type were disinclined to do this work if other opportunities were open to them. As a result of all of these cooperating circumstances, the packing-house managers found it difficult to obtain the required number of laborers. Here and there Chinese and Japanese were introduced as packers, only to prove to be unsatisfactory, or to be driven out by a hostile public opinion and remonstrating workmen. Under these circumstances the Armenian women in large numbers found their way into the packing industry between fifteen and twenty years ago. They were followed a few years later by the German-Russians, and they in turn by the less numerous Italians, chiefly since the year 1900. The Portuguese and a few other races less numerously represented have entered the trade under such circumstances as to make the fixing of any approximate date for their appearance impossible.

At no point has trace of any notorious underbidding been found to accompany the admission of these new races of foreigners to the

packing trade. Their competition has not been effective to any great extent in displacing the "miscellaneous white" races earlier employed. Yet there has been a displacement.

These older races in point of employment now constitute approximately one-half of the employees; at an earlier time they constituted practically all. They have been displaced to a large extent from some of the establishments. Some of them have found work in other establishments, where few foreigners are employed, with the result that the net displacement from the industry is less than it would appear. Yet the displacement from some of the packing houses, and resulting in a slight net displacement from the industry, especially in Fresno, the place in which the industry is well localized, require explanation.

To the extent that the Armenians, German-Russians, Italians, and other so-called "foreign" women have gained entrance to the packing houses, the older elements have tended to withdraw. This result has been brought about through the effect of immigrant labor on the industry in general. The chief result has been to discredit the work in this industry by affecting the moral tone, which prevails among the working people, both men and women. Most of the south Europeans and Russian-Germans who work in the packing houses have a somewhat different notion of social propriety from that of the natives, and, as a consequence, the laborers are rather lax in their relations with one another. The result of this has been that the reproach attached to the work, in the case of women, is so strong in some instances that they hesitate to accept such employment.

The effect of this lowering of the moral tone has been in a sense cumulative. That is to say, instead of a healthy influence to offset this condition of affairs the opposite process has been in operation so that even of the native white laborers, those are most attracted to this industry who have less strict ideas of social decency, and thus the moral tone in the packing houses is rendered even worse by the entrance into them of this latter class. The significance of the prevalence of a lower moral tone in reference to the racial changes, especially among the women laborers, can not be overestimated. In nine cases of every ten managers and others, who have an intimate acquaintance with the industry, ascribe the withdrawal of certain races to this low tone and the related fact that there are other racial differences which cause women to object to association with some of the foreign races. In a few instances the German-Russians, the Armenians, and other "foreign" people are segregated while at work. More frequently, however, they work at the same tables to some extent but in different "crews." But under such an arrangement the natives and the better assimilated races tend to avoid association with these races by withdrawing from the establishment.

The situation as depicted has in recent years had an effect upon the Armenians similar to that upon the native element. These people, though they are not very scrupulous in business dealings and are hard to get on with while at work at the tables, have a very high standard of propriety, and it is not uncommon for the families and friends of the younger women to dissuade them from seeking work in the packing houses. This fact is perhaps of as much or more importance as the circumstances that many of them have obtained posses-

sion of land, or are engaged in business for themselves, in accounting for the smaller number of Armenians who now seek work as packers.

To avoid any misapprehension in this connection, it should be said that the situation which obtains, not equally objectionable in all instances, is not due primarily to any delinquency on the part of the packing-house managers, but to habits of thought of some of the foreign elements, which must at times find expression. However, complaint is made by native women that in some of the packing houses the coming of immigrants has produced a change in the treatment on the part of the foremen, in that women are not treated with as much respect as formerly when only "Americans" were employed.

Reference has been made to Chinese and Japanese as packers during the nineties. In more recent years the Japanese, as we have seen elsewhere, have done more or less packing incidental to fruit growing on the ranches. Moreover, in several instances they have found employment in packing houses. In every instance their introduction was explained on the ground that it was impossible to get any other kind of labor. Had it been possible to do so the Japanese would not have been employed, it is said, for they are generally unsatisfactory as packers unless placed on a time wage, and other races object strongly to their employment "inside." In a few instances the objections were so very strong that the Japanese were discharged. In one of these cases, it is of interest to point out, Italians and Armenians were the source of objection. Moreover, when working on the time-wage basis, it is commonly said by packing-house managers, the Japanese do only enough work to make the wage equivalent to the piece rate paid to white women. Usually, they have not been cheaper laborers. It must be pointed out also that the Japanese have been able as a rule to make more money in the vineyards at the season of the year when most labor is needed in the packing houses. This fact has no doubt been the controlling one in preventing many from earnestly seeking employment in the packing industry.

The Japanese and Chinese have found few openings as common laborers in packing establishments. This work is now, as we have seen, divided between the Armenians, German-Russians, Portuguese, and Italians, with some other of the new races of less importance, and the "miscellaneous whites," the majority of whom are natives. These proportions are due to a change somewhat similar to that which took place among the races of women employed.

The "common laborers" in this industry, in so far as it has been carried on in urban communities, as most of it has, have always been drawn from the economically lowest labor supply available for work "in town." At the beginning of the industry these men were nearly all natives, Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians. They were willing to do irregular work in the packing houses, while they were not willing to work in the fields, this unwillingness making it necessary to draw a part of the necessary labor supply from other sources. The difference in their attitude toward the two kinds of work scarcely requires explanation, for that in the packing houses was in town, under shelter, the workday was shorter, and the other conditions of work were more favorable.

In many of the smaller communities the situation has not changed. In other communities, and in Fresno especially, however, it has

changed materially, because the racial composition of the class of common laborers has changed. Population and business have increased, giving opportunities for the natives and the earlier immigrant races to find more remunerative and more agreeable employments. At the same time certain of the immigrant races, and especially the Swedes and Danes, have come into the ownership of farms and have very largely withdrawn from the laboring class. New races, less well-to-do, have come to the community and have begun as unskilled laborers, a good share of them in the packing houses, which provide a large part of the work of this character. Their dependence upon this source of employment was made all the greater because of the dominant place occupied by the Chinese and Japanese in the orchards and vineyards. It has been increased, also, by the fact that many of them were men who came with their families and settled in Fresno in the colonies of their people. The packing houses were close at hand; the vineyards and orchards farther removed from their homes. Thus as new oportunities developed for making a living and as the packing industry grew many Armenians, German-Russians, and Italians, with smaller numbers of other races found in the newer immigration, obtained employment in the packing houses.

All of the evidence indicates that these new races found a place in the industry to make good the inadequate number of applicants from the other elements in the population. Though their presence and availability, without doubt, prevented wages from rising as rapidly as they otherwise would have done, there seems ordinarily to have been no positive underbidding in order to obtain work. In times of depression, as in 1908, however, it is admitted by packing-house managers, they "cut" wages because of the unusually large number of "foreigners" who applied for work. All things considered, active competition on the part of new races in the community seems to have counted for very little in causing the change in the races employed.

Yet the employment of German-Russians, Armenians, Italians, and Mexicans has been effective in causing a smaller number of other races to apply for work. Not only have wages been kept on lower levels; the social side of the employment has become less attractive in establishments where "foreigners" have been engaged, and the work has to an extent been considered degrading because done in part by them. Moreover, the members of these races living in "colonies" have frequently served as agents, when more laborers have been needed, for foremen have appealed to them to bring their friends and acquaintances with them.

The change which has taken place in the racial composition of the packing-house laborers has not extended to those occupations which require more experience, skill, and responsibility and which have been better remunerated.

PREFERENCES IN EMPLOYMENT OF LABORERS.

Race prejudices have much to do with the preferences shown in the employment of laborers, men and women, in the packing houses, and the opinions expressed concerning the different races in relation to their work.

The prejudice against the Japanese is so great that the discrimination against them in employment is all but universal. Where they have been employed it was because other labor was not easily available. They are not desired, partly because of unsatisfactory experience with them as workmen, but more because of the strong feeling against them in the community and the hostility shown by laborers of other races. The prejudice against them is so very strong in some instances that managers say they have not employed Japanese nor would they do so under any conditions whatsoever.

A similar but much less strong prejudice is exhibited against the Armenians. In a few instances they are discriminated against in employment, though usually this does not extend so far as to deny them employment under any and all circumstances. The prejudice is partly due to their treatment of other employees working at the same tables, for it is said that they are not considerate and sometimes wish to be paid for work which they themselves have not done, but is due more to circumstances, elsewhere discussed, which causes them as a race to meet with disfavor throughout the community.

In a still smaller number of places discrimination against the German-Russians, along with Armenians and orientals, was found to exist. The explanation lies largely in the effect their employment produced on the moral tone of the establishment and the consequent tendency exhibited by other races to withdraw and to seek employment elsewhere. One packer stated that he employed no German-Russians, Armenians, or orientals lest his other employees should leave. From every other point of view, unless it be that of cleanliness, the German-Russians are unobjectionable. They are honest, industrious, and strong, and are intelligent enough to perform the processes incidental to the packing industry.

Because of the facts just presented, the number of laborers of certain races employed in packing houses is smaller than it would otherwise be. The orientals aside, the immigrant races on the whole commend themselves to the employers in so far as their work is concerned. In fig packing, which is of a disagreeable character, few native women are employed and the Armenians and Italians predominate. The Armenian and Italian women are very efficient at this work. In the packing of seeded raisins these, and, more especially the German-Russian women, find favor, for they are strong, can endure the strain incidental to the rapid pace set, and are willing to work up to the limit of their capacities, for they are intent upon earning as much as they can. Some employers claim that the native women are capable of equal endurance, but do not like the work and are not so willing to work hard. Hence, though the opinions of employers differ somewhat, where they are employed, the immigrant women are preferred for fig and seeded raisin packing. In raisin cleaning and layer packing and in the "facing" of dried fruit, on the other hand, the native and older immigrant women are generally preferred. These occupations require more intelligence, taste, and care than the packing of the products mentioned above. Yet it can not be said that the German-Russian, Armenian, and Italian women are not competent to do this work, for in many instances they do it satisfactorily.

Among the men, the native and north European elements are almost universally preferred to the other races, even as common laborers, while, as has already been pointed out, they are almost always employed to the exclusion of others in those occupations which require experience, skill, or responsibility. Though other races may be as industrious or even more so, though they may be efficient when once trained to a given kind of work, some of them are slow to learn new processes and are not very adaptable. This is true of the Portuguese, Italians, Mexicans, and Armenians, most managers assert, but especially true of the more numerous German-Russians. Moreover, many of the members of these races do not understand English, this making it necessary to use interpreters and to supervise the work more carefully. Aside from these considerations the Portuguese, Italians, Mexicans, Armenians, and German-Russians commend themselves as laborers. They are frequently more industrious than the natives, for they more frequently put forth special effort to win the favor of the foreman or superintendent. This is of little moment, however, for in most occupations the pace is set by the machinery used and preferences turn upon other considerations.

Chapter IV.

THE WINE-MAKING INDUSTRY.

THE INDUSTRY IN GENERAL.

In wine making is found the second of three industries (packing, wine making, and canning) incidental to the marketing of the Fresno grape crop. The manufacture of wine in Fresno County dates back many years to the time when viticulture was assuming an important place among the industries of the community. It has expanded with the related industries. At present 18 wineries and ten distilleries are in operation.

The wineries are usually located near the wine-grape vineyards from which the product to be crushed is obtained. Indeed, nearly all of the wineries are run in conjunction with large vineyards which supply a part of the grapes for the vintage. Others are purchased from neighboring ranches.

The grapes are hauled to the wineries from the neighboring vineyards, weighed, and then shoveled into the "crusher." The crushed grapes are then conveyed into large vats, where they remain for a few days to ferment. The fermented wine is drawn off into large tanks, while water is added to the skins and seeds remaining in the vats, after which the juice is pressed out and goes through the still to obtain the alcohol. The final process consists of fortifying the wine by adding a sufficient amount of alcohol. The wine is then barreled and stored in warehouses until it is placed upon the market. Incidentally, a cooperage shop is almost always required and in the case of large wineries several incidental departments of work will be found.

Wine making, like grape growing and raisin picking, is seasonal in character. Yet as the industry is organized, there is a smaller variation in the number of laborers required than in either of those industries. The vintage begins in September and lasts from six weeks to more than three months. Its duration on the average is in excess of two months. During that time the largest number of men is required. When this work ends, however, many of the wineries keep practically all of their employees to do ranch work, while others retain a smaller percentage of them for that purpose and to make repairs about the winery. It is probable that one-half of the winery hands return to ranch work when the vintage ends. Or, putting the matter in another way, it is probable that one-half of the winery work is done by regular hands who divide their time between the winery and the vineyards. The other half are secured as they are needed and are discharged after six weeks or three months' work.

THE RACES EMPLOYED AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of men employed in the wineries of Fresno County does not exceed about 800 at the busiest time. Thus the industry is of comparatively little importance as compared with fruit and grape growing and packing.

Of the wineries in operation in this county, agents of the Commission visited 15 during the season of 1908. These 15 had some 325 men on their pay rolls at the time they were visited. In Table 8 some of the superintendents have been omitted. The races employed and their occupations were as indicated. The table given includes only those employed in the wineries. The numerous persons employed in picking grapes and in other ranch work are excluded.

TABLE 8.—*Number of male employees working in wineries in each specified occupation, by race.*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in each specified occupation.								
		Superintendent and foreman.	Bookkeeper and weigher.	Engineer and machinist.	Distiller and wine-maker.	Cellarman.	Carpenter, cooper, blacksmith.	Domestic.	Laborer.	Teamster.
Miscellaneous white	177	8	16	16	15	20	13	1	37	32
Italian	103	3	1	2	1	49	3	2	37	5
Chinese	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....
Mexican	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	3	.....
Armenian	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
German-Russian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	319	11	17	18	16	105	17	21	77	37

Unlike the ranch work, only two groups of races, viz, "miscellaneous white persons" and Italians, were employed in any considerable number in the wineries visited. Though the racial distribution of the employees in all of the wineries would be somewhat different, other races are not employed to any noteworthy extent. Japanese and Chinese find little place in the various employments other than the incidental domestic service, and the German-Russians, Portuguese, Armenians, and Mexicans are comparatively few. The Italians, on the other hand, constituted about one-third of the employees of the wineries investigated. In some 5, owned or superintended by Italians, they constituted the vast majority of the employees, while they were found in smaller numbers in 7 others. In only 3 of the 15 were no Italians employed. Natives, Scandinavians, English, Scotch, and other members of the "miscellaneous white" group were employed in all but 1 of the 15 of the wineries visited, though the numbers of such employed in those managed by Italians were comparatively small. They constituted about 55 per cent of the total number of employees, thus presenting a strong contrast to the vineyard work, where Asiatics are in the majority.

As indicated in Table 8, the members of the Italian and "miscellaneous white" groups are found engaged in all of the occupations connected with winery work. Domestic service excepted, the other races are employed almost exclusively as "common laborers" and "cellar men." Yet almost one-half of the "cellar men" and "common laborers" are Italians. In the other occupations where the work is more agreeable, requires more skill or responsibility, or is better remunerated, they constitute a small minority. In fact, Italians seldom are engaged in such occupations, save where the superin-

tendent is himself an Italian. In other establishments, such places are filled almost exclusively by members of the "miscellaneous white" races. They also find similar employment along with Italians in the wineries managed by Italians.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF LABOR.

Though a few of the wineries have a ten-hour day and a sixty-hour week, most follow the rule in agriculture and maintain an eleven-hour day and a sixty-six-hour week. The rates of earnings per day of ten or eleven hours of 278 employees from whom data were obtained are shown in the table following.

TABLE 9.—*Number of male employees working in wineries earning each specified amount per day, by race.*

WITH BOARD.

Race.	Total number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.25.	$2.25 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $2.75.	$2.75 and under $3.	$3 or over.
Miscellaneous white	124	.....	18	68	4	8	4	1	5	2	13
Italian	87	5	32	38	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	17	.....	2	3	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German-Russian	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	232	5	50	113	23	9	8	1	5	2	13

WITHOUT BOARD.

Miscellaneous white	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	9
Mexican	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	2
Total	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1	2	1	11

Most of the wineries being located on vineyards more or less remote from towns and most of the employees being "miscellaneous white" persons or Italians, the majority of the wages paid are in addition to board and lodging. Only 15 per cent of the total—half of these being Mexican laborers—boarded themselves. Board and lodging are commonly reckoned at 75 cents per day.

Of the employees receiving board and lodging, about one-half were paid $1.25 or $1.35 per day (earnings $1.25 and under $1.50), while about one-fifth were paid $1 or $1.15 per day (earnings $1 and under $1.25). Less than 25 per cent received $1.50 or over and only about 7 per cent $3 or over per day. The latter were skilled mechanics and "distillers" and wine makers. All foremen and others occupying executive positions have been excluded from the tabulation. Had they been included, the percentage would have been much larger, for they would nearly all have been in the group with the highest rate of earnings.

Comparing the earnings of Italians and those of the members of the "miscellaneous white" races, it is found that the former are

lower. A few Italians received less than $1, more than one-third either $1 or $1.15, a still larger number $1.25, and only one-seventh $1.50 or over per day with board. None of the "miscellaneous whites" receive less than $1, about one-eighth $1 or $1.15, something more than one-half $1.25 or $1.35, and almost one-third $1.50 or over per day.

This difference in earnings is explained for the greater part by the differences of occupations already commented upon. Eighty-eight per cent of the employees in the more responsible positions and more skilled trades were "miscellaneous white" men, 12 per cent Italians. No part of the difference in earnings is due to discrimination against the Italians. "White men" and Italians are usually paid the same rate per hour for work in the same occupation in the given winery, whether managed by Italians or by others. Any variation from the standard is because of longer service or greater efficiency. Payment is upon an individual, not a race basis. The difference in earnings is due in part to the fact that a larger percentage of Italians are found in wineries managed by Italians than in the others and that the former as a class pay lower wages to the employees of all races in the occupations requiring the larger number of men, as shovelers, laborers and cellarmen. In wineries managed by Italians the wages paid to men working in these capacities averaged a little less than $1.25, in the other wineries a little more than $1.50 per day. The lowest scale is found in some of the Italian wineries, the highest in those conducted by other races. The majority of Italian laborers being employed in the wineries managed by Italians, the effect is to give them a lower level of earnings.

RACE CHANGES.

The changes of races employed in wineries have been very much less marked than those which have taken place in fruit and grape growing, and even in the packing industry where there has been little displacement of races earlier employed. The most important change has been the extensive employment of Italians in recent years, as the industry has assumed a more important position and required a larger number of laborers.

Twenty years ago, when the wine-making industry became firmly established in Fresno County, the vast majority of the employees were native white men and north European immigrants. In some instances Chinese were employed as laborers and shovelers, their assignment to such work no doubt being due primarily to the fact that they were employed as ranch hands and when needed were transferred to the winery department. In a very few instances they were employed in other capacities in the winery. Until fifteen years ago one of the larger wineries employed Chinese alone as distillers, engineers, and in other occupations requiring equal skill. But with the increasing scarcity of Chinese their places have been filled by the members of other races. Some are employed as domestics, others now and then, but rarely, as "shovelers," and a very few old men in other positions they have long occupied.

Most of the Italians have entered winery work within the last ten years, though some were employed during the early nineties. Their

previous training and associations in Italy have attracted them to it, while the Italian interests in the industry and the tendency shown by "white men" to withdraw from much of the work, while the industry has been expanding, has given them easy access to it. Much of the work is dirty and disagreeable, and the wages of laborers have been on the level of those of agricultural laborers. Because of these facts, natives and north Europeans, if they fail to advance to the better-paid positions, frequently leave the wineries to find more agreeable and more remunerative work elsewhere. They have not been displaced, to any appreciable extent at any rate, by underbidding by Italians or other immigrant races.

Japanese and Mexicans have in recent years obtained some employment in wineries. In every recorded case where the former were so employed they were transferred from work in the fields to make good a deficiency in the number of laborers about the winery. As a rule, the feeling that they should not be given "inside work" has been strong enough to keep them from being hired for winery work, though they constitute the vast majority of the "hands" in the vineyards conducted by the owners of wineries. Cooperating with this fact, however, is the further fact that the Japanese can make more money picking grapes than working as laborers in the winery, and they have preferred the more remunerative work. Where laborers in wineries are paid $1.25 to $1.50 per day with board, the Japanese usually earn $2 per day in the vineyard picking wine grapes.

Few German-Russians and practically no Armenians have found employment in the wineries. Other branches of employment equally or more remunerative and located near the main settlements of these races were available.

Thus the racial changes in the industry have been of an unimportant character. Natives, north Europeans, and Italians constitute the vast majority of the wage-earners engaged in it. Such changes as have occurred have not resulted from underbidding and related things, but from the gradual disappearance of the Chinese, the expansion of the industry and the tendency of natives and north Europeans to withdraw from certain occupations to find more agreeable or more remunerative work elsewhere.

EMPLOYERS' OPINIONS OF RACES EMPLOYED.

Little need be said concerning employers' opinions of the few races which have been employed to any considerable extent in wineries. The situation involves no difficult labor problem such as was found in the agricultural work.

The Chinese, where employed, gave good satisfaction both as common laborers and in the occupations requiring more skill and responsibility. They were no more satisfactory than other races, however, and no desire is expressed for a renewed immigration to provide a new supply of labor as there is among the vineyardists and fruit growers.

No distinction is made, as a rule, between Americans and such north European immigrants as are employed. Both are very generally favored for skilled work and responsible positions to the extent of excluding all other races. In other kinds of work they are re-

garded with less favor. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in some wineries because of their intemperate drinking. Nor are they entirely satisfactory at times because of the attitude they assume toward the manual labor performed under disagreeable circumstances. The Italians are generally regarded as more satisfactory because they are seldom intemperate in drinking wine while at work, and because they, as a rule, are not unwilling workers when assigned to disagreeable tasks involving hard labor. Moreover, the experience of some in wine making in their native land, commends them to the employer, though the methods employed here are so different that any previous knowledge is sometimes said to be of little or no value. Largely because they are "foreigners," winery managers, unless Italian, seldom employ them in the more skilled trades or in positions involving responsibility. Italian managers, on the other hand, generally prefer their countrymen for most of the skilled work. Yet they frequently employ natives or north Europeans as engineers, and in some of the other skilled trades when practically all of the other employees are Italians.

Chapter V.

IMMIGRANT FARMERS OF FRESNO COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

Fresno County is essentially agricultural in its interests and activities, and its population is very cosmopolitan. The opportunities for employment, and for farming, and the climatic conditions have combined to induce many immigrants—most of them in the United States for some time—as well as natives to settle there permanently. The laboring classes have representatives from different parts of Europe and Asia, and from Canada and Mexico. Furthermore, several of these races are represented among the landowning and tenant farmers of the county. Danes, Swedes, and Germans representing northern Europe, Italians and Portuguese representing southern Europe, German-Russians, Armenians, Chinese, and Japanese all are found in sufficient numbers to be taken account of in a discussion of immigrant farmers.

It is unfortunate that there are no accurate statistical data which would show the place occupied by each of these races in the tenure of farms and in the different branches of agriculture carried on in Fresno County. In the absence of such data the following more general statements with reference to these matters must suffice.

Though several immigrant races are found among the landholders and their combined holdings are large, the largest part of the land, and even most of the farms are owned by persons born in the United States. That is particularly true of the large ranches and extensive tracts of land not yet subdivided. The next largest class of landholders comprises the north Europeans, chiefly, Danes, Swedes, and Germans, most of whom live well, are fairly well Americanized, and are usually referred to as "Americans" in contrast to certain other elements in the population. Though these races are found in various lines of business and in the professions and trades, the majority are in the rural districts, for they are primarily agricultural in their interests. Nor are they conspicuous as farm laborers. Most of them have come to the United States with frequently if not generally sufficient savings to establish themselves and work on their own accounts. The other immigrant races for various reasons stand out in contrast to these.

The Portuguese—all from the Azores—are not a large element in the population. Many of them began as sheep herders, and their chief interest now is in sheep raising and stock buying. Though some engage in various branches of agriculture, their numbers are so comparatively few that they are almost negligible.

Neither are the Italians—most of them from southern Italy—numerous. Yet they are conspicuous as growers of vegetables supplied to the limited local market and, far more important, as wine makers and grape growers. However, the vast majority of the Italians are day laborers.

More important than any other immigrant race, save possibly the Danes, are the Armenians. Of the 4,000 and more in the county, something more than one-half live in Fresno, those gainfully em-

ployed being engaged in business or working for wages. Yet not much less than half live scattered throughout the county in the rural districts, where the majority are landowning or tenant farmers and their families. Ambitious and disliking the wage relation, they usually quickly establish themselves and become independent producers. At present it is estimated that they hold the tenure of possibly 25,000 acres of land, at least three-fifths of which they own.

The German-Russians constitute about as large an element in the population as do the Armenians. Most of them are unskilled laborers and their families, however, and the majority live in Fresno. Yet, being an agricultural people, most of their investments have been made in land, and within recent years they have come into the control of rather numerous farms—most of them by purchase. They now farm perhaps some 5,000 acres.

Turning to the races from eastern Asia, the Chinese have decreased in number and are no longer an important element in the population. It is likely that they have the tenure of less land than in 1900, when, according to the census, they owned or leased something less than 76 farms.[a] Though a large percentage of them are farming on their own account, their holdings are neither numerous nor large. They have possession of a very small percentage of the land used for agricultural purposes. Of second rank to the Danes and Armenians in importance among the immigrant farmers are the Japanese. Fortunately, fairly good estimates of their holdings are available. According to an investigation made by the secretary of the Japanese association, in April, 1909, Japanese landowners and tenants were farming 17,524.5 acres of land in Fresno County.[b]

They owned 92 farms, embracing 4,084 acres, paid cash rentals for 56 farms or subdivisions, embracing 2,551.5 acres, and leased for a share of the crops 116 farms or subdivisions, embracing 10,889 acres.[c] The acreage in each of 9 communities, as reported, is shown in the following table:

TABLE 10.—*Holdings of Japanese farmers in Fresno County, Cal.*

Community.	Freeholders.		Cash leases.		Share leases.		Total.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Fresno and vicinity..	4	160	18	776	6	4,205	28	5,141
Oleander and Bowles.	40	2,080	1	40	3	550	44	2,670
Fowler and vicinity..	9	330	10	378.5	34	1,367	53	2,075.5
Reedley and vicinity.	8	340	2	90	6	205	17	635
Del Rey and vicinity.	1	40	6	131	12	750	19	921
Parlier and vicinity..	12	445	4	285	10	710	26	1,440
Clovis and vicinity...	10	390	1	40	4	392	15	822
Selma and vicinity...	4	210	4	550	36	2,310	44	3,070
Sanger and vicinity..	4	89	9	261	5	400	18	750
Total.....	92	4,084	56	2,551.5	116	10,889	264	17,524.5

[a] According to the census for 1900 (Agriculture, Pt. I, p. 63), 76 farms in Fresno County were controlled by "colored persons," practically all of whom were Chinese. Of the 76, 54 were leased.

[b] A personal investigation was made by the secretary of the Japanese association of the Fresno district. The data presented are fairly accurate, though possibly not quite complete. The secretary of the association kindly permitted the agents of the Commission to make use of his data.

[c] Occupying these farms there was a "settled" Japanese population of 844 men, 67 women, and 50 children, a total of 961.

Of more importance is the place occupied by the different races of farmers in the different branches of agriculture pursued in these communities. Taking up the races in a different order, the place occupied by the Japanese may be noted first.

According to the data upon which the table presented above is based, about 200 of the 264 Japanese farmers were growing grapes, usually along with other crops of less importance. The acreage devoted by them to grape-growing, including that with young vines, is probably between 7,000 and 8,000, or not much less than one-half of the acreage reported as owned or tenanted by the members of that race and some 7 or 8 per cent of the entire acreage devoted to viticulture.* Fruit, chiefly peaches, is usually grown along with grapes. The orchard acreage is perhaps not far from 2,000. This is a somewhat larger percentage of the orchards than the vineyards are of the total acreage devoted to grape-growing. Thirty-two nurseries (including those merely producing vine cuttings for sale) with an acreage of 406.5 are reported. These compete with a few large and many small nurseries conducted by members of various white races. What percentage of the business is done by them it is impossible to say, for much of the nursery stock is produced for use on large ranches and not for the market. The number of vegetable and berry gardens reported is 16; their acreage 216. This is smaller than that of either the Chinese or the Italians, who share this branch of small farming with the Japanese. A few hundred acres are devoted by the Japanese to raising melons. This is a comparatively small percentage—less than 10—of the total acreage so employed. The remainder of the land held by Japanese—some 7,000 acres—is used for producing grain and hay (including a number of small tracts devoted to alfalfa) and for pasture. It should be added that 4,100 acres of this is embraced within two large ranches, and that the number of such "general farms" controlled by Japanese is comparatively small.

The Chinese devote most of their attention to vegetable gardening. The greater part of the vegetables sold on the market are produced by them; they are not conspicuous in any other branch of agriculture. Though they "contract" for grapes, harvest, and market them, they occupy a small place in the grape industry. The Italians and Portuguese devote their attention to special lines, as already indicated. The Armenians have usually purchased or leased vineyards or orchards. It is estimated that their vineyards embrace between 16,000 and 20,000 acres, or, roughly, one-sixth of the total acreage. As land owners and tenants they control from 15 to 20 per cent of the raisin crop, or more than twice as much as the Japanese. They grow some fruit and from 5 to 10 per cent of the watermelons shipped from Fresno County. They have not engaged to any great extent in general farming. They raise no wheat and, with the exception of alfalfa, very little hay.

The German-Russians, on the other hand, have usually purchased "raw land" and have engaged in various branches of agriculture, including general farming. The north Europeans and natives do not differ greatly in their interests. Viticulture ranks first in interest,

* The estimates here given for Japanese farms are based upon data collected by the Japanese association and a partial census made by agents of the Commission.

but they engage extensively in the raising of wheat and hay or general farming, which, though it is relatively not so important as formerly, ranks second only to raisin growing. Closely connected with this is the dairy farming, in which the Danes have invested much capital, and especially those whose lands deteriorated because of the appearance of alkali following irrigation.

The economic positions held by the different races as farmers in Fresno County have been indicated. The largest landholders are the natives, Danes, Armenians, and Japanese. The Armenians occupy a conspicuous place in the raisin industry; the Japanese in the rearing of nursery stock, the raisin industry, and vegetable gardening; the Chinese in vegetable gardening; and the Italians in vegetable gardening and grape growing and wine making.

Of vastly more importance, however, is the progress shown by each race, the terms on which it has competed, its changes in the direction of Americanization, and the prospects with reference to the future. Data bearing upon these matters were collected from Danish, Armenian, Russian-German, and Japanese families. The families of the first-named race are fairly typical of the older north European immigration, while those of the other three stand for a later immigration, which, in the absence of discouragement or restriction, may be expected to increase greatly.[a]

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE DANISH FARMERS.

In discussing the settlement and progress of these races in Fresno County it is most convenient to observe the following order: Danes, Russian-Germans, Armenians, and Japanese.

Of the four races the Danes were the first to establish homes there and have had the longest history in the community, for they have been settling in Fresno County for upward of 35 years. The influx has been continuous and fairly steady since the early seventies. Two streams have joined, the smaller one of immigrants coming directly from their native land to join the "Danish Colony," the larger one

[a] Agents of the Commission in the autumn of 1908 collected detailed data from 25 Danish farmers' families, representing a total number of 136 persons, of whom 48 were adult males, 39 adult females, and 49 children (under 16). Eighteen of the adult males, 14 of the adult females, and 43 of the children were American-born and, therefore, Danish-Americans. They collected similar data from 17 Armenian families, representing a total population of 100 persons, of whom 32 were adult males, 25 adult females, and 52 children, of whom 30 were American-born. From the German-Russians they collected data from 17 families, representing a total population of 107 persons, of whom 22 were adult males, 21 adult females, and 62 children, 45 of whom were American-born. Two of the males over 16 years of age were also born in this country.

During the summer of 1909 similar data were obtained from families or groups of Japanese living on 34 (of the 264) farms. The total number of adult males represented was 67, of females 17, of children 17. The last-named 17 were born in the United States. The families were selected as representative of their respective races. In the case of the Japanese they are sufficiently numerous to give a fairly adequate statistical basis for discussing most of the points of interest in connection with that race. In the other cases the numbers are too small to be employed with the same degree of assurance, but they may well serve as illustrative of facts established by a more general investigation which accompanied the gathering of the data from the families mentioned.

immigrants who had been in the United States for some years and ho then came usually with sufficient capital to establish themselves business or as farmers. Most of the Danes who have settled in resno County migrated to the United States for economic reasons hen young men and still unmarried. Perhaps 60 per cent of them ere under 25 years of age at the time of migrating; very few were old as 35.

Many of them had been farmers, farmer's sons, or farm laborers their native land. In fact, three-fifths of those from whom data ere obtained had been thus occupied. A fairly large percentage ad been employed as skilled laborers in the cities and villages—as arpenters, shoemakers, and masons, and an equal percentage as eneral or unskilled laborers. The other classes have been less numrously represented among these farmers.

These immigrants, being for the most part young, single, and in earch of better economic opportunities, brought little money with hem. In almost every case they came expecting to labor. With the exception of the skilled men, who usually followed their trades, they nearly all found employment as unskilled laborers or as farm hands, the presence of rather numerous Danish farmers in different parts of the United States making it easily possible for them to find employment on the farm. (General Table 446.)

Beginning thus as laborers in Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas, different parts of California, and elsewhere, and usually in Danish communities, a fairly large percentage, yet a minority, of those who migrated indirectly to Fresno became tenant or landowning farmers before settling in that community. But they, for the same reasons which actuated the majority who continued to work for wages, sold or gave up their farms and sought new ones. As a result of such farming and wage labor in other places the majority were able to save sufficient capital to become farmers immediately upon settling in the new community. A small minority became farmers after working for wages for a time. Of those who migrated directly to Fresno a few leased or bought land and became farmers within a comparatively short time, the others continued to work for wages for a longer time. On the whole, these men worked for a comparatively long time before becoming farmers in Fresno County or elsewhere. One reason for this is found in the fact that the majority did not become farmers until they were able to buy land and to "pay down" a large part of the purchase price.[a]

A large part of the land now held by the Danes was purchased many years ago when the agricultural industries were strikingly different from those of to-day. General farming and stock raising were of chief importance prior to about 1890. With irrigation and better transportation facilities, however, a striking change occurred and other branches of farming came to predominate. The earlier purchases were almost entirely of grazing and grain lands. And even in more recent years much, if not most, of the land purchased has been of the same character. The prices paid for the first purchases made by 21 farmers varied from $20 to $200 per acre. The

[a] Of the 25, 5 began farming as tenants, 20 as landowners. Of the 5, 1 later purchased a farm, while 4 are still tenant farmers.

average per acre for the 653 embraced in these first purchases, for which complete data were reported, was $76.72. The number of acres purchased varied from 8 to 90, and averaged 32.05. (General Table 436.)

Only 2 of the 18 reporting complete data paid cash in full for the land when purchased, yet their first payments aggregated $23,187.50, or about one-half of the total of purchase prices, viz, $47,650. In a large number of instances the Danish farmers continued, after making purchases, to work for wages or to engage in some small business for two or three years until it was possible to make a living from the farm; of the land-owning farmers investigated, 13 were found to have done so. (General Table 447.)

This in a general way shows the conditions under which the Danish farmers settled in Fresno County. Beginning thus, their frugality, hard work, good management, and the general advance of the community has enabled practically all to become well established in the localities in which they live.

Their present position is indicated by the fact that only a small minority are tenant farmers. Of the 25 only 4, as already indicated, were tenant farmers, and of these 3 had settled in the community as recently as 1906 and 1907. Their progress is shown in many ways. Many have added to their landholdings. Of the 21 landowners selected as typical, 13 had done so, with the result that the aggregate holdings at present of the 21 are 2,533 acres, as against 673 embraced in their first purchases. (General Tables 436 and 448.) The mortgage indebtedness has been reduced to a nominal figure. Sixteen of 18 reporting complete data paid down only a part of the purchase price; at present, with almost quadrupled holdings, only two of them are indebted for land owned. Their aggregate indebtedness is $4,400, as against the $24,462.50 left after deducting first payments from the purchase prices of lands first purchased. (General Table 436.) Nor are any of the 25 in debt for supplies, advances, etc., except those purchased during the year.

The Danish farmers, as a whole, are well to do. The tenant farmers, recently settled in the community, it is true, have very little property, but the landowning farmers usually have a great deal. The aggregate property of 23 farmers reporting complete data, the value of furniture excluded and indebtedness deducted, is estimated at $366,839, or an average of $15,949.52 each. (General Tables 436 and 451.) The progress of the 23 farmers mentioned is shown by the fact that the aggregate of the money brought with them to the localities in which they are living was $34,020, an average of $1,479.13 each.

Most of their property is in the estimated values of real estate. A part of their increased wealth is explained by the development of vineyards and orchards, and by the erection of good buildings, fences, and other improvements on the land—for it is almost always well improved—but no small part of it is due to the increased value of land accompanying the development of the community.

The Danish, then, are the oldest of the races of immigrant farmers in Fresno County. At the same time they have the best farms, with the best improvements, and are the most well to do.

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

The German-Russian element in the population of Fresno County stands in decided contrast to the Danish. The first group settled there about 1887, or almost twenty years later than the first of the Danes. Moreover, the vast majority have always been laborers. It is only in comparatively recent years that a small minority of them have become farmers, usually by purchase of land. It should be added, also, that the largest influx has been in very recent years, so that the majority have not had time to become well established in the communities in which they live.

The German-Russians came to this country chiefly because of better economic opportunities to be found here. Their methods of landholding and their agriculture along the Volga had been such that, with the growing population, their conditions became hard. Unlike most of the Danes, most of them migrated as families. The vast majority of the men appear to have been married before leaving their native land, and they almost invariably brought their large families with them.[a] Others of them, now the heads of families, were the older children still with the families at the time they came to this country. Because of these facts their distribution by age at the time of coming to the United States is not unlike that of the native-born save for the omission of those more than 45 years of age, who were too old to undertake the problems involved in making their way in a new country.

The German-Russian families came bringing whatever wealth they possessed. This was always little. In many cases they had only a nominal amount of money upon arrival, and in a large percentage of the cases they borrowed in order to cover the expenses of the journey. The German-Russian immigrants are chiefly from an agricultural class. Indeed, it would seem that more than 90 per cent of those about Fresno had been farmers, farmers' sons, and helpers in agricultural work. (General Table 446.) They came to various parts of the United States, where they colonized and began life as general laborers. Most of them did the hardest manual labor in the sugar-beet fields of Nebraska, Colorado, and other States, in the smelters, in the installation of irrigation systems, etc. Those who rented land and began to farm at once and those who were able to do skilled work have been practically negligible.

Like all other races which have had to cross the United States to reach communities in the West, many have lived elsewhere for years before settling in Fresno.[b] Yet the majority migrated directly to California. The German-Russians have come to the Fresno district chiefly because of the opportunities offered for agricultural employment, the mild climate, and the presence of their countrymen.

Whether migrating directly or indirectly to the community about Fresno, practically all of the German-Russians began there as general laborers. And though the entire family, with the exception of

[a] Of 22 German-Russian men, 12 were married before coming to the United States. Of the remaining 10, 6 were under 20 years of age at the time of coming.

[b] In the case of 17 German-Russian farmers, 9 had migrated directly to Fresno, while 8 had first settled elsewhere.

the smallest children, work, though they save to a fault, and though they are desirous of establishing themselves as farmers, ordinarily those who have done so had been in the country for a longer time than the Japanese farmers. This is partly explained, perhaps, by less inclination to take risk, but chiefly by the fact that they have not rented but have purchased land and become independent farmers to begin with.*

Though some of the German-Russians are colonized, their farms are scattered practically throughout the county. Much of the land purchased was not well improved. The prices paid in the cases investigated (all of the purchases being made between 1901 and 1908) varied from $45 to $175 per acre, and for first purchases averaged $117.34 (General Table 448). The farms first purchased varied from 20 to 80 acres and averaged a little over 39 acres. The strength of the desire of these men to become landowners and the ease with which they may get possession of land in this community are at once attested by the fact that of the purchase price of 16 farms aggregating 630 acres, amounting to $73,925, only $27,560, or 37 per cent, was paid in cash. In none of the sixteen cases where the purchase price was to be paid in money was the entire amount paid down. In fact, in several instances the cash paid was a very small percentage of the purchase price.

The German-Russian farmers began deeply in debt on account of the mortgages placed upon their lands. They are still deeply in debt, for most of their purchases have been so recently made that they have not had time to satisfy the mortgages. Nevertheless, taking the above-mentioned 16 farms into consideration and also the fact that their acreage has increased by additional purchases from 630 to 696 acres, their indebtedness has been reduced from $46,365 to $38,645. A large proportion of the men, women, and children work for wages in the vineyards, in packing-houses, and elsewhere when not at work on the home farm—for men, women, and children all work all the time, and all of the earnings go into the common family fund. Such earnings, together with whatever they are able to save from crops sold by the practice of the closest economy, are used to pay on indebtedness or are invested in more land. In 1907, which was about the normal, every one of the farmers "made money" (General Table 457). In four instances the gains were used to make improvements upon the farms owned, in 12 to reduce mortgage indebtedness, in one to build a church, in another to purchase a business in Fresno. Little was sent abroad, little was spent for incidentals. The amount of savings made from farming and working out varied from $200 to $4,000 and averaged $1,168.16 per farmer. (General Table 457.)

By the hardest work, closest living, and increase of land values, the German-Russian farmers have within a comparatively few years come into the possession of much property, property, however, offset to a considerable extent by indebtedness. Taking the 17 independent farmers and head partners investigated for details, their gross property, the value of furniture excluded, varied from $2,500 to almost

* Only 3 of the farmers from whom data were collected had leased land in partnership; the others had bought farms to begin with. Though not a few German-Russian tenants may be found, they are not numerous as compared with those who own their farms.

$30,000 and averaged $11,691 per family. All but 2 were in debt, however, the total amount being $39,165, or between 18 and 19 per cent of the gross value of all property held by them. Deducting indebtedness, 7 had less than $5,000, 4 between $5,000 and $10,000, 2 between $10,000 and $15,000, 2 between $15,000 and $20,000, and 2 more than $20,000, and 1 of these more than $25,000. The average for the 17 was $9,195.35. Since becoming farmers, all have made rapid progress in the accumulation of property. In some instances the progress has been very striking. (See General Tables 436 and 451.)

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE ARMENIAN FARMERS.

More interest attaches to the immigration, activities, and progress of the Armenian farmers than to those of any other race, save the Japanese, found in Fresno County. The extent of their holdings and the place they occupy in the agricultural industries have already been noted and do not call for further comment in this place.

The settlement of Armenians in Fresno County dates from 1882 when some 40 families settled there. The influx, though continuous, was not large until about ten years ago. Since then, however, it has been very great. The majority of the Armenians living about Fresno have been in the United States less than ten years—a period too short for many of them to become well established. The immigration of the Armenians is unlike that of the other races found about Fresno, in that they came primarily not for economic gain but to be free from persecution and oppression. Their motive was political rather than economic. The migration of the Armenians, like that of the Russian-Germans, has been chiefly of whole families who have come to settle permanently upon a new soil. It is true that frequently, though not generally, the husband and father has come first and has been joined by the wife and children when circumstances made it possible. The immigration being of this character, the Armenians have been of all ages at the time of coming, from infancy to 60 years of age.

The Armenians about Fresno differ from other immigrants found there in that they have not been drawn from the agricultural classes to any great extent, nor have they been drawn from the class of common laborers. These classes have been oppressed in their native land but have generally been unable to emigrate. The emigrants have been for the greater part merchants, commission men, craftsmen, and small shopkeepers. Shoemakers, silk weavers, dyers, coppersmiths, and men of that type have been most numerous—who in their native land combined handicraft manufacture and small shopkeeping, a system still prevalent in Armenia.

These Armenians brought with them any wealth they had accumulated. In some cases this was sufficient to constitute a working capital and enable them to start in business. In the majority of cases, however, they came with little or nothing. Such immigrants usually found employment in shoe factories in Massachusetts, in silk mills in New Jersey, or in iron and steel mills. Those who migrated directly to Fresno found employment in the packing houses and as farm laborers for the most part. But such persons were exceptional. The vast majority migrated to Fresno after spending years in Armenian colonies in the eastern industrial centers. However, they sooner or later desired to leave the factory life which was undermining

their physique. Those who moved West were attracted to the new Armenian colony which enjoyed favorable climate and good opportunities. Many of them, like the Danes, purchased land and at once became independent farmers upon settling in the new community. The Armenians have, in fact, shown a desire for land not less strong than that of the Japanese. Being ambitious, disliking the wage relation, and being compelled to stand apart as a race, they have had as their goal the establishment of a business or independent farming. Furthermore, like the Japanese, they are quite willing to take great risk where profit may be made.

In 1900 the number of tenant farmers in Fresno County was very large. White men had the tenure of 3,214 farms. Of these 436 were leased for a share of the crop and 294 for a cash rental.* A considerable number of these tenants were no doubt Armenians who had begun to farm on their own account, and who then leased a larger percentage of the land they farmed than they do now. In some cases this was a stepping-stone to the purchasing of farms. But at present the Armenians rank next to the Japanese as leasing farmers. Much of the land leased, however, is in addition to farms owned and cultivated by them.

The Armenians have invested much of their savings in various enterprises in the city of Fresno. More of them have been invested in farm lands, however. They have been so desirous to purchase, in fact, that they have at times bid up prices beyond what the land was really worth as a means of making a living and accumulating property. This fact and the further fact that they have usually bought soils good for viticulture, and frequently if not generally, with bearing vines, explain the fact that the Armenians have paid a higher price per acre for the farms purchased by them than any other race investigated. For 16 farms, they paid from $39.38 to $300 per acre, the average price being $179.94. (General Table 448.)

The Armenians, like the other races about Fresno, have usually paid cash in part and have given a mortgage on the land for the larger part of the purchase price. Taking 16 of the farms investigated as typical (the other purchase did not involve cash considerations entirely), the total of the purchase prices was $143,950. Of this $52,150 was paid in cash, $91,800 covered by mortgage. In one instance the full amount was paid in cash. At the other extreme, $200 was paid on a purchase price of $4,500. Thus most of the Armenian farmers have begun independent farming deeply in debt.

All members of the Armenian family work on the ranch. They economize and save carefully. Some add to the profits of the farms the earnings obtained in packing houses or on near-by ranches. Yet such labor is not general. Little of the surplus made is sent abroad; little is used to improve their houses. On the contrary, the savings are used to pay off mortgage indebtedness, or to buy more land or is sunk in improvements in the land. They are most successful in developing farms, making money, and paying off the mortgage indebtedness.

By working hard, by living frugally, and by good management, the Armenians have usually succeeded better than any other race in

* United States Census, 1900, Agriculture, Pt. I, p. 63.

accumulating property. Not even the Japanese about Fresno have succeeded as well as they. The 16 farmers who reported complete data (and they are believed to be typical of the landowning Armenians of the county) had properties with a gross value of about $300,000. The value of the real estate was estimated at $246,150, against which there was mortgage indebtedness aggregating $79,825, or roughly one-third of the somewhat exaggerated estimated values. (General Table 436.) They have few other debts, however, so that the net value of their property was $185,337.33, or an average of $11,587 per farmer. Of the 17, 4 had property valued at less than $5,000 (net), 5 at between $5,000 and $10,000, 5 between $10,000 and $25,000, 2 more than $25,000, while 1 did not report the exact amount.[a] Settling in the immediate localities and purchasing land at various dates, beginning with 1900, in 1908 the selected farmers had between three and four times as much property as they had at the time of their settlement.

THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE FARMERS.

The Japanese were the last of the races, save the East Indians, added to the already cosmopolitan population of Fresno County. As has been stated elsewhere, they came there as transient laborers nearly twenty years ago and secured employment as grape and fruit pickers. It was almost ten years before any considerable number of them settled permanently in the county and undertook farming on their own account. Though leases may have been entered into at an earlier time, the first one learned of by the agents of the Commission was made in 1900. The first farm was purchased by a Japanese near Fowler in 1901. With these beginnings, both leasing and purchasing grew rapidly, but much more rapidly between 1905 and 1908 than between 1900 and 1904. The following figures relating to the Fresno district (embracing two less important counties in addition to Fresno) have been compiled from the yearbooks of "The Japanese-American" which are the only sources for data covering a period of several years. Doubtless the figures given are in some instances inaccurate, but they are sufficient to bring out the contrast between the extent of Japanese holdings in 1904 and 1908 and the rapid increase of acreage controlled by the members of that race in 1907 and 1908.

TABLE 11.—*Tenure of land by Japanese in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908.*

Year.	Acres owned.	Acres rented for cash.	Acres rented for share of crop.	Total acreage.
1904	439	1,825	760	3,024
1905	1,046	[b]3,633	907	5,586
1906	2,719	2,108	2,376	7,198
1907	4,099	1,796	3,322	9,217
1908	5,745	3,977	8,065	[c]17,787

[a] The value of furniture and of some unharvested crops are not included in the financial statements.
[b] This probably includes some acreage under crop share leases.
[c] This large increase was abnormal in that two leases were made covering 4,100 acres of hay and grain land.

According to the table presented herewith, a little less than one-fifth of the land controlled by Japanese farmers in Fresno County is owned by them; slightly more than one-seventh is leased for cash and the remainder—or somewhat more than three-fifths of the whole—is leased for a share of the crops. Something should be said concerning the terms on which lands are leased and the relations between owner and tenant. Moreover, it will serve as a basis for the discussion immediately to follow.

Most vegetable gardens are leased for cash and the landlord provides no part of the equipment. The tenant is independent as a farmer. Where cash rent is paid for land used for other purposes, however, the owner usually provides all necessary equipment in the way of implements, trays, and boxes, etc., save teams, which are usually provided by the tenant. Frequently, if not usually, the tenant pays only a part (say one-third) of the rent in advance; a crop mortgage is taken to secure the balance due. Sometimes, also, in the case of the Japanese, the marketing of the crop is controlled by the landowner and the proceeds are turned over to him. Balances due are then deducted and the remainder paid to the tenant.

Where land is leased for a share of the crops, the terms vary greatly. In general, however, it may be said that the landowner usually furnishes all appliances, controls the marketing of the crop, which is shipped in his name, receives the proceeds from sales and shares them with the tenant. At the one extreme there is no material difference between the share lease and the cash lease, save in the form of the rental. At the other extreme, however, the share tenant is little more than a hand laborer secured for the year to do regular labor in the outcome of which he is interested because he shares the crops. Though it occurs now less frequently than formerly, in rather numerous instances the landowner not only provides all implements, boxes, trays, teams, and similar things, but also does the work with teams, manages the business, and markets the crops. A lease of this kind is little more than a labor contract covering the handwork required.

The cash rents paid vary greatly with location, soil, use of the land, and the things provided by the owner in addition to the land. The minimum cash rent found was $5, the maximum $50 per acre. Vegetable gardens are most frequently leased for $20 per acre, vineyards in their prime for $35, other kinds of land for less. In the case of share leases the crops or proceeds are usually halved if the lessee furnishes all or a part of the implements. If, however, the lessee supplies labor alone, he receives only 35, 40, or 45 per cent of the crops or proceeds.

The tenants change from one farm to another very frequently. While numerous instances were found by the agents of the Commission where the tenants had been on the same land for several years, such instances seem to be somewhat exceptional. In the majority of cases investigated, they were in 1909 on farms different from those they had occupied in 1907 or 1908. Thus far most of the leases have been for one year only, and there has been little of permanency in the relation between owner and tenant.

The rapid progress of the Japanese, as shown by Table 11, p. 635, in gaining control of land has been due to rather numerous cooper-

ating factors. Many of the landowners have sought to relieve themselves of the inconvenience of the detailed management of their farms and more particularly to solve the labor problem by leasing to others. Here, as elsewhere, farmers have found the tenant system satisfactory because of the relief obtained from troublesome details. But more important, the labor problem, especially during the harvest season, has given the raisin growers much concern. While the piece prices paid for picking and curing raisin grapes have not increased to any appreciable extent since 1900, some difficulty has been experienced in inducing a sufficient number of laborers to migrate to the community to work as grape pickers. Wages paid for other work, however, have increased. Furthermore, there have been rather numerous instances of friction and difficulty with "bosses" taking contracts for harvesting the crops or with laborers paid by the day. This has been discussed elsewhere and needs only to be mentioned here. Because of such difficulties many have gladly leased, especially to the Japanese, who, because their countrymen have done a large share of the harvesting of the grape crop, were in a better position to solve the problem of labor. In the tenant or, more frequently, tenants, for unlike the white races, the Asiatics frequently, if not generally, form partnerships, the landowner has had a nucleus for the necessary number of field laborers. They are held for the season. Furthermore, they are interested in the results of the business, which counts for much in the amount and quality of the product obtained. Finally, because of their personal acquaintance, if Japanese, the tenants find it easier to gather the number of laborers required to do the work at hand.

Because of the fact that most of the field laborers are Japanese, the landowner, other things equal, has preferred to lease to a farmer of that race. Another fact of some importance in the same connection is that usually Japanese are more easily lodged than are white families in those cases where the landowner does not wish to vacate the premises. They may be accommodated in a bunk house or a workman's cottage which would not be acceptable to the average white tenant.

A more important fact is that the Japanese have been willing to pay higher rents than any other race save possibly the Armenians. The members of these two races have been the highest bidders for the use of land. In fact, there has been very little leasing by any other race in recent years, and the Armenians have tended to withdraw as renters because of the high rents which farm lands have commanded. No doubt a part of the very rapid rise in the capital and rental values of lands in Fresno County has been due to the presence of the Japanese. Besides being a convenient arrangement and eliminating a part of the risk in the raisin industry incidental to the labor supply, leasing land has been very profitable to the owner. Ranches have commanded high rents—perhaps fully one-half of the crop or proceeds in the case of vineyards.

The Japanese have been desirous to lease land even at high rents. They have wished to settle either to make provision for and to reunite their families here or to have regular employment and not lose working time as the transient laborers must. Furthermore, leasing gave them an opportunity to make unusual profit. And, again, leas-

ing has been made possible with little capital. Not only have landowners provided implements and other equipment, but the tenants have received advances and credit which gave many of them command of the ready capital required.

The desire to settle and the possibility of buying certain kinds of land at low prices, to be paid for by installments, have induced Japanese to buy much land since 1905, while advances and credit and opportunities for contract work have enabled them to make ends meet while developing farms.* Usually tenants have not found it necessary to provide much of their own equipment. Japanese purchasers of land have not been required to pay "cash down." Moreover the Japanese farmers, whether tenant or other, have not found it necessary to have much capital of their own to pay wages and other current expenses. Packers and commission merchants, here as elsewhere, in competing for business have been led to advance money liberally on crops, these being not only mortgaged but consigned to them. The advances made early in the season are small, but later on, as the harvest time approaches and crops and prices can be anticipated with some degree of accuracy and especially if prices are good, larger advances are made to cover the unusual expenses involved in harvesting the crop. Of course such advances are not limited to the Japanese, for farmers of all races receive them if needed. A large percentage of the raisin growers are said to have been "carried" in this way in past years. In the case of the Japanese and other races with little money, such arrangements have had much to do with the undertaking of farming on their own account.

Moreover, the Japanese farmers have had rather liberal advances from storekeepers, and if tenants, have had some from the white landowners from whom they rent. The extent of the advances made to tenants by lessors can not be stated, but the Japanese tenants or owners of 20 of 34 farms stated that in 1908 they had received advances from storekeepers (chiefly of their own race) of supplies and merchandise varying from $50 to $1,500. The total reported was $8,810, an average of $440 for each farm. Credit is more generally availed of by the Japanese farmers than by those of the other races, if those from whom data were collected are typical, for few, other than the Danes in former times, have made in the past or do now make use of credit. Practically all pay cash or at the end of each month. From first to last it appears that the Japanese receive the most assistance and have need for the least capital to work with, and this has made it possible for them and, among other things, has encouraged them to undertake farming on their own account.

Another fact of importance in this connection is that the Japanese in many cases form partnerships and "pool" such money as they have. Of 14 farms owned by Japanese and investigated by the agents of the Commission, 9 were individual and 5 partnership enterprises. Owning the 5 farms there were 11 partners. Of 20 farms leased, 11 were leased by single individuals, 9 by partners. On the

*As General Table 447 indicates, 8 of 14 Japanese farmers who purchased land worked for wages for some time after making their purchases. More frequently than not these men have become "contractors" or "subcontractors" during the grape-picking season. By working in this way they have been able to make a living while developing their farms from "raw land."

9 farms the number of partners was 27. (General Table 453.) Rarely do the members of other races than the Italians and Chinese cooperate in this way.

Agents of the Commission investigated the Japanese who occupied 34 farms, of which 14 were owned by them and 20 were leased. The total number of farmers occupying them was 63. Data were collected with reference to some matters from 62 of these; with reference to other matters from smaller numbers. It is believed that the data obtained fairly represent the majority of the Japanese farmers and the position they occupy in the communities in which they live.

Most of the migration from Japan has been of individuals and of men seeking to better themselves economically and not of families in search of new homes. Most of these men left Japan for the United States when comparatively young. Twenty-two of 67 were under 20 years of age, 43 under 25, and 53 under 30, while only 14 were 30 or over and only 6 were older than 35. (General Table 462.)

Most of the Japanese engaged in agricultural occupations in this country have been drawn from the agricultural classes of their native land. Of the 34 individual farmers and head tenants embraced within the investigation, 6 had been farmers on their own account, 14 had been on their fathers' farms, while 3 had been farm laborers working for wages—a total of 23. Three had been skilled laborers, 2 common laborers, 2 business men, and 1 a professional man, while the remaining 3 migrated immediately upon leaving school. Practically all came to avail themselves of the better opportunities for making money to be found in this country and, being a race standing apart from all others, having little or no skill, being unfamiliar with American methods, and having little capital, began as day laborers. (General Table 446.)

Of the 62 Japanese farmers from whom specific data were obtained with reference to money brought to this country, only 7 brought with them more than $100, and of these 3 had been employed on plantations in the Hawaiian Islands for some years before coming to the continental United States. The largest sum brought, as reported, was $700. Only 16 brought sums in excess of $50, but not in excess of $100. The remaining 39 had less than $50. (General Table 444.)

Upon coming to the United States the majority of the Japanese from whom data were obtained became farm hands or section hands on the railroads. Of 61, 36, or more than one-half, began work as general farm laborers, 18 as railroad laborers, and 4 as domestics, these being branches of employment in which Japanese "bosses" have been conspicuous. The railroad laborers soon drifted into farm work, they and those who had begun as such working, as a rule, for a few seasons as temporary "hands" in the vineyards of the Fresno district before settling there permanently. One Japanese coming from the Hawaiian Islands leased and a second purchased land and began farming during their first year in the United States. By the fifth year practically one-half (30 of 59) were landowners or tenant farmers. Others worked for a longer time—in two cases for fifteen years—before undertaking farming on their own accounts.

Of 34 farmers (taking single farmers and head partners only), 25 began farming on their own accounts by leasing, while the other 9 purchased land at the outset. No race save the Chinese has been so

conspicuous as tenant farmers. This is largely explained, however, by their position in the labor supply and the difficulties presented by the labor problem in seasonal industries—matters already commented on—and by the fact that many of them expect to return to their native land. In many cases, however, leasing is merely preliminary and a stepping stone to the purchase of land. Though the period covered by Japanese farming is less than ten years, 5 of the 25 who first leased have more recently purchased land, thus reducing the number of tenant farmers among those investigated to 20, with their partners. It should be added, furthermore, that 5 of the 14 farms first purchased have been added to by more recent purchases. In this way the 751 acres embraced in the first purchases have been increased to 1,098 acres, now constituting 14 farms.

Most of the land purchased by the Japanese has been "hay land," which could be purchased at comparatively low prices and then developed into vineyard and orchard property. The prices paid per acre for 14 farms originally embracing 751 acres, or roughly one-sixth of the acreage now owned by Japanese in this county, varied from $23.44 to $275 and averaged $66.78. The Armenians, buying better improved lands during these same years, paid on the average $179.94 per acre for 800 acres in 16 farms, the German-Russians $117.34 per acre for 630 acres, constituting 16 farms. The contrasts in the kinds of lands purchased are very well indicated by the differences in the prices paid. (General Table 448.)

In only one case in fourteen did the Japanese purchaser pay the entire purchase price in cash. In the other cases mortgages were given to cover from one-half to seven-eighths of the amounts agreed upon. The aggregate of the prices was $50,150, of the amounts paid in cash $16,875, or roughly one-third of the entire amount. Thus, like the other races, the Japanese landowners began independent farming deeply in debt. And, like the other races, their ability to get on is shown by the fact that while their acreage during a comparatively few years had increased more than 38 per cent (from 751 to 1,098), the mortgage indebtedness outstanding against 13 and aggregating $33,275 had increased only to $35,780 outstanding against 12 farms. (General Table 440.)

Yet it is an easy matter to exaggerate the advance made by the Japanese, for they are the least well-to-do of the several races of farmers found in the community and a considerable proportion have lost money since undertaking farming on their own account. Beginning with less capital, the majority of them as tenants, the Japanese farmers are the least well-to-do of the several races investigated. Forty-five of them on 34 farms had property, furniture and growing crops excluded, with gross values amounting to $230,355. Land and improvements owned represented $182,300, personal property $48,055. The total indebtedness amounted to $44,740. The net value of all property was, therefore, $185,615, an average of $4,215 per person. Besides the mortgage indebtedness on 12 farms, aggregating $35,780, 16 farmers owed banks and other parties $10,750 for personal loans, and 20 owed $3,610 for supplies advanced to them during the preceding year.

The farmers leasing 5 ranches (3 leasing 1, and single farmers the other 3) owed more than they owned. Taking 34 where partnership

interests were not involved or could be segregated, 5 had a net indebtedness outstanding against them, 1 owned nothing, 2 others had (net) property worth less than $100, 4 less than $250, 7 less than $500, 10 less than $1,000, 16 less than $2,500, while the remaining 12 were better off. Of these 12, 5 had property worth more than $10,000 and 8 were worth more than $5,000. All of these are landowners and perhaps the real estate values are somewhat exaggerated. (General Table 451.) Most of the tenant farmers, it should be added, had valuable growing crops, so that their financial showing at the end of the year would have been much better.

Down to 1907 the prices of farm products, and especially the prices of raisins, were rising and profits were good. The Japanese and other farmers were prosperous. In 1908, however, the prices of raisins fell to a point not far in excess of the actual outlay involved during the year in caring for the vineyards and harvesting and curing the crop. Nor was the value of the product much more than the rent of the vineyard where cash rent was paid, for this was based upon the high prices which had prevailed. Under these circumstances, many of the Japanese lost all they had made in the earlier years. This is especially true of those vineyardists among them who were paying cash rent for their holdings. In 1909 still further losses were sustained, so that many of these farmers are less well-off than the data above presented, with the qualifications noted, would indicate. The same is true of the Armenian farmers, whose prosperity is even more dependent upon the price of raisins.

Taking the data in General Table 436, 11 of 33 reporting complete data have less wealth than they brought to the locality, though most of them had added to the savings brought to the locality by working for wages for a year or more before beginning to farm on their own account. This table shows also that the tenant farmers have accumulated little property. However, it must be taken into consideration in that connection, in addition to other facts already noted, that those who have not purchased land have sent considerable money abroad, and that those who have been most successful have usually invested in land in an effort to make still more money. The landowners, on the other hand, have been more successful, for the (real or assumed) increased values of their holdings have generally more than offset any losses incurred because of low prices realized for crops. It must be taken into consideration also that the land-owning farmers, their vineyards usually being in process of development, have produced few raisins, while the tenant farmers have most frequently leased productive vineyards and orchards.

MONEY SENT ABROAD.

The profits the farmers of the several races have realized have been commented on in discussing the investments in lands and related subjects, and do not require further comment. The details for one year are presented in General Tables 457 and 458. The data for Japanese farmers can not be compared with those given for the other races, for they relate to another and less prosperous year, and therefore have been omitted from the tabulation. A few words may, however, be said concerning the sending of money abroad as one method of disposing of the profits made.

More money is sent broad by the Japanese farmers than by those of any other race investigated. In prosperous years much is sent, in poor years comparatively little. The year 1908 was a very disastrous one for the Japanese farmers who were leasing vineyards, so that both the number sending money abroad and the amount sent were doubtless much less than usual. Yet of 62, 23 sent sums varying from $20 to $500, the total amount being $2,470. Thirty-nine, or almost two-thirds of the total number, sent nothing. The greater part of what was sent was for the use of the wife and children and of dependent parents living in Japan. (General Table 456.) The investments of the farming class, unlike those of the laboring class, are practically all made in the United States.

In the amount of money they send abroad, the Japanese stand in contrast to the Danes, Armenians, and German-Russians. (General Table 456.) In 1907, which was a fairly prosperous year, 6 of a total of 25 Danish farmers had sent abroad only $110, all as small gifts to relatives. Six of 19 German-Russians sent $895, of which $670 was as gifts to relatives, $225 as a loan to cover the expenses involved in a friend's coming to the United States. Of 19 Armenian farmers, 10 had sent money abroad, but the total amount was only $541. Of this, $150 was as gifts to relatives, $391 for philanthropic purposes. It is said that the Armenians about Fresno last year sent $3,000, and that every year they send from $1,000 to $3,000 for philanthropic purposes, most of the money being used by poor persons to pay their taxes. The contrast thus presented, and which is usually much greater, between the Japanese farmers and the farmers of other races, it is clear, is explained by the fact that the members of the immediate families of the latter are all settled in the United States, while frequently the dependent parents and wives and children of the Japanese are in Japan and require assistance. (See General Table 462.)

THE COMPETITION FOR LAND AND ITS EFFECTS UPON VALUES AND POPULATION.

Thus within the past ten years a great many Armenians, numerous Japanese, and a considerable number of German-Russians have become farmers in Fresno County. At the same time the Scandinavian population has increased and many of them have also settled upon the land. The effect of the addition of these new elements to the farmers of Fresno County has been to increase the value of farm lands. Prices have greatly increased. What part of this increase is due to the competition of new immigrants for lands it is impossible to say, however, for there have been many influences which have tended to produce the same result. The character of agriculture has continued to change so as to bring about a better utilization of the land, transportation facilities have improved, real estate agents have been very active in advertising and adding to the demand within certain limits, ranches have come to have residence values for families moving west in search of a better climate. These are merely some of the things which, together with the influx of new immigrants, have enhanced the values of ranch lands.

The number of Danish farmers has increased. As a rule they have purchased lands not well improved and have developed good ranches. The German-Russians and Japanese have also bought largely of the

same kind of lands. The Armenians, on the other hand, have purchased a great deal of well-improved land, chiefly vineyards and orchards. At the same time they, and, of more importance, the Japanese, have rented many vineyards and orchards. These newer races, whether buying or renting, have paid high prices.

It has been said that the presence of the Armenians and Japanese has been to depreciate the values of real estate in those neighborhoods in which they settle. The element of truth in this statement is greater, however, as applied to residence property in Fresno than as applied to farm lands. In Fresno, because of the widespread feeling against the newer immigrants, and especially the Japanese and Armenians, they find it difficult to purchase desirable property and are compelled to live in colonies. If property in a new quarter of the district is sold to them it impairs very seriously the value of near-by property for the personal use of the members of other races but not necessarily its value upon the market. In the case of farm lands the immigrants have tended, as just explained, greatly to increase values. Nor, in spite of statements to the contrary, does the settlement of the Japanese or Armenians generally impair the values of farms in the immediate neighborhood of the one settled upon. Cases of such impairment are found. Yet few were found by the agents of the Commission where the values of land had diminished absolutely or where the "white population" had been forced by the presence of undesirable neighbors to move away. On the contrary, several instances like the following came to the attention of the agents of the Commission: In a certain new section a Japanese was the first to settle and begin farming. Within the next four years 2 Japanese and 4 "white" families settled in the immediate neighborhood. The first settler paid $35 per acre for the "hay land" purchased, while the later settlers paid as high as $60 per acre for similar land.

It would appear that the presence of farmers who may be regarded as undesirable neighbors has not been effective to any considerable extent in forcing the native population to leave the community and in impairing the selling values of their property. Yet, during the past twenty years, there has been a radical change in the racial composition of the farming population of the county, for many Scandinavians, Armenians, Japanese, and German-Russians have been added, while there seems in recent years to have been a very slight, if any, increase of the native and even of the older immigrant farmers. A considerable number of them have found it so profitable to lease their land that they have done so, and, in some cases, moved from the farm; a larger number have sold their farms to comparatively recent immigrants because the prices offered were so attractive that they could not afford to do otherwise. Selling their farms, they have moved elsewhere, either retiring or purchasing new farms—a large percentage of them in Fresno County. Most of the racial displacement in such communities as it has occurred has been caused in this way.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living of the different races is of importance in connection with the changes which have come about in connection with the racial composition of the farming class and the terms on

which the several races will compete for a time, at least, in the future. The standards of living of the farmers of these various races dealt with in this report are indicated in different ways—among them the work of women and children, the outlay for the necessaries of life, and the character of the housing.

All of these races, it has been shown, have succeeded in spite of backsets such as that experienced by the Japanese farmers in recent years in accumulating much property. Without exception this has been made posible by hard work on the part of all members of the family, and, with the exception of the Danes, the practice of thrift at the expense of an acceptable standard of living. It is generally said "All the immigrants have a greater tendency to save and work harder than the Americans do."

Mention has been made of field and other gainful labor of women and children, yet at the cost of some repetition it may be said again that most of the wives and older children of all of these races are so engaged and add materially to the family income. The Danish women do much work in family vegetable gardens and in the dairy, but do not work a great deal in the field. The children begin work early, but their schooling is usually not sacrificed in order that they may add to the family income. Armenian women and youths constitute a large percentage of the employees of the raisin packers. But such persons come from the nonfarming families chiefly. The farmers' wives and children usually find sufficient employment on the home farm to occupy them, and few seek employment elsewhere. The same might be said of those Japanese farmers' wives who are in the United States. Unless cooking for numerous men, they work regularly with their husbands in the gardens and fields, and rarely find time they can not profitably use in this way. But the German-Russians really stand out in contrast to all other races in the work they do in the fields of the home farm or elsewhere for wages. They work on neighboring farms, in packing houses, or wherever employment is to be had. Moreover, the gainful employment of the German-Russian children is frequently at the expense of their schooling, for they ordinarily cease attending school while still young in order to earn money and add to the family income and property.

Unfortunately figures showing the outlay upon food and clothing would not be good evidence concerning the standard of living under the conditions which obtain here, for many of these farmers produce a large share of what they consume, and the part so provided differs considerably from race to race and can not be recorded statistically. All but one of the Danes keep milch cows and poultry and produce their own milk, butter, and eggs. Moreover, a large percentage of them keep pigs and produce a part of the meat they use, and raise vegetables and fruit for home consumption. The same is only slightly, if at all, less true of the Armenians and German-Russians. The Japanese, on the other hand, produce less and buy more of their foodstuffs. Yet a considerable number of them keep cows, poultry, and pigs, and grow a variety of vegetables and fruit. Clearly, therefore, the outlays for food can not be used as a test of the standard of living of any of these races. (General Table 459.) However, it may be said that the average monthly expenditure per person among the Japanese (for food and drink), as reported, was $9.41. Assuming

the correctness of the expenditures reported, and making allowance for that part of their consumption produced by themselves and not purchased, it can not be said that the expenditure is very small.

While commenting on the cost of food, it is convenient to say briefly something concerning the nature of the food used and the sources from which it is purchased, though this is indicative of the degree of Americanization rather than the standard of living.

The Japanese purchase American clothes almost exclusively, but their foods are largely of foreign origin, in so far as they are not grown upon their own farms. Nine groups of Japanese farmers, embracing 36 persons, reported that from 50 to 70 per cent of their foods and drinks were imported from Japan. The average was 59 per cent, or just short of three-fifths of the total. Moreover, the Japanese farmers reported that whether of foreign or of American origin, most of their purchases of goods for personal use—food, clothing, etc.—were made at Japanese stores. Of 30, one, with the white landowner's guarantee, purchased chiefly at "white stores," but the other 29 purchased from 50 to approximately 100 per cent of all such goods at the Japanese stores in Fresno, Fowler, and other places.* Preference may be exercised in these matters, for Japanese supply stores are found in all communities in which there is any considerable number of Japanese. The explanation of the very general patronage of Japanese stores is found chiefly, of course, in the fact that Japanese goods enter largely into their consumption and that these are usually not carried in stock elsewhere, but to a less extent perhaps by the facts that the language difficulty is avoided, credit more freely obtained, and race sympathies satisfied, by purchasing at the Japanese store. On the other hand, fertilizers, machinery, and other equipment and food for live stock are usually purchased by the Japanese at "white stores."

In their food preparations the Armenians differ less but still radically from the Americans. Comparatively few are prepared in the American way; yet they use American goods to as great an extent as other races and their trade is largely with storekeepers of their own race, the stores kept by the members of this race, though smaller, comparing favorably with those conducted by natives.

The German-Russians "live cheap," but otherwise not very differently from American families. They also trade largely with other races, for such trading places as are conducted by German-Russians are small shops.

Finally, the Danes, the newest recruits excepted, in these matters present no contrast to other well-assimilated immigrant races and natives.

The housing of the several races is the best available index of their standards of living. The Danish farmers are comparatively well housed. Their housing is as good as that of the natives and is much superior to that of the Armenians, German-Russians, Italians, and the Japanese and other Asiatic immigrants. Though few of their houses are more than cottages, they are usually adequate to shelter the family, which is frequently large, quite comfortably. The fre-

*Three reported 50 per cent, eight 60, one 65, three 67, three 70, three 75, five 80, three 90, one "practically all," as purchased at Japanese stores.

quent exceptions are chiefly among tenant farmers, and are no more numerous than those found among the natives. The adequacy of the houses and the plane of living are shown by the fact that they usually have a separate living room and occasionally a parlor, and in the majority of cases a dining room separate from the kitchen. Moreover, the houses are usually fairly modern, in good repair, and well kept. The women are good housekeepers, though they do give much attention to things outside of the house. Furthermore, the houses are usually carpeted and neatly and well furnished. No fewer than 10 of 25 visited had pianos, illustrating the prosperity of these farmers.

The Armenians and German-Russians are much less comfortably housed than the Danes. They have not been in the United States so long and have not accumulated as much property. Indeed, as has been shown, most of them are economizing and paying off debts on their farms. Those who have been here longer seem to give more heed to such matters as housing. Nevertheless it must be said that in both cases making money is regarded as of primary, living well as of secondary, importance. The Armenians have a saying that "no house can produce a farm, but a good farm can produce a house." Most of the Armenian farmers are living in the houses already built on the farms at the time of purchase, and in making purchases the money making and not the living possibilities have been taken into consideration. It has not mattered greatly if the house was too small to shelter all comfortably, hence sometimes it is entirely too small and is very much crowded when the weather is such that they can not live largely out of doors. Perhaps half have separate living rooms and separate dining rooms. The others use the kitchen for dining and any room as a living room. Nor do the Armenians, as a rule, spend the time and money required to keep their houses painted and in good repair. The rooms are less well furnished than those of the more prosperous and less economical Danes. The housekeeping is on the whole very good, in spite of the fact that women's duties are numerous and their tasks frequently hard.

The German-Russians have had poorer opportunities than the Armenians and have given no more attention to the matter of housing. Such houses as they have built for themselves are nearly all small and cheaply constructed. The majority of the farmhouses are entirely inadequate for the large number of children and other members of the families. In General Table 436 numerous cases of overcrowding are shown. The German-Russian's house is generally easily located by its lack of paint and the fact that the shed "lean-to" or addition at the rear serves as both kitchen and dining room. Though usually clean, it is the exception to find a carpeted, well-furnished house. The floors, as a rule, are bare and with only the necessities in the way of furniture. More might well be done by the women to furnish the house and to make it attractive were it not for the gainful work they are expected and sometimes forced by their husbands to do in the fields.

Speaking in general, the Japanese are the least well housed of all the immigrant farmers—if the Chinese are excepted. To present the situation correctly, however, a distinction should be made between the Japanese who owns his farm and the one who leases. The

former, like the Armenian and the German-Russian, occupies the house found on the land as it stood when purchased. If he rents, he takes a bunk house or a laborer's house, or occupies the new box-like cottage or shack usually constructed by landlords for tenants of his race. Inasmuch as most of the Japanese farmers are tenants, they are much less well housed than the members of any white race.

Among the Japanese also—the Chinese being excepted—the least thought is given to shelter. The house is unpainted and it, as well as other buildings, is usually permitted to fall into semiruin. The aggregate furnishings of many of the houses did not, when new, cost more than $100. Bare floors and bare walls are the rule. The housekeeping is not good. The Japanese agent of the Commission classed it as bad in 21 of 34 cases, very bad in 3, and as fair in only 10. This situation is partly explained by the absence of many of the wives. It is noteworthy that in all but 1 case of the 10 described as fair, the wife was living in the group. Yet this was true in 7 of the 21 cases where it was described as "bad," and in 1 of the 3 cases where it was described as "very bad." In addition to the absence of the wives as an explanation of the poor housekeeping are the facts that the Japanese have generally lived in an unsettled condition and that such great stress has been placed upon money-making that housekeeping is very generally neglected for more gainful work by the wife who is permanently settled with her husband in the United States.

Though frequently inadequate, the Japanese houses are no more so than those of some of the European immigrants, for the greater part of the year. During the harvest season, however, their capacity is frequently greatly taxed, for laborers must be provided for.[a]

LITERACY AND THE USE OF ENGLISH.

Practically all the immigrant members of these farmers' families, whether educated in the United States or abroad it would seem, are literate. (General Table 470.) No illiterates were found among the 59 immigrant Danes, 71 immigrant Armenians, and 84 immigrant Japanese.[b] Among the 53 German-Russians only 1 (a woman) could not read and only 2 (both women) could not write. (General Table 470.) Frequently, however, this literacy does not extend to the use of English—a fact roughly indicated by the number who do not speak that language. The degree of assimilation or Americanization is indicated in the same way. The majority of the Danish farmers and their wives are able to speak English well enough to carry on a conversation in English and do not require the assistance of an interpreter. Of 33 men all but one who was of age when he came, but one who had been in the United States for more than ten years, could meet this test. The exceptions among the women—always coming into contact with the members of other races to a less extent than the men—are more numerous. Of 28, five who had migrated to the

[a] For detailed data with reference to the housing of the Japanese see General Table 436.

[b] The literacy of all of the 17 Japanese women is unusual for usually a rather large percentage are illiterate because of the neglect of them in the educational system of their native land.

United States when 14 years of age or over, could not meet this test. Four of them had been in this country for more than five years, and two of them for more than ten years.

The command of English among the Armenians is less general. Of 75, 32 could not carry on a conversation in English. Almost half of those who had migrated to this country when 14 years of age or over, and about one-third of these who migrated before reaching that age, did not have this ability. The failures are naturally more numerous among the women than among the men. The larger percentage of persons among the Armenians than among the Danes who can not speak English is explained largely, though not entirely, by the larger proportion of new immigrants among them. Of the 32 who were unable to speak English, 24 had been here less than five years. Yet the number (6 of 34) who had been here for ten years or more and could not carry on a conversation in English is indicated by the fact that the Armenians have not been rapidly Americanized. They have not cared so much as have certain other races to surrender their native language and ways and at the same time they have not been favorably received by the other white races.

The number of German-Russians who can not meet this test in the use of English is also comparatively large. Though all had been in the United States for five years or more, 15 of 57, were deficient in this respect. Four had come to this country when under 14 years of age, eleven when 14 years of age or over. Eleven of the 15 who were deficient in the use of English were women, the total number of women being 27. The comparatively slow progress made by the German-Russians—and especially the women—is explained partly by their low mentality, partly by their almost complete absorption in affairs leading to immediate economic gain.

Perhaps the Japanese are the least proficient in the use of English, for they have come to the United States more recently and have had less association with others than have the members of any immigrant white race. Unfortunately, however, the data were collected from them by Japanese agents, and the language test applied differed for that reason. The data for their use of English are not comparable with the information regarding the other races. Of 67 men, all could speak some English, while of 17 women 10 knew no English at all. (General Tables 467 to 469.)

Closely connected with these matters is that of newspapers taken. (General Table 460.) At the same time, they indicate the strength of race feeling, the degree of Americanization in sentiment, and the ideas got from such reading as is done. Furthermore, they are in a way indicative of the standard of living.

Of 34 Japanese farmers or groups of farmers, 8 took no newspapers at all. The other 26, with their partners, subscribed regularly for from 1 to 8. These were newspapers printed in Japanese, some of them published in Japan and others in the United States. Not 1 of the 34 farmers or groups of farmers subscribed for a paper printed in English. Whatever they learned from their reading was from the Japanese point of view.

In strong contrast to the Japanese are the better established Danish farmers. Of 25, all subscribed for at least 1 newspaper. Moreover, all but 2 subscribed for at least 1 newspaper printed in Eng-

lish, and 12 of the 23 subscribed for two or more. On the other hand, 7 had no newspaper printed in the Danish language. The total number of subscriptions by the other 19 was 29—as against 50 printed in English.[a]

The Armenians settled on 17 farms show a somewhat different plane of living and somewhat different interests. Two of the 17 were without newspapers of any kind; the others subscribed for from 1 to 8. Six were without a newspaper printed in English; 3 (2 of them the same as those just mentioned as being without any newspaper) without a newspaper printed in their native language. The subscriptions for newspapers printed in the native language were about equal in number to those for newspapers printed in English. The Armenians publish a newspaper in Fresno, and others subscribed for are published in the Eastern States.

The German-Russians spend less perhaps than any other race upon newspapers. Of 17 families, 2 had none, 8 had 1, 5 had 2, and 2 had 3. All but 1 of those who subscribed for any paper subscribed for 1 in his native language, while only 7 subscribed for newspapers printed in English. No German-Russian newspaper is published at Fresno; those subscribed for are published in Nebraska and other eastern States having many German-Russian settlers.

The other points requiring consideration are best discussed from a wider point of view, for what is said is more or less applicable to all, whether farmers, business men, or laborers. Discussion of them is, therefore, deferred until "Immigrants in business" have been briefly discussed.

[a] The Danish papers taken are published in many places, each settler generally taking one paper published in the Danish community in which he formerly lived. No doubt the fact that the news is old when read in these papers coming from distant places explains in part the fact that almost all of the Danish farmers take a local paper printed in English.

Chapter VI.

IMMIGRANTS IN BUSINESS IN FRESNO.

Fresno is the principal commercial and industrial center of Fresno County. It has a population of approximately 30,000 persons, between 35 and 50 per cent of whom are immigrants. Each race with a "settled" population in the county finds a place in the cosmopolitan group. Moreover, while most of the races are represented more largely among the laboring classes employed in packing houses, roundhouses, and elsewhere, they are also more or less well represented in the various branches of business enterprise carried on in the community. In order that the economic interests and activities of the immigrant races should be adequately presented, it is necessary to discuss briefly "Immigrants in business." What is said must be of a general nature, for the numbers of persons of each race concerned are too small and the kinds of business too diverse to admit of a statistical presentation.

The Germans and Danes, though the former are comparatively few and the latter are primarily agricultural in their interests, occupy a place of some importance in business enterprise. They are almost all thoroughly Americanized and, like the natives, engage in the various branches of trade. For the most part they are merely a section of the "American" population, following the same business methods and having similar classes of patrons. They are found as contractors and builders and as master blacksmiths, as well as in business in the narrower sense of the term.

Most of the newer immigrant races also have representatives engaged in trade.

The Dalmatians have a few small stores, but engage chiefly in conducting saloons and restaurants. In Fresno they occupy the place held in many other places by the Greeks. Most of those who are gainfully employed and are not engaged in business on their own account work for wages in restaurants and elsewhere.

The Armenian business men are far more numerous. The members of this race quickly establish themselves either as farmers or as business men, and while their farming interests have been much the larger, their business interests are extensive. Though they have not entered the packing and wine-making industries to any great extent, they have obtained control of the melon business of Fresno and adjoining counties, and now thoroughly dominate it. In Fresno they conduct numerous stores for the sale of clothing, new and second-hand furniture, groceries, etc. A small establishment is soon developed into a remunerative business. Yet most of their stores, while comparing favorably with those of natives in other respects, are small. They are patronized by all races, but not so extensively by some as they would be were it not that their business methods are severely criticised. They are very generally accused of "sharp"

bargaining. It should be said, also, that they are patronized more largely by the members of their own than by those of any other race. This is explained chiefly by the fact that many of these people can speak only their native tongue, and find it easier to deal at places where that language is spoken. At any rate, the better Americanized Armenians trade extensively at stores conducted by other races, in spite of the fact that less encouragement is given to their trade than to that of any other race, the Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians excepted. The Armenians are most conspicuous in the tailor's trade. Indeed, the largest and best shops are conducted by them. These are patronized by those of all races who spend most liberally for clothing. The Armenians do not carry on saloons and closely related businesses, though they operate a small distillery in the city of Fresno.

The Portuguese, German-Russians, and Italians have their places of business, but they are of little importance. They are all small and, in the case of the German-Russians and Italians, are patronized chiefly by the members of their own races. The Italian lodging houses, saloons, billiard parlors, and small stores are located in the "Italian quarter" and serve the commoner needs of the poorer members of the race and those who have migrated most recently to the United States. The very few German-Russian places of business serve the members of that race in a somewhat similar way. In other words, these races provide partially for their own needs. They have not invaded the field occupied by other races to any appreciable extent.

The same is almost equally true of the Chinese, but much less so of the Japanese. These races not only live in "colonies," but provide for most of their own needs.

The Chinese conduct stores of different kinds (selling Chinese and American goods), restaurants, etc. The patronage is chiefly by Chinamen, though the immigrant classes living in the neighborhood deal with them to a very limited extent. Here, as elsewhere, they have engaged in the hand-laundry trade. The most conspicuous branch of business, however, is that of running gambling houses. These have been patronized chiefly by Japanese laborers.

The number of Japanese establishments is considerably greater because the Japanese population is several times as large as the Chinese, and most of their dealings are with members of their own race. The Japanese have, moreover, to a limited extent, "invaded" other fields of enterprise and have opened places of business outside of their "quarter" in order to secure "white trade." Inasmuch as more than the usual interest attaches to the activities of the Japanese, their different lines of business may be noted in some detail.

The fact that the Japanese have been compelled to stand apart from all other races has led them to make provision for meeting most of their own needs. A lodging house was opened as early as 1893. Shortly afterwards a bamboo furniture store and a barber shop were started. Next a restaurant serving American meals (to white patrons) was established. A general laundry was started at about the same time. Shortly after this a general store for supplying Japanese goods was established. From these beginnings, with an increasing settled Japanese population and with a tendency to encroach upon

the trade of other races, the number of places of business has increased to the point shown in the following table:

TABLE 12.—*Japanese business establishments in Fresno, July, 1909.*[a]

Kind of business.	Number of establishments.	Kind of business.	Number of establishments.
Banks	[b]2	Barber shops	12
Provision stores	[b]4	Bath houses	[b]4
Fish dealers	[b]4	Laundries	5
Drug stores	2	Shoemakers	2
Bicycle stores	2	Moving-picture shows	2
Watch and jewelry stores	6	Pool rooms	10
Restaurants serving American meals	5	Miscellaneous	20
Restaurants serving Japanese meals	[b]15	Total [c]	107
Lodging houses	[b]12		

[a] The places of business in the other towns of Fresno County are of little importance, save at Fowler, where a large department store conducted by Japanese does a large business, much of it with white persons.
[b] Patronized by Japanese only.
[c] Not including two physicians and one dentist.

In this table those branches of business in which the patronage is almost exclusively Japanese are indicated; the banks, provision stores, fish markets, restaurants serving Japanese meals, lodging houses, and bath houses have few or no white patrons. Some of the other establishments have comparatively few white patrons, while still others are conducted chiefly or exclusively for that class of trade. The more important branches of business may be considered in turn, beginning with those providing for the wants of Japanese and later considering those which have much white patronage.

In Fresno, as in other places where many Japanese are found, among the most important branches of business is that of conducting pool rooms and billard halls. Most of the Japanese are single men or men whose wives are in Japan. They live for the most part in bunk houses in the country or in lodging houses in the city. The pool rooms furnish them with the most general form of recreation and amusement and a meeting place. Several of the 10 halls in operation in Fresno are large. One of the largest, which pays a rent of $1,380 per year, did a business in 1908–9 amounting to $7,200 and realized a profit of $1,280. While the vast majority of their patrons are Japanese, most of them have other patrons as well. Indeed, only 20 per cent of the patrons of one hall were Japanese. The others were in the main immigrants from southern Europe and Mexico. Several of these establishments have baths in connection, but these are patronized by Japanese alone.

The two banks are small, each having a paid-up capital of $25,000. Yet they play an important part in the growth of Japanese business. The only other significant facts about them are that they pay from 4 to 6 per cent on time deposits and charge from 10 to 15 per cent on current loans. These indicate the strong demand for credit, the speculative character of Japanese business, and the risk involved in making loans under such circumstances.

The provision stores, with one exception, are small, employing capitals varying from $3,500 to $5,000, and doing a business of from $1,000 to $2,000 per month. From 60 to 70 per cent of the goods

in the stocks carried are of Japanese origin and from 90 to 100 per cent of their customers are Japanese. The few non-Japanese customers are chiefly Mexicans and Italians who live nearby.

The lodging houses, all of them small, furnish both lodging and meals. The rooms furnished with beds rent for 15 and 25 cents per day; the price for sleeping on the floor, as most do in the busy season, when these places are very badly crowded, is 5 cents per night. Meals cost 15 cents each. These low prices and the service with all of its shortcomings compare favorably with the lodging and boarding houses conducted by and for some of the other immigrant races, e. g., the Italians. They are all patronized by Japanese exclusively. The amount of capital invested is from $300 to $1,500, the profits from $600 to $800 a year, if one large company's numerous branches of business, among them that of conducting a hotel, are not considered.

Some of the numerous restaurants serve Japanese meals and drinks and are patronized by Japanese only; others serve American meals and, in some cases, are patronized by white persons only. The restaurants are all small and "cheap," the prices of the two kinds of meals being about the same. Considering only those which serve American meals, the prices are 15 or 20 cents and up. These prices are somewhat lower than those which obtain in most white restaurants. Perhaps it is fair to say that the price of a meal is usually about 5 cents less than in "cheap" restaurants conducted by white men and giving equally good food. Yet of two "white restaurants" competing with one of these Japanese restaurants one charges 15, the other 10 cents per meal. Though these restaurants are small, those located in the "business district" are well patronized by white laborers, clerks, and—though less than formerly—by farmers lunching in town. Of two of these restaurants one employed a capital of $2,500, employed five persons and made a profit of $1,200 in 1908–9. The other employed a capital of $1,200, employed three persons, and made a profit of $1,920.

The barber shops are all small, the twelve having only fourteen chairs all told. The fixtures were worth from $75 to perhaps $300 or $400. Practically all, if not all, have some white patrons, these constituting from 10 to 80 per cent of the patrons of four shops investigated. These whites are for the most part immigrant laborers who have not been in the United States for more than a few years. The profits are small, those of the four shops investigated varying from $360 to $720 for the year 1908–9. The matter of most interest in this trade is the relation which has existed between the Japanese barbers, who have organized among themselves, and the white barbers' union. The first shop was started in 1895. There were some six shops in 1900, and this number had increased to ten in 1904. Prior to 1907 the Japanese barbers charged 15 cents for hair cutting and 10 cents for shaving, while the white union shops were charging 35 cents and 15 cents. With these differences in prices and the increasing number of Japanese shops, the business of some of the "white shops" was being injured. In 1907 the barbers' union took the matter up with the Japanese barbers, with the result that they adopted the union scale for their white customers, but adopted a scale of 25 cents and 15 cents for the less well-to-do or more economical Japanese patrons. Some six months later, however, several nonunion white shops were

established which underbid both the Japanese and union white shops by charging white patrons the same as was charged by Japanese barbers to their Japanese patrons. The Japanese barbers then adopted uniform prices for all races, 25 cents for hair cutting and 15 cents for shaving, with, it is said, the consent of the barbers' union. In June, 1908, the union requested the Japanese barbers to close their shops on Sunday—the union rule. The request was complied with, and the rule was observed for a year, when the Japanese barbers secured consent from the union to open for a half day on Sunday. Sunday closing was working a distinct hardship for few of the farm hands (and most of the Japanese were farm hands) came into Fresno except on Sunday. The details of the relations between these barbers are presented at this length because of their significance.

Of equal importance from the point of view of the effect on "white" establishments, are the Japanese laundries. The first of these was established some twelve years ago; the other five of the six now in existence have been established in recent years. The establishments are all small hand laundries, none employing more than four men. The business of one during the year 1908–9 amounted to $1,800, of a second to $1,920, of a third to $3,600. Their profits for the year were $720, $540, and $840, respectively. Of their patrons, 80, 15, and 90 per cent were other than Japanese. Until recently they have done but little "starched work," this being taken to white laundries, which allowed the Japanese a commission of 20 per cent for serving as collectors. The price or list prices charged by the Japanese laundries have not been much less than those charged by others, unless it was on "soft washing in bulk," where discounts were allowed for such as was furnished in quantity—to an extent which made the actual charge about 10 per cent less than that which prevailed elsewhere. In recent months the anti-Japanese sentiment has been very strong, and their laundries have been boycotted because of this underbidding. At the same time the relations between them and white laundries and the commission system, which had obtained, have been discontinued.

The other lines of business are all of less importance than those mentioned. The establishments, the amount of capital employed, and the amount of business done are small and the patronage by white people is of little consequence. A large percentage of these establishments are conducted as partnerships. As a result of this and the further fact that most of them are small, few clerks and attendants are employed. Such as are employed are all Japanese. They almost invariably receive their board and lodging, and 9 in 10 are paid either $30 or $35 per month.

A more complete idea of the nature of the business carried on by Japanese can be gained by considering briefly some of the facts relating to the men conducting 21 of the establishments investigated, this being almost one-third of the entire number.[a]

Most of these men had been laborers in Hawaii or farmers in Japan and most of the others had not been engaged in any important busi-

[a] Frequently two or more of the businesses noted in the table given above are carried on in the one establishment.

ness in their native land. Of two keepers of general stores, one had been a farmer, the other a cook. Of four barbers, two had been plantation laborers in Hawaii, the other two farmers in Japan. Of five restaurant proprietors, one had been a farmer, a second a fish dealer, a third a rice dealer, a fourth a carpenter, the fifth an apprentice in a small shop. Two of three lodging-house keepers had been farmers, the other an oil dealer. Of three laundry proprietors, one had been a commission merchant, another a farmer, and the third a plantation laborer in the Hawaiian Islands. These are typical of the group. They have belonged to about the same classes the laborers have been drawn from.

Though not one brought to this country at the time of coming more than $150, though sixteen brought not to exceed $50, several of them by forming partnerships began business within a year of the time of their arrival and all did so within three years. Of seven who found city employment upon arrival, one worked for wages two months, another four months, another six months, another one year, one two years, and two three years, and then undertook business on their own accounts. Of fourteen who found employment elsewhere, only one worked for more than one year before setting up in business.

Most of these men own a comparatively small amount of property. Eleven own property not in excess of $1,000; six others in excess of $1,000 but not in excess of $5,000; the remaining four in excess of $10,000.[a]

The size of personal incomes indicates the degree of prosperity enjoyed during the year 1908–9, and the amount of money saved (including small sums sent to Japan) indicates the standard of living. These data are presented in the statement following.

Total income from all sources during the year 1908–9.[b]	Savings or surplus over personal expenditures in United States.	Part of same sent abroad.
$1,080	$400	None.
2,000	1,000	$400
360	200	75
720	150	150
360	None.	None.
720	200	200
600	150	150
[c]960	820	70
[c]1,200	None.	None.
[c]600	200	None.
[c]960	760	None.
[c]720	400	None.
720	None.	None.
600	40	40
720	200	None.
840	250	None.
750	150	150
840	250	None.
720	400	None.
840	200	None.

[a] Though most of the men are poor, the indebtedness outstanding against their business is small as compared to the capital employed. About two-fifths of the 21 establishments investigated were using borrowed capital, but in almost every case it was a small percentage of the total.

[b] Not including one with a much larger income and whose identity would be apparent.

[c] Restaurant keepers whose cost of living was estimated and allowed for.

Chapter VII.

IMMIGRANTS, THEIR RELATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL LIFE.

In this final chapter it remains to discuss the institutional life of the various immigrant races, their attitude toward American institutions and ideals, the extent to which they have become assimilated, the relations which exist between the several races, and other matters of sociological interest and significance. The discussion will be somewhat more inclusive of races than that which has preceded, and will be based for the greater part upon observation and testimony rather than upon statistical data.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

First of all the various races of numerical importance may be looked at with reference to citizenship and the places they occupy in the civic organization and life of the community.

The Japanese occupy a conspicuous place in the population of the county, but because they may not become naturalized find no place in its political life. Moreover, though most of the Japanese who have purchased property or leased farms indicate by that fact that they expect to remain in this country indefinitely if not permanently, a large percentage of these and the vast majority of the other classes of Japanese plan to return to their native land in the near future. Taking the most stable class among them, viz, farmers, of 59, 6 indicated their intention to remain permanently in the United States, 26 to return to their native land sooner or later, while 27 were in doubt what they would eventually do. Under these circumstances—though the fact that most of the Japanese do not settle here permanently may be due in part to their anomalous position—it is doubtful whether the majority would become citizens if they might become naturalized.

Though the German-Russians and Armenians have settled permanently in the United States, they have taken comparatively little part in the political life of Fresno County. The majority of the farmers of both of these races, it is true, have taken out their second papers. The same is true of the business men, but not of the laboring classes. The majority of both races, including many who might qualify for citizenship under the present naturalization law, are aliens. This lack of interest is to be ascribed partly, no doubt, to the fact that in their native land neither race has ever had much voice in what may be called the formal government. That the majority are not yet naturalized is due in part, also, to the fact that they find it difficult to gain command of sufficient English and general information to meet the tests applied in naturalization. This is especially true of the German-Russians, who make such slow progress in these matters that those who have become naturalized have usually been coached

by the pastor of the church or some one else. It is said that frequently they must take the examination a second time. But more important is the fact that both the Armenians and the German-Russians are more concerned about making money than about questions of government. Moreover, it must be said, the members of the former race when voting permit race and pecuniary considerations largely to control the ballots they cast. They vote almost to a man against a candidate known to be lacking in sympathy for them. Furthermore, they frequently vote for candidates who in turn will give Armenians appointive positions. Because of the number of votes they cast, they are organized and appealed to by both sets of candidates and frequently vote to further their personal interests rather than to promote the cause of good government. It should be added that their position in the community is such that they rarely serve in elective offices though a few have been elected to membership on rural school boards. The activity of the German-Russians is practically limited to voting.

Most of what has been said concerning these two races applies equally well to the Italians, a majority of whom have not become citizens. Nor have the English—but for very different reasons. Here, as elsewhere, a large percentage of the members of this race still maintain allegiance to the British Government.

The Portuguese, Danes, Swedes, and Germans, on the other hand, have nearly all become naturalized. Most of them have been in the United States for a comparatively long time, have settled here permanently, and have had the necessary time to adjust themselves to American institutions. But in addition to this, civic relationships seem to appeal more strongly to the Scandinavians and Germans than to the other races mentioned, for they usually take steps to become naturalized as soon as they are eligible. However this may be, the majority are naturalized and many of them take an active part in the local government. Several of the county officers have been Danish immigrants who had been in the United States since they were comparatively young men. As citizens the north Europeans are fully as good as the native element in the population. Their influence is wholesome.

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS.

In Fresno there are some forty churches, and in the smaller towns and in the country districts there are many more. Some of these play an important part in the lives of the immigrants.

The immigrants and their children, unless an exception must be made of the eastern Asiatics, are largely church-going people, and they usually have their own distinctive institutions. The Italians, Portuguese, Spanish, and Slavs are, for the most part, Roman Catholics and attend no separate church of their own. The Danes, Swedes, Armenians, and German-Russians, on the other hand, have their own institutions and do not come into contact very much with other races in their church attendance. Each of these races has three churches in Fresno, where the sermons are in the native tongue. Though there are exceptions, the Danes and Swedes are nearly all Lutherans. So are the German-Russians, who have retained that faith since their migration to Russia, a hundred and fifty years ago.

The Armenians, on the other hand, have numerous sects (frequently actively opposed to each other), among them those represented by the Gregorian, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches. In all cases the sermon is in the Armenian language. Though they occasionally belong to some other church, their membership is seldom welcomed. It is said that at one time, owing to the strong objection on the part of the Americans in one Fresno church to the growing membership of Armenians, these immigrants were obliged to withdraw and erect their own church. It is said, too, that though several Armenians belong to the Young Men's Christian Association, such membership is not encouraged.

The Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans have their own missions—in some other towns as well as in Fresno. The vast majority of the numerous Japanese are Buddhists. The groups of very active Christians are very much smaller and embrace a small percentage of those who are members of some religious organization.

IMMIGRANTS IN SCHOOLS.

The system of education has been less affected by immigration than have the religious affiliations. Moreover, it is chiefly through the public schools that the second generation is being Americanized and the adult foreign-born indirectly partially assimilated.

In Fresno there are 1 parochial and 13 public schools. In the county there are 118 country schools, including graded and high schools in many of the thickly settled districts. Most of these have comparatively large numbers of children (some native, others foreign-born) of immigrant parents enrolled. The table following shows the number of each race attending each of the 13 public schools in Fresno in 1908.

TABLE 13.—*Number of children attending each of the thirteen public schools of Fresno in 1908, by general nativity and race of father.*

General nativity and race of father.	Number of children attending each specified school.													Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
Native-born of native father:														
White	377	66	270	82	459	56	230	9	31	278	278	337	7	2,480
Negro	3	53	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6	4	76
Foreign-born:														
Armenian	21	1	141	10	20	3	3	17	83	.....	3	28	2	332
Chinese	3	22	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	2	4	54
English	24	7	6	5	17	2	11	.....	1	10	6	13	.....	102
French	2	4	7	1	6	.....	1	.....	7	3	3	15	6	53
German	24	6	24	1	39	1	9	2	32	12	14	27	1	192
German-Russian	12	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	312	.....	.....	6	4	472
Irish	15	8	4	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	1	1	9	.....	48
Italian	.....	112	2	.....	9	.....	2	.....	11	7	.....	4	59	206
Japanese	2	3	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	14	.....	1	1	2	23
Mexican	.....	17	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	3	2	.....	1	4	34
Portuguese	.....	12	6	.....	5	.....	9	8	4	1	13	3	.....	62
Scandinavian	10	8	13	6	25	1	5	.....	1	11	11	23	3	118
Scotch	18	.....	1	3	5	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	37
Spanish	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	23
Miscellaneous[a]	9	9	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	18	2	.....	5	.....	53
Total foreign-born	140	220	228	26	146	10	46	150	513	51	51	146	87	1,814
Grand total	519	339	499	109	608	66	276	159	547	329	332	489	98	4,370

[a] Under "Miscellaneous" are several Slavonians, Greeks, Turks, and Hollanders.

Thus, 1,814 of these pupils are of foreign-born as against 2,480 of native parentage (not including the 76 negroes). The former element predominated in a few (e. g., the Kirk), but numerous diverse elements are brought together in the majority of these schools. The relationship among the children of different races in the schools is free and cordial in the lower grades while on the school premises. This relationship, however, changes somewhat as one goes higher in the educational system, and especially off the school grounds. This applies with more force where the number of children of foreign parentage is comparatively large.

The following table shows the number of pupils enrolled in each grade by nativity:

TABLE 14.—*Number of children enrolled in each specified grade in public schools of Fresno in 1908, by general nativity and race of father.*

General nativity and race of father.	Number of children in each specified grade.											
	Kindergarten.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Native-born of native father:													
White	7	205	238	301	288	241	256	245	162	153	134	80	40
Negro	4	9	12	13	15	9	4	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Foreign-born:													
Armenian	2	121	51	43	25	20	20	20	9	7	7	6	1
Chinese	4	14	9	11	6	4	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
English	.....	9	2	7	12	14	17	7	9	7	5	6	3
French	5	8	3	6	5	4	5	13	2	1	1	.....	.....
German	1	14	17	16	29	40	18	17	14	9	9	3	3
German-Russian	4	191	111	52	53	17	17	2	4	1	.....	2	.....
Italian	50	47	41	31	22	9	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish	.....	6	.....	5	5	3	5	6	3	5	7	1	2
Japanese	2	8	5	3	5	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	4	16	6	2	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	.....	19	5	9	10	7	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian	2	10	6	15	17	21	10	15	9	5	3	.....	2
Scotch	.....	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	12	5	.....	.....
Spanish	4	4	5	3	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous a	.....	5	6	9	5	2	11	1	4	3	.....	5	1

a Under "Miscellaneous" are several Slavonians, Greeks, Turks, and Hollanders.

This table shows the point at which the children of the different races had arrived in their schooling at the time the census was made. The fact that the number of children of some races (e. g. the German-Russians) diminish more rapidly than the number of children of some other races (e. g. the American) as we proceed from the lower to the higher grades does not necessarily indicate that the former, on the average, leave off attending school earlier than the latter, for the age distribution of the children of the different races is by no means uniform. As a general rule the more recent the migration the larger the percentage of young parents and of young children. Quite independently of the movements shown by the table, it is true that the Mexicans, Italians, Portuguese, and German-Russians are apt to leave school early in order to begin work or because of deficiencies due to irregular attendance. This is less true of the Armenians. All of these races take much less interest in school matters than the north Europeans and natives. Moreover, they are less well-to-do and less able to sacrifice in order that their children may have a good education.

One detail in connection with the schooling of the children of immigrant families is significant, viz, that the German-Russians and the Armenians maintain "supplementary schools" in Fresno in order that their children may be taught the native language and history. The Armenians have supported such a school for several years, and the German-Russians established one when the number of immigrants of that race was still small. The children go to these schools after the public institutions close for the day. Their maintenance attests at once the desire of these immigrants to transmit their own language, history, and ideals to their children, and a lack of sympathy with what is obtained from the public schools. The Japanese have no supplementary school at Fresno—probably because the number of children is too small to warrant its maintenance.

THE OBSERVANCE OF LAW.

The value of a strict observance of law is not questioned. The number of arrests in Fresno County during the year ending at the time of the Commission's investigation, for various infractions of the law, was 2,241. The vast majority of those arrested were Americans belonging to a semivagrant class who drift into California, especially in the autumn months. The next largest number of arrests was of Mexicans, though they are a comparatively small percentage of the population; drunkenness and the classes of petty infractions of the law accompanying intemperance constituted the chief causes.

The Chinese and Japanese have given the officers of the law not a little trouble in recent years. The former conduct numerous gambling houses and opium dens and sell lottery tickets, and most of the arrests have been made for such offences at such times as a reform was attempted. If the nonobservance of health and sanitary regulations is overlooked, as it usually is, the Chinese are quite acceptable in other respects. The Japanese have given much trouble in Fresno by conducting houses of prostitution. Numerous arrests have been made in this connection. The delinquency, of course, is limited to a comparatively small number, though some of the business men condone the system for business reasons. It must be added, also, that the initiative in trying to enforce the law in this matter has usually been taken by the Japanese Association. In other matters the Japanese are generally law-abiding.[a]

[a] For more than a year prior to the Commission's investigation the Japanese Association and the pastors of Japanese missions (three in number) had made an effort to close Chinese gambling houses and Japanese houses of prostitution, of which there were many. It was believed that the welfare of the Japanese immigrants was seriously affected by these institutions, for they were well patronized. Failure to secure the closing of the gambling houses was changed to victory by the cooperation of the American newspapers and the pastors of the many churches in creating an effective public opinion concerning the matter. When these places were finally effectively closed, the authorities, with the approval of the Japanese Association, closed the Japanese houses of prostitution. With a change of administration in 1909 both sets of institutions opened again. A petition to close them, signed by about half of the Japanese business men, was presented to the mayor. Some refused to sign the petition because it might injure their business, others because it was said the Japanese places were no worse than those conducted by other

The Italians here, as elsewhere, have been charged with a comparatively large number of crimes against persons. It is stated also that they will seldom testify against their countrymen in court.

A few Armenians have been convicted of serious crimes, such as murder and arson, which have generally grown out of property considerations. It is to be noted, furthermore, that they are far more conspicuous in the civil than in the criminal courts, the disputes bringing them there being with reference to water rights and similar things. Aside from suits at law, they find little place upon the calendar of the courts if the large number of them in the community is taken into consideration.

The German-Russians are quite free from serious crimes, but are rather frequently arrested for drunkenness, fighting, and wife beating, misdemeanors which frequently accompany each other. Moreover, the German-Russians, being a backward rustic folk, are very lax in complying with sanitary and health regulations. Other immigrants are only less so. Epidemics of disease are common in the "foreign sections" of Fresno, especially among the German-Russians, who are the worst offenders in failing to observe quarantine regulations. The most prevalent disease at present, and one which is said to be spreading with alarming rapidity, is trachoma. This disease is found chiefly among the Japanese, German-Russians, and Armenians, the newest races "settled" in the community.

MORAL CONDITIONS.

Closely related to the observance of law is the question of morality.

The Danes, Swedes, Germans, and other north Europeans are almost all so thoroughly Americanized that they lose themselves in the general population. In general honesty, temperance, and related matters they share the high standards and the shortcomings of the native population. These as well as other matters are best disposed of by saying that the vast majority of the members of this group of races are "Americans."

Not so with most of the other immigrant races of numerical importance in Fresno. The Americans are unusually temperate, have a pure family life, and their women are chaste. Perhaps in most respects their moral standard is higher than that of the communities in which they live. Much is said, however, concerning their shrewd and even "sharp" business practices. Part of the criticism of the Armenians is no doubt due to the jealousy of an unusually successful class settling in the community in increasing numbers, but a part of it is merited. In business relations the Armenians are in disfavor with other white men.

The German-Russians stand upon a lower moral plane. Their honesty commends them to others. Though frequently intemperate, they

races. Finally the Japanese places were closed when warrants were sworn out by the Japanese reform element. The Chinese gambling houses were still open at the last account, but were being run very quietly. From knowledge of the details of the movement it would appear that the authorities have generally acted in these matters on the assumption that the nonobservance of law by Asiatics was of little importance so long as the interests of others were not adversely affected. This made it necessary for the Japanese reform element to take the initiative in enforcing the law.

are not drunken. Their chief moral deficiency is found in the relations between the sexes and in their attitude with reference to the family. Misalliances are not greatly condemned by the public opinion of their group. A wife may leave her husband to live with another man and, in the course of time, be again received by the deserted husband without incurring great social disfavor. Nor do the young women have strict ideas of chastity. Marriage is not infrequently the alternative chosen to escape arrest for seduction or a suit for the maintenance of an illegitimate child. Moreover, the women seem to be lacking in personal modesty—when judged from the point of view of American manners and customs.

The Chinese and Japanese in some respects differ very decidedly from the other races. As regards honesty, the Chinese are regarded as the most honest of all races in contractual matters. Yet as witnesses in court they have no respect for the truth or the sanctity of an oath. The Japanese, on the other hand, are severely criticized, and with justice, for not holding contracts inviolable under ordinary circumstances. That the usual statement that they will observe the terms of a contract only so long as it is to their immediate advantage and then violate them is only an exaggerated statement of a deficiency in the Japanese business code, is shown by the details presented in Chapter II of this report. The facts that this delinquency is easily accounted for on historical grounds and that it is after all only one of degree do not alter the fact that there is this difference between the Japanese and other races. Other matters relating to both races have been mentioned earlier in this chapter. Gambling is so widespread and vice has reached such proportions that they have presented a serious problem to the leading members of these races. The very few wives and children among them, their being compelled to stand apart from white races, the "camp" life most of them lead, and related conditions, bring gambling and other evils to the fore.

CHARITY.

To estimate the burden that may be imposed upon the community by the presence of immigrants, public assistance must be considered in addition to the things thus far discussed.

An agent of the Commission found that 36 of the 65 inmates of the county almshouse were foreign-born. A large percentage of these were Irish—a race of little numerical importance in the population. The burden imposed upon the public treasury in the support of orphaned and half-orphaned children is greater, for the absence of relatives makes public provision for the children of immigrants more necessary than for the children of native parents. Of the half-orphans supported at county expense, the largest number are German-Russians. It is asserted that the mother often earns enough to support her children or remarries, but continues to draw county funds. The Danish, being a large element in the population, also have a rather large number of children supported at public expense. The Armenians and other immigrant races are represented by smaller numbers. Fifty-five of 105 patients at the county hospital were foreign-born. However, the vast majority pay something toward defraying the expense involved in the treatment received.

Yet in spite of the comparatively large number of the foreign-born and their offspring found in the public institutions and assisted by payments from the public treasury, it will be found that the majority belong to a few races. Several of the immigrant races make extensive provision for caring for the needy and those who meet with accident or misfortune. This is for the greater part in connection with their fraternal organizations and brotherhoods.

The "Danish Brotherhood," with 250 members, is a benevolent society carrying insurance and providing benefits in case of sickness.* Closely connected with it is the "Dania Society" with 150 members. This latter organization is for social and educational purposes.

The Slavs have two organizations, "The Servian Society" with 80, and the "Slavonian Society" with 70 members. Both provide insurance and offer social advantages.

"The United Portuguese, State of California," and the "Portuguese Society of St. Elizabeth," the one for men, the other for women, include in their membership nearly all of the Portuguese within easy reach of Fresno. By the payment of the moderate assessments of these societies, the members become entitled to benefits in case of sickness and insurance in case of death.

The Armenians and German-Russians do not make provision of this kind in the same ways. They, and especially the Armenians, assist their countrymen, but it is done chiefly in connection with the churches and without formal organization.

The Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans have their own organizations (for various purposes), in connection with which the unfortunate of these races are cared for with little or no assistance from other sources. The Japanese have the Japanese Association and prefectural clubs or societies. Most of the business men and, it would seem, at least two-fifths of the landowning and tenant farmers have membership in the former. Few laborers have membership in this organization. Here, as elsewhere, numerous clubs, each with members from a given province in Japan, are found. In this way the Japanese are well organized for all purposes, including the care of those among them who need assistance.

ASSIMILATION AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RACES.

The data thus far presented show to some extent the degree to which the different races have been assimilated or Americanized. Something further, however, should be said concerning this subject.

Speaking of them as classes, such Englishmen, Germans, Danes, Swedes, and other north Europeans as are found in this community have been fairly well assimilated and Americanized. This is somewhat less true of the Portuguese and Dalmatians as well. Of course exceptions are found in those individuals who have not learned the English language or who have not been in the United States for more than a few years. There is little prejudice, if any, against these races, and no barrier is raised against them. This and the common heritage shared by most of them and Americans make it possible for them to effect this much to be desired result. With such exceptions as have been noted, these immigrants live and appear to be like the great middle class of Americans. No doubt the fact that

*Of 25 Danish farmers 18 were members of "The Brotherhood."

most of them do belong to this economic class—the middle class—has much to do with the favorable position they occupy in the community.

The Armenians, German-Russians, Italians, Japanese, and Chinese, on the other hand, are regarded as "foreigners." Few of them can pass for "Americans." No doubt this is due to a considerable extent to a comparatively short residence of the majority (the Chinese excepted) in the United States[a] and the fact that the majority are of an economically inferior order. Too many of them work for wages to be entirely acceptable. Differences in the coloration of skin produce strong prejudices against the Armenians and eastern Asiatics. Difference in dress counts for something in some cases, and the rather frequent inability to speak English counts against all of these races.[b] Essential race differences are also of great importance. Of great importance, also, is the fact that all, save the Italians, have come in such large numbers within such a short period of time that especial attention has been drawn to them. At the same time the very numbers have made it possible for the members of these races to hold aloof from others.

But whatever the explanation of the fact may be that these races are "foreigners," most of them live apart from all others and have little intercourse with them save that incidental to work and the transaction of business.

It should be pointed out, first of all, that each of these races has its own "quarter" in Fresno. Taken collectively they are rather sharply segregated from the other elements in the population by the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, along which warehouses, packing-houses, and freight depots are located. Most of the members of these races live "beyond the tracks"—away from that part of Fresno which constitutes the chief business section and the better residence districts. The exceptions to the above statements are few.

The German-Russian colony, extending away from "the tracks," lies at the extreme southern end of Fresno. Here with the exception of a very few of the more successful among them—families who have moved to somewhat better districts—the city German-Russians live in their small weather-beaten cottages surrounded by inclosed yards. They are attracted there by cheap land. Their presence and the fact that they differ from other races has kept others from settling in the neighborhood.

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[a] The following estimates are probably approximately correct. Of the Italians, one-fourth have been in the United States less than five years, and more than one-half less than ten years; of the Armenians, two-fifths less than five years and two-thirds less than ten years; of the German-Russians, between one-half and three-fifths less than ten years; of the Japanese, possibly one-half less than five years and few for more than ten years. Nearly all of the Chinese, on the other hand, have been in this country for twenty years or over. With the exception of the last mentioned, these races contrast rather strongly in length of residence with the north Europeans and Portuguese living in and about Fresno.

[b] With reference to the use of English by the farming classes of Danes, Armenians, German-Russians, and Japanese, see Chapter VI. The contrast between the members of these races living in Fresno (the majority of all save the Danes being laborers) is probably greater. Of 48 South Italians employed as laborers on farms, 25 could not speak English. Of 19 women, 16 could not speak our language.

To the north and somewhat to the west of the German-Russians the chief Armenian colony is found. However, a smaller group live on the other side of the railroad tracks at the extreme southern end of town where Americans are not settled. The more successful Armenians wish to buy residence property in the better parts of the city and some have done so, but the objection to them is so strong that in many places property will not be sold to them at any price. Colonizing by them is not wholly voluntary and barriers are raised against those who wish to escape from the colony life.

Proceeding still farther north until directly opposite the center of the business district, the Asiatic quarters are found, with the Basques and the Italians occupying much of the property on the street nearest the railroad tracks. Here, along one main street and on one alley, the Chinese are narrowly grouped. The buildings are of the usual Chinese type. Partially surrounding the Chinese quarters and occupying some of the buildings formerly occupied by the larger Chinese population, are the Japanese. Their district is larger than that occupied by the Chinese, but its boundaries are little less definitely marked.

The Italian quarter extends for one block along the railroad tracks, and thence west along the street forming the northern boundary of the residence district, and ends in an enlarged district in the northwestern corner of the city. Here the majority of the Italians, Mexicans, Spaniards, and some negroes are found. Between them and the Asiatics—or rather in the center of the larger district in which these races and the Asiatics are settled—is the "tenderloin."

This statement concerning the colony life of these races shows very well the place they occupy in the city of Fresno. In the rural communities there is some colonization by Asiatics, German-Russians, Italians, and possibly others. Yet it is not well defined and is of little importance.

In fraternal and other organizations lines are very distinctly drawn against the Armenians, German-Russians, Italians, Japanese, and Chinese. The church is a partial exception to this. A few of these races are also connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, but, as already stated, their membership is not encouraged. In general fraternal orders few of the members of these races find a place along with the members of other races—and the Chinese and Japanese not at all. A few of the better-established Armenians are members of the Masonic order, and, until they disbanded it, a group constituted a local chapter of the Foresters, an organization the chapters of which did not add Armenians to their racially mixed memberships. Possibly like exceptions exist in the case of the other non-Asiatic races mentioned. Such exceptions are merely indicative of the line of probable development. As a rule, these races are not acceptable in organizations having other races as members.

The Danes, Germans and other North Europeans, and Portuguese are rather freely accepted as members of American fraternal organizations. Taking Danish farmers for example, a comparatively large number are found to have membership in the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and similar fraternal orders.

Whether or not they have membership in American organizations, nearly all immigrant races are well organized into societies of their own. These answer the same needs, and, of more importance, tend

to prevent assimilation. Some of these societies have been mentioned earlier in this chapter and nothing further needs to be said concerning them.

Another matter of importance in this connection is that of amalgamation through marriages contracted between members of the different races.

As a general rule, it may be said that marriages between immigrants and Americans and between different races of immigrants are the rare exception and not the rule. In some cases the exceptions are, of course, more numerous than in others.

Most of the Danish men have come to the United States when young and unmarried. In some cases they have married American or other English-speaking women (including Danish-Americans) or Swedes, but the majority have married women of their own race. At any rate this is true of more than 75 per cent of the farmers investigated by the agents of the Commission. But the exceptions among the Danes, though not numerous, are probably more common than among any other non-English-speaking race.

The Dalmatians belong chiefly to the middle class and are not ranked so low among the races as to be commonly called "foreigners." They usually have a liberal standard of living. They spend their money freely on sociability, and take more time to enjoy themselves than do most immigrants. Yet it is said that the one great impediment to the spread of these thrifty people is the dearth of women of their own race. English-speaking women are not attracted by these men (who speak English and have been in the United States, as a rule, for several years, at least), and they in turn do not feel at ease with American women. As there are but few single women among these immigrants, the men must go back to their native land to find wives.

The Armenians, who constitute a large percentage of the population of Fresno County, rarely contract marriages with other races. In fact there is a strong race feeling among the Armenians against such marriages, partly because they believe in maintaining the purity of the race and party because they do not regard them as being, on the whole, successful. Exceptions do occur, however; several Armenian men have married American women, but it is said that they are, as a rule, not of "good class." So, also, have a very few American men married Armenian women, but these cases are still more exceptional. A few of the Armenian men have married German-Russian women. These are the kinds of exceptions to be noted in the case of the Armenians. It should be added, also, that most of these exceptional marriages have been contracted in Eastern States, where there is less feeling against the Armenian race.* In Fresno, certainly, in nineteen cases in twenty, marriage has been of Armenian to Armenian.

Similar exceptions of race mixture are less frequent among the German-Russians. As already stated, a few of the women of this race have married Armenian men. In a very few cases, and usually under extraordinary circumstances, a few have married native men. In so far as has been observed, however, German-Russian men have not married women of other races.

* It has been pointed out that a large percentage of the Armenians migrated to Fresno from other parts of the United States.

Much the same is true of the Italians. Finally, marriages have not been contracted between eastern Asiatics and the members of other races.

Thus the relations between the natives and many of these immigrant races are not sympathetic. The same is true of the relations among most of the immigrant races as well. A large number of them are clannish, their common race interests and the unreceptive attitude of the other races cooperating to produce and to maintain this condition of affairs. It must be added, however, that strong antipathy is shown toward only the Armenians and the Japanese. Color of skin, foreign language, race traits, increasing numbers, and unusual ability to advance economically are of chief importance in explaining this hostility. While some of these characteristics apply equally well to the German-Russians, they are not dark skinned and have not the same competitive ability, and are tolerated. While some of these things apply equally well to the Chinese, they are decreasing in numbers and scarcely compete at all with other races, so that "so long as they keep their place" they are regarded as quite acceptable. The Italians have scarcely made themselves felt, and there seems to be no public opinion with reference to them.

That much of the hostile feeling shown against the Armenians and Japanese has foundation in economic interests is clear. The Armenians are condemned by the business men and farmers because most of them are business men and farmers. The feeling toward them on the part of the laboring classes is very much less intense. The Japanese, on the other hand, are condemned by every economic class. The feeling of the laboring classes, of the landowners, and of the majority of the business men is equally hostile toward them, largely because the economic interests of all classes are believed to be adversely affected by the presence of or by the methods pursued by the Japanese.

Something should be added concerning the second generation—the children of the immigrants—for, after all, it is their descendants rather than the incoming foreigners themselves with whom some of the most important phases of the immigration problem are connected. Unfortunately, however, there is no second generation of any importance among the Chinese and Japanese, and the number of native-born of foreign-born parents from Europe and Armenia who have arrived at a mature age is too small to warrant any generalization. It is true, however, in all cases that the relations between the second generation and children of native parentage are far more sympathetic than among their parents. Yet the young Armenians, German-Russians, and Italian-Americans, it would appear, are regarded more as Armenians, German-Russians, or Italians than as Americans. The second generation of other European races seems to be all but entirely lost to view in the population. It may be added that the younger German-Russian element, upon marriage, are loath to leave the colony in which they have been brought up or to change their ways. The young Armenians, on the other hand, appear to prefer American institutions and ways. Upon marriage, instead of remaining with the parents in accordance with custom in Armenia, they establish their home elsewhere, even outside of the colony.

GENERAL TABLES.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES OF THE WESTERN STATES: TABLES 1-58.

IMMIGRANT FARMERS IN THE WESTERN STATES: TABLES 59-435.

IMMIGRANTS IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: TABLES 436-473.

GENERAL TABLES.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

TABLE 1.—*Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race: California (field workers).*

General nativity and race.	Number in each specified age group.							
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:								
White	8	.....	.....	8	25	2	1	28
Negro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	.....	.....	8	25	2	1	28
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:								
Azores	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
England	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
France	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Germany	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Italy	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Portugal	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Scotland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3
Total	10	.....	.....	10	14	3	.....	17
Total native-born	18	.....	.....	18	39	5	1	45
Foreign-born, by race:								
Canadian (other than French)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	12
East Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
English	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
German	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Italian, North	38	.....	.....	38	385	46	.....	431
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korean	8	.....	.....	8	15	9	.....	24
Mexican	3	.....	.....	3	18	4	.....	22
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	49	.....	.....	49	437	66	.....	503
Grand total	67	.....	.....	67	476	71	1	548

TABLE 1.—*Conjugal condition of male employees, by age groups and general nativity and race: California (field workers)*—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number in each specified age group.											
	30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:												
White	10	9	.....	19	1	3	2	6	44	14	3	61
Negro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Total	10	9	.....	19	1	4	2	7	44	15	3	62
Native-born of foreign father, by country or birth of father:												
Azores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Canada	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
England	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	4	1	.....	5
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Germany	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Ireland	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	5
Italy	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Mexico	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Portugal	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	8
Scotland	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total	7	5	1	13	2	2	.....	4	33	10	1	44
Total native-born	17	14	1	32	3	6	2	11	77	25	4	106
Foreign-born, by race:												
Canadian (other than French)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
East Indian	7	12	3	22	.....	2	.....	2	14	19	3	36
English	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	4
French	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
German	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	6	1	.....	7
Irish	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Italian, North	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	4	6	.....	10
Japanese	273	285	4	562	8	55	.....	63	694	386	4	1,084
Korean	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mexican	3	8	.....	11	.....	8	.....	8	20	25	.....	51
Portuguese	5	9	.....	14	1	1	.....	2	37	14	.....	41
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Swedish	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Total foreign-born	285	318	7	610	14	73	.....	87	785	457	7	1,249
Grand total	302	332	8	642	17	79	2	98	862	482	11	1,355

TABLE 2.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband: California (field workers).*

Race of husband.	Total number married.	Number reporting location of wife.	Number reporting wife—	
			In United States.	Abroad.
Chinese	1	1		1
East Indian	19	19		19
English	2	2	1	1
German	1	1	1	
Italian, North	6	6	6	
Japanese	386	384	56	328
Korean	1	1		1
Mexican	25	25	3	22
Portuguese	14	14	10	4
Spanish	1	1		1
Swedish	1	1	1	
Total	457	455	78	377

TABLE 3.—*Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race: California (field workers).*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Total number.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
			Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Canadian (other than French)	1	1							1		
Chinese	1	1									1
Danish	2	2									2
East Indian	36	36		4	16	13	3				
English	4	4		2			1				1
French	4	4		2				1	1		1
German	7	7		1	1						3
Irish	2	2									2
Italian, North	10	10					1	3	2	2	2
Japanese	1,088	1,085	3	36	108	182	146	493	94	20	3
Korean	1	1				1					1
Mexican	53	53	18	9	6	1		12	5	1	1
Portuguese	41	41		3	7	1	2	12	4	4	8
Spanish	2	2			1			1			
Swedish	3	3						1		1	1
Total	1,255	1,252	21	57	140	197	153	523	108	28	25

TABLE 4.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California (field workers).*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	61	.....	7	9	6	8	18	7	4	1	1
Negro	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	62	.....	7	10	6	8	18	7	4	1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Azores	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Canada	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
France	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Germany	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Ireland	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....
Scotland	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	44	.....	6	8	2	5	11	7	5	.....	.....
Total native-born	106	.....	13	18	8	13	29	14	9	1	1
Foreign-born, by race:											
Canadian (other than French)	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
East Indian	36	.....	.....	1	11	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
English	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
French	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	7	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Irish	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	10	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	.....
Japanese	1,078	.....	3	.....	88	582	121	283	.....	.....	1
Korean	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	50	.....	.....	3	26	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	40	.....	6	15	8	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	1,241	2	15	28	137	615	149	289	1	3	2
Grand total	1,347	2	28	46	145	628	178	303	10	4	3

TABLE 5.—*Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California (field workers).*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Foreign-born, by race:											
Japanese	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	7	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 6.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence: California (field workers).*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
French	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
German	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Italian, North	6	1	.....	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	6
Mexican	6	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	6
Portuguese	6	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	2	5	.....	1	6
Total	20	8	.....	2	10	5	2	3	10	13	2	5	20

TABLE 7.—*Literacy of male employees, by general nativity and race: California (field workers).*

General nativity and race.	Total number.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
			Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:				
White	61	61	60	60
Negro	1	1	1	1
Total	62	62	61	61
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:				
Azores	2	2	2	2
Canada	4	4	4	4
Denmark	1	1	1	1
England	5	5	5	5
France	3	3	3	3
Germany	4	4	4	4
Ireland	5	5	5	5
Italy	2	2	2	2
Mexico	2	2	2	2
Portugal	8	7	7	7
Scotland	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	6	6	6	6
Total	44	43	43	43
Total native-born	106	105	104	104
Foreign-born, by race:				
Canadian (other than French)	1	1	1	1
Chinese	1	1	1	.....
Danish	2	2	2	2
East Indian	26	26	26	26
English	4	4	4	4
French	4	4	4	4
German	7	7	7	7
Irish	2	2	2	2
Italian, North	10	10	10	10
Japanese	1,088	1,086	1,047	1,045
Korean	1	1	1	1
Mexican	53	53	16	16
Portuguese	41	41	15	15
Spanish	2	2	2	2
Swedish	3	3	3	3
Total foreign-born	1,255	1,253	1,141	1,138
Grand total	1,361	1,358	1,245	1,242

TABLE 8.—*Number of foreign-born male employees of non-English-speaking races who can read and write their native language, by race: California (field workers).*

Race.	Total number.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
			Read their native language.	Read and write their native language.
Chinese	1	1	1	
Danish	2	2	2	2
East Indian	36	36	26	26
French	4	4	4	4
German	7	7	6	4
Italian, North	10	10	10	10
Japanese	1,088	1,086	1,045	1,042
Korean	1	1	1	1
Mexican	53	53	16	16
Portuguese	41	40	13	13
Spanish	2	2	2	2
Swedish	3	3	3	3
Total	1,248	1,245	1,129	1,126

TABLE 9.—*Number of foreign-born male employees of non-English-speaking races who can read and write English, by race: California (field workers).*

Race.	Total number.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
			Read English.	Read and write English.
Chinese	1	1		
Danish	2	2	2	2
East Indian	36	36	3	2
French	4	4	2	2
German	7	7	5	5
Italian, North	10	10	6	6
Japanese	1,088	1,086	316	312
Korean	1	1		
Mexican	53	53		
Portuguese	41	41	6	5
Spanish	2	2		
Swedish	3	3	3	3
Total	1,248	1,246	343	337

TABLE 10.—*Total number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race: California (factory workers).*

General nativity and race.	Total number.
Native-born of native father:	
White	462
Negro	7
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	
Australia	1
Austria-Hungary	2
Azores	13
Canada	17
Chile	1
Denmark	3
England	23
France	14
Germany	45
Hawaii	1
Ireland	16
Italy	2
Mexico	23
Norway	1
Portugal	14
Russia	1
Scotland	10
Spain	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	4
Wales	1
Total	191
Total native-born	660
Foreign-born, by race:	
Bohemian and Moravian	3
Bulgarian	1
Canadian, French	4
Canadian, Other	10
Chinese	4
Dalmatian	1
Danish	5
Dutch	5
East Indian	3
English	28
Flemish	3
French	15
German	54
German-Russian	6
Greek	14
Hebrew, Russian	1
Irish	11
Italian, North	28
Italian, South	9
Japanese	1
Magyar	2
Mexican	360
Norwegian	3
Portuguese	67
Roumanian	1
Scotch	11
Servian	1
Slovak	1
Slovenian	2
Spanish	14
Swedish	12
Welsh	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1
Austrian (race not specified)	1
Swiss (race not specified)	13
Total foreign-born	696
Grand total	1,356

TABLE 11.—*Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race: California (factory workers).*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian	3	1		1					1	
Bulgarian	1						1			
Canadian, French	4								2	2
Canadian, Other	10					1	3	1		5
Chinese	4									4
Dalmatian	1						1			
Danish	5						1	1	1	2
Dutch	5	1	1					1		2
East Indian	3			1						2
English	28		3		1		9	1	5	9
Flemish	3	2					1			
French	15		2				4	3	2	4
German	54	2	1	2	1		5	2	10	31
German-Russian	6		3	1		2				
Greek	14		2	5		4	3			
Hebrew, Russian	1						1			
Irish	11						1	1	2	7
Italian, North	28	3	3	7	3	2	7		2	1
Italian, South	9			2	4	1	2			
Japanese	1							1		
Magyar	2				1		1			
Mexican	359	7	49	47	45	27	121	36	18	9
Norwegian	3								2	1
Portuguese	67	1	2	3	8	5	13	4	12	19
Roumanian	1			1						
Scotch	11		1	2	3		1			4
Servian	1								1	
Slovak	1						1			
Slovenian	2						1		1	
Spanish	14	1	2	3	2	3	1	1		1
Swedish	12			1		2	1	2		6
Welsh	1							1		
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1					1				
Austrian (race not specified)	1					1				
Swiss (race not specified)	13			2	1	1	2	1	5	1
Total	695	18	69	78	69	50	181	56	64	110

TABLE 12.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California (factory workers).*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	451				11	1	193	117	81	7	41
Negro	7						3	4			
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Australia	1							1			
Austria-Hungary	2								1		1
Azores	12						6	3	3		
Canada	17				1		7	2	3		4
Chile	1									1	
Denmark	3							1	2		
England	23					1	6	7	7	2	
France	10						2	2	4		2
Germany	43					1	16	9	9	1	7
Hawaii	1						1				
Ireland	16				1		8	3	2	1	1
Italy	2					1	1				
Mexico	21				1		17	2		1	
Norway	1								1		
Portugal	14				1		6	3	4		
Russia	1							1			
Scotland	10						6	3			1
Spain	1								1		
Sweden	1								1		
Switzerland	4					1	1	1			1
Wales	1						1				
Total	185				4	4	78	38	38	6	17
Total native-born	643				15	5	274	159	119	13	58
Foreign-born, by race:											
Bohemian and Moravian	3						2		1		
Bulgarian	1							1			
Canadian, French	4				1		2	1			
Canadian, Other	10						4	2	1		3
Chinese	4		1	3							
Dalmatian	1						1				
Danish	5						2	2	1		
Dutch	5						2	3			
East Indian	3						2	1			
English	26					1	15	5	6		1
Flemish	3						1	2			
French	14				1		6	3	2		2
German	54				3	1	16	14	14	2	4
German-Russian	6						4		1		1
Greek	14					5	6	3			
Hebrew, Russian	1						1				
Irish	11				2		4	2		1	2
Italian, North	27				1		19	7			
Italian, South	9						9				
Japanese	1						1				
Magyar	2								1	1	
Mexican	360				1		346	7	6		
Norwegian	3						2			1	
Portuguese	66				1		46	16	3		
Roumanian	1					1					
Scotch	11						5	1	4		1
Servian	1								1		
Slovak	1						1				
Slovenian	2						1				1
Spanish	14						11	1	2		
Swedish	12						2	3	5	1	1
Welsh	1						1				
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1							1			
Swiss (race not specified)	13						10	2		1	
Total foreign-born	692		1	3	10	8	322	77	48	7	16
Grand total	1,335		1	3	25	13	796	236	167	20	74

TABLE 13.—*Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California (factory workers).*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father, White	11				1		7	3			
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Azores	1						1				
France	1						1				
Germany	2						2				
Mexico	2						2				
Total	6						6				
Total native-born	17				1		13	3			
Foreign-born, by race:											
French	1						1				
Italian, North	1						1				
Portuguese	1						1				
Austrian (race not specified)	1						1				
Total foreign-born	4						4				
Grand total	21				1		17	3			

TABLE 14.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence: California (factory workers).*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian	1					1			1	1			1
Bulgarian	1	1			1					1			1
Canadian (other than French)	2						1	1	2		1	1	2
Danish	2	1			1		1		1	1	1		2
Dutch	2					1		1	2	1		1	2
English	6	4			4	1		1	2	5		1	6
Flemish	1	1			1					1			1
French	7	3			3		2	2	4	3	2	2	7
German	24	1	1	1	3	2	2	17	21	3	3	18	24
Greek	2		2		2						2		2
Irish	3			1	1			2	2			3	3
Italian, North	8	5			5	1		2	3	6		2	8
Italian, South	2	2			2					2			2
Magyar	1	1			1					1			1
Mexican	71	58			58	13			13	71			71
Norwegian	1							1	1			1	1
Portuguese	8	4			4	4			4	8			8
Scotch	4			1	1			3	3			4	4
Servian	1						1		1		1		1
Slovenian	2	1			1			1	1	1		1	2
Spanish	1					1			1	1			1
Swedish	2							2	2			2	2
Welsh	1							1	1			1	1
Swiss (race not specified)	5	1			1	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	5
Total	138	83	3	3	89	25	9	35	69	108	12	38	138

TABLE 15.—*Total number of male employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race: Colorado.*

General nativity and race.	Total number.	General nativity and race.	Total number.
Native-born of native father, White	515	Foreign-born by race:	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		Bohemian and Moravian	1
Austria-Hungary	1	Canadian (other than French)	2
Belgium	1	Danish	6
Denmark	3	Dutch	5
England	8	English	11
France	1	French	3
Germany	38	German	79
Ireland	17	German-Russian	45
Netherlands	1	Greek	1
Peru	1	Irish	3
Russia	4	Magyar	1
Scotland	4	Mexican	12
Spain	1	Scotch	4
Sweden	1	Swedish	5
Switzerland	4	Total foreign-born	178
Wales	1	Grand total	779
Total	86		
Total native-born	601		

TABLE 16.—*Number of foreign-born male employees in the United States each specified number of years, by race: Colorado.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No reduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian	1						1			
Canadian, Other	2									2
Danish	6	1			1	1	1			2
Dutch	5	1					3			1
English	11						1	1	3	6
French	3									3
German	79	4	11	21	4	3	24	3	3	6
German-Russian	45	2	9	13	5		10		3	3
Greek	1									1
Irish	3									3
Magyar	1		1							
Mexican	12		1	3	1	2	3		1	1
Scotch	4					1		1		1
Swedish	5		1	1		1				2
Total	178	8	23	38	11	8	43	5	11	31

TABLE 17.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age and over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: Colorado.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father, White	496				2	1	302	95	64	6	26
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Austria-Hungary	1										1
Belgium	1						1				
Denmark	3						1	2			
England	8						2	1	3	1	1
France	1						1				
Germany	35						19	7	4	1	4
Ireland	17						12	2	3		
Netherlands	1						1				
Peru	1						1				
Russia	4						4				
Scotland	4						2	1			1
Spain	1						1				
Sweden	1							1			
Switzerland	4						2	2			
Wales	1										1
Total	83						47	16	10	2	8
Total native-born	579				2	1	349	111	74	8	34
Foreign-born, by race:											
Bohemian and Moravian	1										1
Canadian (other than French)	2						1	1			
Danish	6						3	1	1	1	
Dutch	5						2		1		2
English	10						5	3	2		
French	3						2				1
German	78			1	1		66	5	4		1
German-Russian	41						37	3	1		
Greek	1						1				
Irish	3						2	1			
Magyar	1						1				
Scotch	4						3	1			
Swedish	5						3		2		
Total foreign-born	160			1	1		126	15	11	1	5
Grand total	739			1	3	1	475	126	85	9	39

TABLE 18.—*Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: Colorado.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.				
		Under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 or over.
Native-born of native father, White	18	.....	1	16	1	.....
Native-born of native father, by country of birth of father, Germany	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Total native-born	21	.....	2	18	1	.....
Foreign-born, by race:						
English	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
German	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
German-Russian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Grand total	24	.....	2	21	1	.....

TABLE 19.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence: Colorado.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Danish	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dutch	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
English	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
German	14	7	4	.....	11	.....	2	1	3	7	6	1	14
German-Russian	6	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	1	6
Mexican	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Scotch	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Total	28	9	12	.....	21	2	2	3	7	11	14	3	28

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TABLE 20.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	110	1	14	6	25	7	40	14	3	.....	.....
Negro	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Indian	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Canada	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	7	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	14	.....	2	2	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Ireland	19	.....	1	3	8	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Italy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wales	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	55	.....	7	7	20	.....	14	6	1	.....	.....
Total native-born	169	1	22	13	47	7	54	20	5	.....	.....
Foreign-born, by race:											
Bohemian and Moravian	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian (other than French)	6	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indian	39	.....	31	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Filipino	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	72	.....	7	1	28	3	27	5	.....	.....	.....
Greek	60	.....	3	5	49	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew, Russian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish	14	.....	1	1	4	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	239	.....	.....	42	4	1	53	36	61	24	18
Mexican	7	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Servian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	11	.....	.....	.....	4	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	495	.....	54	58	104	17	103	56	61	24	18
Grand total	664	1	76	71	151	24	157	76	66	24	18

TABLE 21.—*Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father, White	5		3		1		1				
Total native-born	5		3		1		1				
Foreign-born, by race: Greek	1				1			1			
Japanese	1										
Total foreign-born	2				1			1			
Grand total	7		3		2		1	1			

TABLE 22.—*Number of female employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father: White	14		6	1	4	3					
Indian	1				1						
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father: Chile	2			1	1						
Germany	2		1					1			
Ireland	1			1							
Scotland	1		1								
Spain	1				1						
Sweden	1						1				
Total	8		2	2	2		1	1			
Total native-born	23		8	3	7	3	1	1			
Foreign-born, by race: English	1		1								
German	8		2				2	1			
Irish	2				2						
Italian, North	1		1								
Japanese	7				2		3	1	1		
Scotch	1		1								
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3		3								
Total foreign-born	20		8		4		5	2	1		
Grand total	43		16	3	11	3	6	3	1		

TABLE 23.—*Number of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: California.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Italy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total native-born	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born, by race, French.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 24.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: Oregon.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	217	.....	.....	1	5	1	4	53	71	43	39
Indian	26	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	6	4	8
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Austria-Hungary	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Canada	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Germany	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	4
Ireland	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	1	5
Total native-born	261	.....	.....	1	11	1	4	59	85	48	52
Foreign-born, by race:											
Bohemian and Moravian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Canadian (other than French)	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
English	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
French	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
German	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	3	.....	1
Irish	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Polish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Swedish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total foreign-born	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	14	2	3
Grand total	290	.....	.....	1	12	1	5	67	99	50	55

TABLE 25.—*Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: Oregon.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	28				1		4	13	8	2	
Indian	3						1	1		1	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Germany	2						1		1		
Ireland	1							1	1		
Norway	1										
Total	4						1	1	2		
Total native-born	35				1		6	15	10	3	

TABLE 26.—*Number of female employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race: Oregon.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	136						4	88	32	9	3
Indian	19							2	7	6	4
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Austria-Hungary	3							2		1	
Denmark	1							1			
England	1							1	1		
Ireland	2							1			
Total	7							5	1	1	
Total native-born	162						4	95	40	16	7
Foreign-born, by race:											
Bohemian and Moravian	1										1
Canadian (other than French)	2						1	1			
English	2							1	1		
German	3								2	1	
Slovak	1							1			
Swedish	1								1		
Welsh	1						1				
Total foreign-born	11						1	4	4	1	1
Grand total	173						5	99	44	17	8

TABLE 27.—*Number of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specifie amount per day, by general nativity and race: Oregon.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 ove
Native-born of native father:											
White	37				3	1	8	22	2	1	
Indian	10						1	4	2	3	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Belgium	1							1			
Germany	2						1	1			
Ireland	1							1			
Norway	4				1			3			
Total	8				1		1	6			
Total native-born	55				4	1	10	32	4	4	
Foreign-born, by race, Canadian (other than French)	1						1				
Total foreign-born	1						1				
Grand total	56				4	1	11	32	4	4	

TABLE 28.—*Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by gene nativity and race: California.*

General nativity and race.	Male.	Female.	Total
Native-born of native father:			
White	116	14	
Negro	1		
Indian	3	1	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Canada	1		
Chile		2	
England	7		
France	1		
Germany	14	2	
Ireland	19	1	
Italy	1	1	
Mexico	2		
Norway	1		
Portugal	1		
Scotland	2	1	
Spain		1	
Sweden	2	2	
Wales	2		
West Indies (other than Cuba)			
Total	55	10	
Total native-born	175	25	
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian	2		
Canadian (other than French)	6		
Danish	6		
Dutch	2		
East Indian	30		
English	6	1	
Filipino	2		
Finnish	1		
French	1	1	
German	73	5	

TABLE 28.—*Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race: California*—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.			
Greek	70		70
Hebrew, Russian	1		1
Irish	14	2	16
Italian, North	3	1	4
Italian, South	2		2
Japanese	240	7	247
Mexican	7		7
Norwegian	1		1
Persian	1		1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	3	4
Roumanian	1		1
Scotch	4	1	5
Servian	1		1
Spanish	3		3
Swedish	11		11
Total foreign-born	497	21	518
Grand total	672	46	718

TABLE 29.—*Total number of employees for whom information was secured, by general nativity and race: Oregon.*

General nativity and race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:			
White	278	199	477
Indian	39	38	77
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	1	3	4
Belgium		1	1
Canada	2		2
Denmark		1	1
England		1	1
Germany	11	3	14
Ireland	5	3	8
Norway	3	6	9
Switzerland	2		2
Total	24	18	42
Total native-born	341	255	596
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	2
Canadian (other than French)	2	3	5
English	1	2	3
French	3		3
German	10	3	13
Irish	3		3
Norwegian	1		1
Polish	2		2
Russian	1		1
Slovak	2	1	3
Spanish	1		1
Swedish	2	1	3
Welsh		1	1
Total foreign-born	29	12	41
Grand total	370	267	637

TABLE 30.—*Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified numb of years, by sex and race: California.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is mad for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 o over
Bohemian and Moravian	2						2			
Canadian (other than French)	6						1	1		
Danish	6						1	2	1	
Dutch	2									
East Indian	39	5	4	12	15	3				
English	6				1	1	1	1		
Filipino	2	1			1					
Finnish	1									
French	1									
German	72		1		5	3	4	5	3	
Greek	70	3	3	24	21	10	7	2		
Hebrew, Russian	1			1						
Irish	14									1
Italian, North	3				1		2			
Italian, South	2					2				
Japanese	240		7	15	69	48	75	21	2	
Mexican	7				3	1	1		1	
Norwegian	1							1		
Persian	1		1							
Roumanian	1			1						
Scotch	4									
Servian	1						1			
Spanish	3	1					1		1	
Swedish	11			1	1		1	3		
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1					1				
Total	497	10	16	54	117	69	100	36	8	

FEMALE.

English	1						1			
French	1						1			
German	5						1	1		
Irish	2						2			
Italian, North	1									
Japanese	7		2		1	1	3			
Scotch	1						1			
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3					1	2			
Total	21		2		1	2	9	1		

TABLE 30.—*Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race: California*—Continued.

TOTAL.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian	2						2			
Canadian (other than French)	6						1	1		4
Danish	6						1	2	1	2
Dutch	2									2
East Indian	30	5	4	12	15	3				
English	7				1	1	1	1		3
Filipino	2	1			1					
Finnish	1									1
French	2						1			1
German	77		1		5	3	5	6	3	54
Greek	70	3	3	24	21	10	7	2		
Hebrew, Russian	1			1						
Irish	16						2			14
Italian, North	4				1		2			1
Italian, South	2					2				
Japanese	247		9	15	70	40	81	21	2	
Mexican	7				3	1	1		1	1
Norwegian	1							1		
Persian	1		1							
Roumanian	1			1						
Scotch	5									5
Servian	1						1			
Spanish	3	1					1		1	
Swedish	11			1	1		1	3		5
West Indian (other than Cuban)	4					2	2			
Total	518	10	18	54	118	71	109	37	8	93

TABLE 31.—*Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified numbe of years, by sex and race: Oregon.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Bohemian and Moravian	1									1
Canadian (other than French)	2						1	1		
English	1								1	
French	3							1		
German	10					2	3		3	
Irish	3		1							
Norwegian	1									
Polish	2				1			1		
Russian	1			1						
Slovak	2			1						
Spanish	1							1		
Swedish	2				1					
Total	29		1	2	2	2	4	4	3	1

FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian	1									
Canadian (other than French)	3							1	2	
English	2					1	1			
German	3					1	1			
Slovak	1									
Swedish	1									
Welsh	1							1		
Total	12					2	2	2	2	

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian	2						1	2	2	
Canadian (other than French)	5					1	1		1	
English	3							1		
French	3					3	4		3	
German	13									
Irish	3		1							
Norwegian	1									
Polish	2				1			1		
Russian	1			1						
Slovak	3			1						
Spanish	1							1		
Swedish	3				1					
Welsh	1							1		
Total	41		1	2	2	4	6	6	5	

TABLE 32.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence: California.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadian (other than French)	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	3
Danish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Dutch	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	1	3
English	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Finnish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	19	41	4	20	21	45
German	45	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Greek	4	3	1	.....	4	2	3	2	7	2	3	2	7
Irish	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Italian, North	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Mexican	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Scotch	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Servian	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total	74	10	1	2	13	9	30	22	61	19	31	24	74

TABLE 33.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence: Oregon.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Bohemian and Moravian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
French	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
German	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3
Irish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Slovak	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total	7	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	6	1	.....	6	7

TABLE 84.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race: California.*

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	115	13	.....	.....	13	23	2	.....	25	32	3	2	37	23	8	9	40	91	13	11	115
Negro	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Indian	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Canada	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
England	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	7
France	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany	14	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	4	1	.....	5	12	2	.....	14
Ireland	19	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	8	.....	2	10	17	.....	2	19
Italy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mexico	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Portugal	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Scotland	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Sweden	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Wales	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2
West Indies	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	55	10	.....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	6	12	3	1	16	19	1	3	23	47	4	4	55
Total native-born	173	23	.....	.....	23	30	2	.....	32	44	6	3	53	43	10	12	65	140	18	15	173
Foreign-born by race:																					
Bohemian and Moravian	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Canadian (other than French)	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	6
Danish	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	6
Dutch	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
East Indian	30	1	.....	.....	1	9	5	.....	14	3	16	1	20	.....	3	1	4	13	24	2	39

English	6				1	3			3	1			1	2			2	6			2			
Filipino	2	1				1			1					1			1	2			1			
Finnish	1													1			1	1			1			
French	1													1										
German	72	2			2	6	1		7	11	2	1	14	43	1	5	49	62	4	6	72			
Greek																								
Hebrew, Russian	69	7			7	34	5		39	9	7		16	2	5		7	52	17		69			
Irish	1										1		1						1		1			
Italian, North	14					1			1	3	1		4	7	1	2	10	10	2	2	14			
Italian, South	3									2			2					3			3			
	2										2		2						2		2			
Japanese	240	10			10	98	11		109	57	54	2	113		8	1	8	165	73	2	240			
Mexican	7					5			5		1		1				1	5	1	1	7			
Norwegian	1									1			1					1			1			
Persian	1					1			1						1		1	1			1			
Roumanian	1																		1		1			
										1			1	2	1		3	3	1		4			
Scotch	4									1			1					1			1			
Servian	1												1					2	1		3			
Spanish	3					2			2		1		1											
Swedish	11					4			4	5	1		6	1			1	10	1		11			
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1										1		1						1		1			
Total foreign-born	496	21			21	167	22	1	190	100	87	4	191	63	22	9	94	351	131	14	496			
Grand total	669	44			44	197	24	1	222	144	93	7	244	106	32	21	159	491	149	29	669			

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:																								
White	14	2			2		3		3		4		4		5		5	2	12		14			
Indian	1														1		1		1		1			
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																								
Chile	2						1		1		1		1						2		2			
Germany	2						1		1		1		1						2		2			
Ireland	1												1		1		1		1		1			
Scotland	1										1								1		1			
Spain	1						1		1									2			2			
Sweden	2	1			1	1			1										1		1			
Total	9	1			1	1	3		4		3		3		1		1	2	7		9			
Total native-born	24	3			3	1	6		7		7		7		7		7	4	20		24			

TABLE 34.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race: California*—Continued.

FEMALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born, by race:																					
English	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
German	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	5
Irish	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Italian, North	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanese	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Scotch	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total foreign-born	20	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	10	.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	1	19	.....	20
Grand total	44	4	.....	.....	4	1	12	.....	13	.....	17	.....	17	.....	10	.....	10	5	39	.....	44

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father:																					
White	129	15	.....	.....	15	23	5	.....	28	32	7	2	41	23	13	9	45	93	25	11	129
Negro	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Indian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Canada	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Chile	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
England	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	7
France	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany	16	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	5	2	.....	7	4	1	.....	5	12	4	.....	16
Ireland	20	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	8	1	2	11	17	1	2	20
Italy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mexico	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Portugal	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

Scotland	3	1			1				1		1	1	2					1	1	1		8		
Spain	1						1		1										1			1		
Sweden	4	2			2	2			2	1			1	1			1	4	2			4		
Wales	2																1	1	1		1	2		
West Indies	2	1			1													1				2		
Total	64	11			11	7	3		10	12	6	1	19	19	2	3	24	40	11	4	64	197		
Total native-born	197	26			26	31	8		39	44	13	3	60	43	17	12	72	144	38	15	197			
Foreign-born, by race:																								
Bohemian and Moravian	2					1			1	1			1				3	2			2	2		
Canadian (other than French)	6					1			1	2			2	1	2		1	4	2		8	8		
Danish	6					1		1	2	3			3	1			2	5		1	6	6		
Dutch	2													2			2	2			2	2		
East Indian	39	1			1	9	5		14	3	16	1	20		3	1	4	13	24	2	39	39		
English	7					3			3	1			1	2	1		3	6	1		7	7		
Filipino	2	1			1	1			1									2			2	2		
Finnish	1													1			1	1			1	1		
French	1													1			1	1			1	1		
German	77	2			2	6	2		8	11	4	1	16	43	3	5	51	62	9	6	77	77		
Greek	1																					1		
Hebrew, Russian	69	7			7	34	5		39	9	7		16	2	5		7	82	17		69	69		
Irish	1										1		1						1		1	1		
Italian, North	16	1			1	1			1	3	2		5	7	1	2	10	11	3	2	16	16		
Italian, South	4									2	1		3					3	1		4	4		
Japanese	2										2		2						2		2	2		
Mexican	247	10			10	98	14		112	57	58	2	117		8		8	165	80	2	247	247		
Norwegian	7					5			5		1		1			1	1	5	1	1	7	7		
Persian	1									1			1					1			1	1		
Roumanian	1					1			1								1	1			1	1		
Scotch	1																		1		1	1		
Servian	5									1	1		2	2	1		3	3	2		5	5		
Spanish	1									1			1					1			1	1		
Swedish	3					2			2		1		1					2	1		3	3		
West Indian (other than Cuban)	11					4			4	5	1		6	1			1	10	1		11	11		
	4						2		2		2		2						4		4	4		
Total foreign-born	516	22			22	167	28	1	196	100	97	4	201	63	25	9	97	352	150	14	516	516		
Grand total	713	48			48	198	36	1	235	144	110	7	261	106	42	21	169	496	188	29	713	713		

TABLE 35.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race: Oregon.*

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	231	38	.....	.....	38	81	25	.....	106	14	37	.....	51	5	28	3	36	138	90	3	231
Indian	27	2	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	8	2	10	.....	12	.....	4	1	5	10	16	1	27
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Austria-Hungary	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canada	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Germany	11	4	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	2	.....	11
Ireland	5	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total	21	6	.....	.....	6	9	3	.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	16	5	.....	21
Total native-born	279	46	.....	.....	46	96	30	.....	126	16	48	.....	64	6	33	4	43	164	111	4	279
Foreign-born, by race:																					
Bohemian and Moravian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Canadian (other than French)	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
English	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
French	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	3
German	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	3	7	3	.....	10
Irish	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	3
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Polish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Russian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Slovak	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swedish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total foreign-born	29	2	.....	.....	2	9	1	.....	10	7	1	.....	8	2	7	.....	9	20	9	.....	29
Grand total	308	48	.....	.....	48	105	31	.....	136	23	49	.....	72	8	40	4	52	184	120	4	308

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:	155	37	8	.....	45	19	31	1	51	1	35	2	38	.....	15	6	21	57	89	9	155
White	26	8	1	.....	9	.....	2	.....	2	.....	8	2	10	.....	3	2	5	8	14	4	26
Indian																					
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																		3			3
Austria-Hungary	3					3			3		1		1			1	1		1	1	1
Denmark	1																				1
England	1				2										1		1	2	1		2
Germany	2	2			1	1			1									2			3
Ireland	3	1			3													3			
Norway	3	3																			
Total	13	6	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	10	2	1	13
Total native-born	194	51	9	.....	60	23	33	1	57	1	44	4	49	.....	19	9	28	75	105	14	194
Foreign-born, by race:																					
Bohemian and Moravian	1															1	1			1	1
Canadian (other than French)	2					2			2									2			2
English	2	1			1		1	1	1		1	1	2					1	2	1	3
German	3						1		1						1		1		1		1
Slovak	1														1		1		1		1
Swedish	1															1	1			1	1
Welsh	1																				
Total foreign-born	11	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	4	3	4	4	11
Grand total	205	52	9	.....	61	25	34	2	61	1	45	5	51	.....	21	11	32	78	109	18	205

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father:	386	75	8	.....	83	100	55	1	157	15	72	2	89	5	43	9	57	195	179	12	386
White	53	10	1	.....	11	6	4	.....	10	2	18	2	22	.....	7	3	10	18	30	5	53
Indian																					
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																		3	1		4
Austria-Hungary	4					3	1		4									1	1		2
Canada	2					1			1		1		1						1		1
Denmark	1										1		1			1	1			1	1
England	1																				

TABLE 35.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race: Oregon*—Continued.

TOTAL—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.																					
Germany	13	6	.....	.....	6	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	13
Ireland	8	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6	3	.....	9
Norway	4	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Switzerland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total	34	12	.....	.....	12	13	3	.....	16	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	4	26	7	1	34
Total native-born	473	97	9	.....	106	119	68	1	188	17	92	4	113	6	53	13	71	239	216	18	473
Foreign-born, by race:																					
Bohemian and Moravian	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	2
Canadian (other than French)	4	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
English	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
French	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	3
German	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	4	1	1	6	1	2	.....	3	7	5	1	13
Irish	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	3
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Polish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Russian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Slovak	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	3
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swedish	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3
Welsh	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total foreign-born	40	3	.....	.....	3	11	2	1	14	7	2	1	10	2	9	2	13	23	13	4	40
Grand total	513	100	9	.....	109	130	65	2	197	24	94	5	123	8	61	15	84	262	229	22	513

TABLE 36.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband: California.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Canadian (other than French)	2	2	
East Indian	24		24
German	4	4	
Greek	17	3	14
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	
Irish	2	2	
Italian, South	3	1	1
Japanese	73	19	54
Mexican	1		1
Roumanian	1		1
Scotch	1	1	
Spanish	1	1	
Swedish	1		1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	
Total	131	35	96

TABLE 37.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband: Oregon.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	
French	1	1	
German	3	3	
Irish	2	2	
Norwegian	1	1	
Slovak	1	1	
Total	9	9	

TABLE 38.—*Number of employees who can read and number who can read and write, by sex and general nativity and race: California.*

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:	116	116	116
White	1	1	1
Negro	3	1	1
Indian			
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:	1	1	1
Canada	7	7	7
England	1	1	1
France	14	14	14
Germany	19	19	19
Ireland	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2
Mexico	1	1	1
Norway	1	1	1
Portugal			

TABLE 38.—*Number of employees who can read and number who can read and write, by sex and general nativity and race: California*—Continued.

MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Contd.			
Scotland	2	2	2
Sweden	2	2	2
Wales	2	2	2
West Indies (other than Cuba)	2	1	1
Total	55	54	54
Total native-born	175	172	173
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	2
Canadian (other than French)	6	6	6
Danish	6	6	6
Dutch	3	3	3
East Indian	30	24	24
English	6	6	6
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	1	1	1
French	1	1	1
German	72	72	72
Greek	70	64	64
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Irish	14	14	14
Italian, North	3	3	3
Italian, South	2	2	2
Japanese	236	220	220
Mexican	7	7	7
Norwegian	1	1	1
Persian	1	1	1
Roumanian	1		
Scotch	4	4	4
Servian	1	1	1
Spanish	3	3	3
Swedish	11	10	10
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	1
Total foreign-born	493	464	464
Grand total	668	636	637

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:			
White	14	14	14
Indian	1		
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Chile	2	2	2
Germany	2	2	2
Ireland	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1
Scotland	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1
Sweden	2	2	2
Total	10	10	10
Total native-born	25	24	24
Foreign-born, by race:			
English	1	1	1
French	1	1	1
German	4	4	4
Irish	2	2	2
Italian, North	1	1	1
Japanese	7	7	7
Scotch	1	1	1
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	1	1
Total foreign-born	20	18	18
Grand total	45	42	42

TABLE 38.—*Number of employees who can read and number who can read and write, by sex and general nativity and race: California*—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White	130	130	130
Negro	1	1	1
Indian	4	1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Canada	1	1	1
Chile	2	2	2
England	7	7	7
France	1	1	1
Germany	16	16	16
Ireland	20	20	20
Italy	2	2	2
Mexico	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1
Scotland	3	3	3
Spain	1	1	1
Sweden	4	4	4
Wales	2	2	2
West Indies (other than Cuba)	2	1	1
Total	65	64	64
Total native-born	200	196	196
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	2
Canadian (other than French)	6	6	6
Danish	6	6	6
Dutch	2	2	2
East Indian	29	24	24
English	7	7	7
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	1	1	1
French	2	2	2
German	76	76	76
Greek	70	64	64
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Irish	16	16	16
Italian, North	4	4	4
Italian, South	2	2	2
Japanese	243	237	237
Mexican	7	7	7
Norwegian	1	1	1
Persian	1	1	1
Roumanian	1		
Scotch	5	5	5
Servian	1	1	1
Spanish	3	3	3
Swedish	11	10	10
West Indian (other than Cuban)	4	2	2
Total foreign-born	513	482	482
Grand total	713	678	678

TABLE 39.—*Number of employees who read and number who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race: Oregon.*

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White	278	274	273
Indian	39	31	31
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	1	1	1
Canada	2	2	2
Germany	11	11	11
Ireland	5	5	5
Norway	3	3	3
Switzerland	2	2	2
Total	24	24	24
Total native-born	341	329	328
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	1
Canadian (other than French)	2	2	2
English	1	1	1
French	3	3	3
German	10	10	10
Irish	3	3	3
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	2	2	2
Russian	1	1	1
Slovak	2	2	2
Spanish	1	1	1
Swedish	2	2	2
Total foreign-born	29	29	29
Grand total	370	358	357

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:			
White	199	199	199
Indian	29	29	29
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	3	3	3
Belgium	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1
England	1	1	1
Germany	3	3	3
Ireland	3	3	3
Norway	6	6	6
Total	18	18	18
Total native-born	255	246	246
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	1
Canadian (other than French)	3	3	3
English	2	2	2
German	3	3	3
Slovak	1	1	1
Swedish	1	1	1
Welsh	1	1	1
Total foreign-born	12	12	12
Grand total	267	258	258

TABLE 39.—*Number of employees who read and number who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race: Oregon*—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White	477	473	472
Indian	77	60	60
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	4	4	4
Belgium	1	1	1
Canada	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1
England	1	1	1
Germany	14	14	14
Ireland	8	8	8
Norway	9	9	9
Switzerland	2	2	2
Total	42	42	42
Total native-born	596	575	574
Foreign-born, by race:			
Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	2
Canadian (other than French)	5	5	5
English	3	3	3
French	3	3	3
German	13	13	13
Irish	3	3	3
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	2	2	2
Russian	1	1	1
Slovak	3	3	3
Spanish	1	1	1
Swedish	3	3	3
Welsh	1	1	1
Total foreign-born	41	41	41
Grand total	637	616	615

TABLE 40.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read their native language and number who read and write their native language, by sex and general nativity and race: California.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read native language.	Read and write native language.
Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	2
Danish	6	6	6
Dutch	2	2	2
East Indian	30	24	24
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	1	1	1
French	1	1	1
German	72	68	68
Greek	70	63	63
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Italian, North	3	3	3
Italian, South	2	2	2
Japanese	236	229	229
Mexican	7	7	7
Norwegian	1	1	1
Persian	1	1	1
Roumanian	1		
Servian	1	1	1
Spanish	3	3	3
Swedish	11	9	9
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	1
Total	463	427	427

FEMALE.

French	1		
German	4	4	4
Italian, North	1	1	1
Japanese	7	7	7
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	1	1
Total	16	13	13

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	2
Danish	6	6	6
Dutch	2	2	2
East Indian	30	24	24
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	1	1	1
French	2	1	1
German	76	72	72
Greek	70	63	63
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Italian, North	4	4	4
Italian, South	2	2	2
Japanese	243	236	236
Mexican	7	7	7
Norwegian	1	1	1
Persian	1	1	1
Roumanian	1		
Servian	1	1	1
Spanish	3	3	3
Swedish	11	9	9
West Indian (other than Cuban)	4	2	2
Total	479	440	440

TABLE 41.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read their native language and number who read and write their native language, by sex and general nativity and race: Oregon.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read native language.	Read and write native language.
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	1
French	3	3	2
German	10	10	10
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	2	2	2
Russian	1	1	1
Slovak	2	2	2
Spanish	1	1	1
Swedish	2	2	2
Total	23	23	22

FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	1
German	3	3	3
Slovak	1	1	1
Swedish	1	1	1
Total	6	6	6

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	2
French	3	3	2
German	13	13	13
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	2	2	2
Russian	1	1	1
Slovak	3	3	3
Spanish	1	1	1
Swedish	3	3	3
Total	29	29	28

TABLE 42.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read English and number who read and write English, by sex and race: California.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.
Bohemian and Moravian	2	1	1
Danish	6	6	6
Dutch	3	2	2
East Indian	39	3	3
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	1	1	1
French	1	1	1
German	72	64	64
Greek	70	22	22
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Italian, North	3	1	1
Italian, South	2		
Japanese	236	54	54
Mexican	7	2	2
Norwegian	1	1	1
Persian	1	1	1
Roumanian	1		
Servian	1	1	1
Spanish	3	2	2
Swedish	11	10	10
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1		
Total	463	175	175

FEMALE.

French	1	1	1
German	4	3	3
Italian, North	1	1	1
Japanese	7		
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3		
Total	16	5	5

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian	2	1	1
Danish	6	6	6
Dutch	3	2	2
East Indian	39	3	3
Filipino	2	2	2
Finnish	1	1	1
French	2	2	2
German	76	67	67
Greek	70	22	22
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Italian, North	4	2	2
Italian, South	2		
Japanese	243	54	54
Mexican	7	2	2
Norwegian	1	1	1
Persian	1	1	1
Roumanian	1		
Servian	1	1	1
Spanish	3	2	2
Swedish	11	10	10
West Indian (other than Cuban)	4		
Total	479	180	180

TABLE 43.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read English and number who read and write English, by sex and race: Oregon.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	1
French	3	3	3
German	10	6	6
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	2	2	2
Russian	1		
Slovak	2	2	2
Spanish	1	1	1
Swedish	2	2	2
Total	23	18	18

FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	1
German	3	1	
Slovak	1	1	1
Swedish	1		
Total	6	3	2

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	2
French	3	3	3
German	13	7	6
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	2	2	2
Russian	1		
Slovak	3	3	3
Spanish	1	1	1
Swedish	3	2	2
Total	29	21	20

TABLE 44.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees, by sex, years in the United States, and race: California.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Danish	6	6	.....	.....	1	1	5	5
Dutch	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
East Indian	30	31	30	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
French	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
German	72	72	9	9	4	4	59	59
Greek	70	46	61	38	7	6	2	2
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	3	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Italian, South	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	236	190	137	107	77	63	22	20
Mexican	7	6	4	3	1	1	2	2
Norwegian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Persian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servian	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Spanish	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swedish	11	11	2	2	1	1	8	8
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	463	381	262	197	97	82	104	102

FEMALE.

French	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
German	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Italian, North	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Japanese	7	3	4	1	3	2	.....	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban)	3	2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Total	16	10	5	2	6	4	5	4

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Danish	6	6	.....	.....	1	1	5	5
Dutch	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
East Indian	30	31	30	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
French	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
German	76	75	9	9	4	4	63	62
Greek	70	46	61	38	7	6	2	2
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	4	3	1	.....	2	2	1	1
Italian, South	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	243	193	141	108	80	65	22	20
Mexican	7	6	4	3	1	1	2	2
Norwegian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Persian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servian	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Spanish	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swedish	11	11	2	2	1	1	8	8
West Indian (other than Cuban)	4	3	2	2	2	1	.....	.....
Total	479	391	267	199	103	86	109	106

TABLE 45.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees, by sex, years in the United States, and race: Oregon.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
French	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
German	10	10	2	2	3	3	5	5
Norwegian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Polish	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Russian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Spanish	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Swedish	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total	23	23	6	6	3	3	14	14

FEMALE.

Bohemian and Moravian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
German	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Swedish	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	6	6	1	1	1	1	4	4

TOTAL.

Bohemian and Moravian	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
French	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
German	13	13	3	3	4	4	6	6
Norwegian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Polish	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Russian	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Spanish	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Swedish	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Total	29	29	7	7	4	4	18	18

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TABLE 46.—*Number of employees for whom information was secured, by general nativi and race.*

General nativity and race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father:			
White	212	405	
Negro	3	12	
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Australia		2	
Austria-Hungary	1	2	
Azores	1	3	
Belgium	1	2	
Canada	2	13	
Chile		1	
China	22		
Denmark	2	4	
England	6	27	
France	6	13	
Germany	20	53	
Ireland	17	34	
Italy	30	97	
Madeira Islands		1	
Mexico	4	17	
Netherlands	2		
Norway	4	2	
Portugal	10	48	
Russia	5	1	
Scotland	4	4	
Spain	1	2	
Sweden	1	3	
Switzerland	3	9	
Turkey		2	
Total	142	339	
Total native-born	357	756	1,
Foreign-born, by race:			
Armenian	19	37	
Bohemian and Moravian		3	
Canadian, French	2	3	
Canadian, Other		5	
Chinese	131	1	
Croatian		4	
Dalmatian	2	1	
Danish	3	5	
Dutch	2		
English	8	17	
French	2	12	
German	12	60	
Greek	42	3	
Hawaiian	1		
Hebrew, Russian	1		
Herzegovinian	1		
Irish	3	27	
Italian, North	201	236	
Italian, South	104	174	
Japanese	201	36	
Magyar		1	
Mexican	11	47	
Montenegrin	1		
Norwegian	1	3	
Polish	1		
Portuguese	14	158	
Roumanian	5	1	
Russian		36	
Scotch	4	4	
Slovak	2	2	
Slovenian		11	
Spanish		5	
Swedish	1	5	
Syrian	1	2	
Welsh	1	1	
Total foreign-born	877	900	1,
Grand total	1,234	1,656	2,

TABLE 47.—*Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian	19	2	.....	1	.....	4	9	3	.....	.....
Canadian, French	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chinese	90	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	85
Dalmatian	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Danish	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dutch	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
French	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
German	12	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	4
Greek	42	4	7	11	6	8	4	1	1	.....
Hawaiian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herzegovinian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Italian, North	201	15	38	28	24	25	73	23	17	18
Italian, South	104	1	18	14	2	6	30	18	11	4
Japanese	201	13	24	66	39	25	45	15	4	.....
Mexican	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	3
Montenegrin	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	14	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	1	1	6
Roumanian	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Scotch	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	836	36	98	140	77	71	174	67	38	135

FEMALE.

Armenian	37	10	4	.....	6	1	9	7	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Canadian, French	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Canadian, Other	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Chinese	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dalmatian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
English	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	7
French	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	5
German	60	4	8	4	1	3	10	6	6	18
Greek	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Irish	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26
Italian, North	236	14	31	21	15	15	70	17	22	31
Italian, South	174	2	16	18	8	13	61	24	21	11
Japanese	36	10	1	6	15	2	.....	1	1	.....
Magyar	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mexican	47	.....	1	5	4	3	17	7	6	4
Norwegian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Portuguese	158	1	13	16	23	10	42	9	13	31
Roumanian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Russian	36	3	12	7	10	4	1	.....	.....	3
Scotch	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovenian	11	.....	3	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Syrian	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	899	46	94	84	86	53	222	80	83	149

TABLE 47.—*Number of foreign-born employees in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race*—Continued.

TOTAL.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian	56	12	4	1	6	5	18	10		
Bohemian and Moravian	3					2	1			
Canadian, French	5								1	
Canadian, Other	5								1	
Chinese	91		2					3	1	
Croatian	4			2						
Dalmatian	3				2					
Danish	8	1	1						2	
Dutch	2			2						
English	24		1	1			2	3	6	
French	14			3			3	1	2	
German	72	4	8	5	2	4	12	7	8	
Greek	45	4	3	12	6	8	4	2	1	
Hawaiian	1			1						
Hebrew, Russian	1	1								
Herzegovinian	1		1							
Irish	30						1		1	
Italian, North	537	29	69	89	39	40	143	40	39	
Italian, South	278	3	34	32	10	19	91	42	33	
Japanese	237	23	25	42	54	27	45	16	5	
Magyar	1							1		
Mexican	58		1	7	4	3	21	9	6	
Montenegrin	1		1						1	
Norwegian	4						1			
Polish	1									
Portuguese	172	1	14	18	24	10	44	10	14	
Roumanian	6		4		1			1		
Russian	36	3	12	7	10	4				
Scotch	8					2				
Slovak	4		3				1			
Slovenian	11		3	1	3		4			
Spanish	5	1				1	3			
Swedish	6		1		1			2	1	
Syrian	3			1	1		1			
Welsh	3					1	1			
Total	1,735	83	193	234	163	126	396	147	121	

TABLE 48.—*Number of male employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	31	1	5	7	11	3	3	1			
Negro	1		1								
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Austria-Hungary	1				1						
Canada	1				1						
China	3				3						
Denmark	1						1				
Germany	4			1		2	1				
Ireland	4		1	1	1		1				
Italy	12	1	4		4	3					
Mexico	1			1							
Norway	1				1						
Portugal	4			2	1	1					
Russia	3		2	1			1				
Scotland	1										
Switzerland	2			2							
Total	38	1	7	8	12	6	4				
Total native-born	70	2	13	15	23	9	7	1			
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian	6		1		3		2				
Danish	1				1						
German	2		2			1					
Greek	1				7	3					
Italian, North	16	1	5		2	2					
Italian, South	10	1	1	4	3						
Japanese	3										
Total foreign-born	39	2	9	4	16	6	2				
Grand total	109	4	22	19	39	15	9	1			

TABLE 49.—*Number of female employees 14 and under 18 years of age earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	94	19	16	19	26	7	6	.....	1	.....	.....
Negro	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Australia	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azores	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	5	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	10	.....	2	1	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	12	1	2	2	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	62	9	14	13	12	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Madeira Islands	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	20	.....	2	2	6	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	130	12	24	24	34	14	16	6	.....	.....	.....
Total native-born	226	31	40	44	61	21	22	6	1	.....	.....
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian	10	7	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	6	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	30	7	3	3	6	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, South	39	.....	5	4	13	9	5	2	1	.....	.....
Mexican	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	26	1	2	2	5	2	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian	11	.....	4	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovenian	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	145	18	21	20	36	22	22	5	1	.....	.....
Grand total	371	49	61	64	97	43	44	11	2	.....	.....

TABLE 50.—*Number of male employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under $4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	174				10	39	62	45	15	3	10
Negro	2						2				
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Azores	1						1				
Belgium	1						1				
Canada	1						1				
China	15		1		3	1	8	2	3		
Denmark	1						1				
England	6					3	2		1		
France	6						1	2	3		
Germany	15				1	4	6	2	2		
Ireland	12				3		4	3		1	1
Italy	16				1	3	6	3	3		
Mexico	3				1	1		1			
Netherlands	2					1	1				
Norway	3					2		1			
Portugal	6		1			2	2		1		
Russia	1							1			
Scotland	3								1		1
Spain	1						1				
Sweden	1					1					
Switzerland	1							1			
Total	98		2		9	18	35	17	14	1	2
Total native-born	274		2		19	47	99	62	29	4	12
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian	12					3	7	2			
Canadian, French	2				1			1			
Chinese	89				15	6	42	13	12	1	
Dalmatian	2					2					
Danish	2						2				
Dutch	2			1			1				
English	8			1	1	1	2	2		1	
French	2						1	1			
German	10					3	2	1	3	1	
Greek	41				7	22	10	2			
Hawaiian	1							1			
Hebrew, Russian	1					1					
Herzegovinian	1					1					
Irish	3					1	2				
Italian, North	285		1	3	41	114	100	17	8	1	
Italian, South	94		1	3	13	29	36	9		3	
Japanese	196	3	6	8	86	47	34	8	3		1
Mexican	11		1		1	3	1	3	2		
Montenegrin	1					1					
Norwegian	1						1				
Polish	1						1				
Portuguese	14	1			3	4	5	1			
Roumanian	5	1				3	1				
Scotch	4						2	1	1		
Slovak	2					2	1				
Swedish	1							1			
Syrian	1							1			
Welsh	1										
Total foreign-born	793	5	9	16	168	244	280	64	29	7	1
Grand total	1,067	5	11	16	187	291	349	126	58	11	13

TABLE 51.—*Number of female employees 18 years of age or over earning each specified amount per day, by general nativity and race.*

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number earning each specified amount per day.									
		Under $1.	$1 and under $1.25.	$1.25 and under $1.50.	$1.50 and under $1.75.	$1.75 and under $2.	$2 and under $2.50.	$2.50 and under $3.	$3 and under $3.50.	$3.50 and under 4.	$4 or over.
Native-born of native father:											
White	304	34	57	35	87	26	34	10	10	1	.....
Negro	10	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:											
Australia	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azores	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	12	1	1	2	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	23	4	1	3	6	4	1	1	2	.....	.....
France	8	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Germany	42	2	8	6	15	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	22	2	3	2	3	2	8	2	1	.....	.....
Italy	34	2	.....	4	11	6	8	1	2	.....	.....
Mexico	13	3	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	26	.....	3	1	12	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Russia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	9	.....	4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	202	14	27	24	62	21	37	10	5	1	1
Total native-born	516	48	84	60	152	51	73	20	15	2	1
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian	27	15	8	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bohemian and Moravian	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian, French	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian, Other	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatian	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	5	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	15	1	3	6	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	12	3	2	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	43	16	12	2	9	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Greek	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Irish	27	1	5	5	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	195	26	29	22	46	26	29	4	1	.....	.....
Italian, South	122	13	23	12	32	20	21	1	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	34	2	6	10	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican	43	5	25	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	131	3	13	15	63	8	25	4	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	25	.....	10	7	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovenian	7	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total foreign-born	740	92	185	90	212	83	93	14	1	1	.....
Grand total	1,256	140	269	150	364	144	166	34	16	3	1

TABLE 32.—*Number of employees who read and number who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race.*

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White	212	212	211
Negro	3	3	3
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Austria-Hungary	1	1	1
Azores	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1
Canada	2	2	2
China	22	22	22
Denmark	2	2	2
England	6	6	6
France	6	6	6
Germany	20	20	20
Ireland	17	17	17
Italy	30	30	30
Mexico	4	4	4
Netherlands	2	2	2
Norway	4	4	4
Portugal	10	10	10
Russia	5	5	5
Scotland	4	4	4
Spain	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Switzerland	3	3	3
Total	142	142	143
Total native-born	357	357	356
Foreign-born, by race:			
Armenian	19	19	19
Canadian, French	2	2	2
Chinese	80	79	79
Dalmatian	2	2	2
Danish	3	3	3
Dutch	2	1	1
English	8	8	8
French	2	2	2
German	12	12	12
Greek	42	38	38
Hawaiian	1	1	1
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Hersegovinian	1	1	1
Irish	3	3	3
Italian, North	301	280	276
Italian, South	104	72	80
Japanese	201	197	197
Mexican	11	11	11
Montenegrin	1	1	1
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	14	9	9
Portuguese	5	5	5
Roumanian	4	4	4
Scotch	2		
Slovak	1	1	1
Swedish	1	1	1
Syrian	1	1	1
Welsh			
Total foreign-born	826	756	749
Grand total	1,193	1,113	1,105

TABLE 52.—*Number of employees who read and number who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race*—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:			
White	405	402	402
Negro	12	12	12
Total	417	414	414
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			
Australia	2	2	2
Austria-Hungary	2	2	2
Azores	3	3	3
Belgium	2	2	2
Canada	12	12	12
Chile	1	1	1
Denmark	4	4	4
England	27	27	27
France	13	13	13
Germany	53	53	53
Ireland	34	34	34
Italy	97	96	96
Madeira Island	1	1	1
Mexico	17	13	13
Norway	2	2	2
Portugal	48	47	47
Russia	1	1	1
Scotland	4	4	4
Spain	2	2	2
Sweden	3	3	3
Switzerland	9	9	9
Turkey	2	2	2
Total	339	333	333
Total native-born	756	747	747
Foreign-born, by race:			
Armenian	37	31	29
Bohemian	3	3	3
Canadian, French	2	2	
Canadian, Other	5	5	5
Chinese	1	1	1
Croatian	4	1	1
Dalmatian	1	1	1
Danish	5	4	4
English	17	17	17
French	12	12	11
German	60	59	58
Greek	3	2	2
Irish	27	26	26
Italian, North	235	188	184
Italian, South	174	74	69
Japanese	36	19	19
Magyar	1	1	1
Mexican	47	28	28
Norwegian	3	3	3
Portuguese	188	88	87
Roumanian	1	1	1
Russian	36	10	7
Scotch	4	4	4
Slovak	2	1	1
Slovenian	11	9	9
Spanish	5	5	5
Swedish	5	5	5
Syrian	2	1	1
Welsh	1	1	1
Total	898	602	583
Grand total	1,654	1,349	1,330

BLE 52.—*Number of employees who read and number who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race*—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read.	Read and write.
tive-born of native father:			
White	617	614	613
Negro	15	15	15
tive-born of foreign father by country of birth of father:			
Australia	2	2	2
Austria-Hungary	3	3	3
Azores	4	4	4
Belgium	3	3	3
Canada	14	14	14
Chile	1	1	1
China	22	22	22
Denmark	6	6	6
England	33	33	33
France	19	19	19
Germany	73	73	73
Ireland	51	51	51
Italy	127	126	126
Madeira Islands	1	1	1
Mexico	21	17	17
Netherlands	2	2	2
Norway	6	6	6
Portugal	58	57	57
Russia	6	6	6
Scotland	8	8	8
Spain	3	3	3
Sweden	4	4	4
Switzerland	12	12	12
Turkey	2	2	2
Total	481	475	475
Total native-born	1,113	1,104	1,103
oreign-born, by race:			
Armenian	56	50	48
Bohemian	3	3	3
Canadian, French	4	4	2
Canadian, Other	5	5	5
Chinese	90	80	80
Croatian	4	1	1
Dalmatian	3	3	3
Danish	8	7	7
Dutch	2	1	1
English	26	25	25
French	14	14	13
German	72	71	70
Greek	45	40	40
Hawaiian	1	1	1
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Hersegovinian	1	1	1
Irish	30	29	29
Italian, North	536	465	460
Italian, South	278	148	138
Japanese	237	216	215
Magyar	1	1	1
Mexican	58	39	39
Montenegrin	1	1	1
Norwegian	4	4	4
Polish	1	1	1
Portuguese	172	97	96
Roumanian	6	6	6
Russian	36	10	7
Scotch	8	8	8
Slovak	4	1	1
Slovenian	11	9	9
Spanish	5	5	5
Swedish	6	6	6
Syrian	3	2	2
Welsh	3	3	3
Total foreign-born	1,733	1,358	1,332
Grand total	2,846	2,462	2,435

TABLE 53.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read English and number who read and write English, by sex and general nativity and race.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.
Armenian	19	15	15
Canadian, French	2		
Chinese	80	9	9
Dalmatian	2	1	
Danish	3	2	2
Dutch	2	1	1
French	2		
German	12	12	12
Greek	42	16	16
Hawaiian	1	1	1
Hebrew, Russian	1		
Hersegovinian	1		
Italian, North	301	54	49
Italian, South	104	32	28
Japanese	201	66	65
Mexican	11	9	8
Montenegrin	1		
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	1	1	1
Portuguese	14	5	5
Roumanian	5		
Slovak	2		
Swedish	1	1	1
Syrian	1		
Total	819	220	211

FEMALE.

Armenian	37	11	11
Bohemian and Moravian	3	1	1
Canadian, French	2	1	
Chinese	1	1	1
Croatian	4	1	1
Dalmatian	1	1	1
Danish	5	3	3
French	12	5	4
German	60	27	26
Greek	3	1	1
Italian, North	235	42	42
Italian, South	174	32	30
Japanese	36	2	2
Magyar	1	1	1
Mexican	47	10	10
Norwegian	3	1	1
Portuguese	156	50	48
Roumanian	1	1	1
Russian	36	5	5
Slovak	2		
Slovenian	11	3	3
Spanish	5	1	1
Swedish	5	5	5
Syrian	2		
Total	844	208	196

TABLE 53.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read English and number who read and write English, by sex and general nativity and race*—Continued.

TOTAL.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read English.	Read and write English.
Armenian	56	26	26
Bohemian and Moravian	3	1	1
Canadian, French	4	1	
Chinese	90	10	10
Croatian	4	1	1
Dalmatian	3	2	1
Danish	8	5	5
Dutch	2	1	1
French	14	5	4
German	72	39	38
Greek	45	17	17
Hawaiian	1	1	1
Hebrew, Russian	1		
Hersegovinian	1		
Italian, North	536	96	92
Italian, South	278	64	58
Japanese	237	71	70
Magyar	1	1	1
Mexican	58	19	18
Montenegrin	1		
Norwegian	4	2	2
Polish	1	1	1
Portuguese	172	55	53
Roumanian	6	1	1
Russian	36	5	5
Slovak	4		
Slovenian	11	3	3
Spanish	5	1	1
Swedish	6	6	4
Syrian	3		
Total	1,663	434	414

TABLE 54.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees, by sex, years in the United States, and race.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	19	14	7	4	9	7	3	3
Canadian, French	2	2					2	2
Chinese	30	30	1				38	30
Dalmatian	2	2	1	1			1	1
Danish	3	3	1	1			2	2
Dutch	2	2	2	2				
French	2	2	1	1	1	1		
German	12	12	3	3	2	2	7	7
Greek	43	25	36	20	4	3	2	2
Hawaiian	1	1	1	1				
Hebrew, Russian	1		1					
Hersegovinian	1		1					
Italian, North	301	128	170	36	73	47	58	45
Italian, South	104	65	41	13	30	21	33	31
Japanese	201	116	137	74	45	30	19	12
Mexican	11	10	2	2	4	3	5	5
Montenegrin	1		1					
Norwegian	1	1					1	1
Polish	1	1			1	1		
Portuguese	14	10	4	1	2	2	8	7
Roumanian	5	5	5	5				
Slovak	2	1	1	1	1			
Swedish	1	1	1	1				
Syrian	1	1	1	1				
Total	819	432	418	167	173	117	229	148

FEMALE.

Armenian	37	14	21	3	9	6	7	5
Bohemian and Moravian	3	2	2	2	1			
Canadian, French	2	1					2	1
Chinese	1	1	1	1				
Croatian	4	2	2				2	2
Dalmatian	1	1	1	1				
Danish	5	5	1	1			4	4
French	12	8	2	1	2	2	8	5
German	60	30	20	5	10	8	30	28
Greek	3	1	2				1	1
Italian, North	235	100	96	15	70	38	69	47
Italian, South	174	70	57	18	61	31	56	30
Japanese	36	4	34	3			2	1
Magyar	1	1					1	1
Mexican	47	17	13	4	17	6	17	7
Norwegian	3	3					3	3
Portuguese	158	101	63	34	42	28	53	39
Roumanian	1	1					1	1
Russian	36	6	36	6				
Slovak	2		2					
Slovenian	11	10	7	6	4	4		
Spanish	6	3	3		3	3		
Swedish	5	5	1	1			4	4
Syrian	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Total	844	408	364	102	220	127	260	177

TABLE 54.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born employees, by sex, years in the United States, and race*—Continued.

TOTAL.

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Years in United States.					
			Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	56	28	28	7	18	13	10	8
Bohemian and Moravian	3	2	2	2	1			
Canadian, French	4	3					4	3
Chinese	90	31	2	1			88	30
Croatian	4	2	2				2	2
Dalmatian	3	3	2	2			1	1
Danish	8	8	2	2			6	6
Dutch	2	2	2	2				
French	14	10	3	2	3	3	8	5
German	72	51	23	8	12	10	37	33
Greek	45	26	38	20	4	3	3	3
Hawaiian	1	1	1	1				
Hebrew, Russian	1		1					
Hersegovinian	1		1					
Italian, North	536	228	266	51	143	85	127	92
Italian, South	278	144	98	31	91	52	89	61
Japanese	237	120	171	77	45	30	21	13
Magyar	1	1					1	1
Mexican	58	27	15	6	21	9	22	12
Montenegrin	1		1					
Norwegian	4	4					4	4
Polish	1	1			1	1		
Portuguese	172	111	67	35	44	30	61	46
Roumanian	6	6	5	5			1	1
Russian	36	6	36	6				
Slovak	4	1	3	1	1			
Slovenian	11	10	7	6	4	4		
Spanish	5	3	2		3	3		
Swedish	6	6	2	2			4	4
Syrian	3	3	2	2	1	1		
Total	1,663	838	782	299	392	244	489	325

TABLE 55.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read their native language and number who read and write their native language, by sex and general nativity and race.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read native language.	Read and write native language.
Armenian	19	16	15
Canadian, French	2	2	2
Chinese	89	79	79
Dalmatian	2	2	1
Danish	3	2	2
Dutch	2	1	1
French	2	2	2
German	12	10	9
Greek	42	38	38
Hawaiian	1	1	1
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Hercegovinian	1	1	1
Italian, North	301	274	269
Italian, South	104	58	58
Japanese	201	197	196
Mexican	11	10	10
Montenegrin	1	1	1
Norwegian	1	1	1
Polish	1	1	1
Portuguese	14	6	6
Roumanian	5	5	5
Slovak	2		
Swedish	1	1	1
Syrian	1	1	1
Total	819	710	700

FEMALE.

Armenian	37	29	27
Bohemian and Moravian	3	3	3
Canadian, French	2	2	
Chinese	1	1	1
Croatian	4	1	
Dalmatian	1	1	1
Danish	5	3	2
French	12	12	11
German	60	52	50
Greek	3	2	2
Italian, North	235	170	173
Italian, South	174	59	54
Japanese	36	19	19
Magyar	1	1	1
Mexican	47	25	25
Norwegian	3	3	3
Portuguese	158	54	53
Roumanian	1	1	1
Russian	36	9	6
Slovak	2	1	1
Slovenian	11	7	7
Spanish	5	5	5
Swedish	5	3	3
Syrian	2	1	1
Total	844	473	44

TABLE 55.—*Number of foreign-born employees who read their native language and number who read and write their native language, by sex and general nativity and race*—Contd.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—	
		Read native language.	Read and write native language.
Armenian	56	45	42
Bohemian and Moravian	3	3	3
Canadian, French	4	4	2
Chinese	90	80	80
Croatian	4	1	
Dalmatian	3	3	3
Danish	8	5	4
Dutch	2	1	1
French	14	14	13
German	72	62	59
Greek	45	40	40
Hawaiian	1	1	1
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	1
Herzegovinian	1	1	1
Italian, North	536	453	442
Italian, South	278	117	110
Japanese	237	210	215
Magyar	1	1	1
Mexican	58	35	35
Montenegrin	1	1	1
Norwegian	4	4	4
Polish	1	1	1
Portuguese	172	60	58
Roumanian	6	6	6
Russian	36	9	6
Slovak	4	1	1
Slovenian	11	7	7
Spanish	5	5	5
Swedish	6	4	4
Syrian	3	2	2
Total	1,663	1,183	1,148

TABLE 56.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race.*

MALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	194	40	.....	.....	40	57	20	.....	77	21	29	2	52	4	21	.....	25	122	70	2	194
Negro	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Austria-Hungary	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Azores	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Belgium	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Canada	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	19
China	19	2	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	6	1	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Denmark	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6
England	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6
France	6	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6
Germany	19	5	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	17	2	.....	19
Ireland	14	4	.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	6	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	11	3	.....	14
Italy	27	16	.....	.....	16	6	2	.....	8	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	25	2	.....	27
Mexico	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	3
Netherlands	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Norway	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Portugal	8	6	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	8
Russia	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Scotland	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	4
Spain	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sweden	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Switzerland	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total	124	44	.....	.....	44	29	15	.....	44	10	18	.....	28	4	4	.....	8	87	37	.....	124
Total native-born	320	85	.....	.....	85	87	35	.....	122	31	47	2	80	8	25	.....	33	211	107	2	320

| Foreign-born, by race: | | |

TABLE 56.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race*—Continued.

FEMALE.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																			
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	358	106	2	.....	108	55	33	3	91	11	69	12	92	4	35	28	67	176	139	43	358
Negro	13	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	1	2	4	5	3	12
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Australia	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Austria-Hungary	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Azores	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Belgium	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canada	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	9	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	12
Chile	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Denmark	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
England	26	9	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	2	1	5	4	10	1	2	2	5	13	7	6	26
France	11	6	.....	.....	6	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	2	1	11
Germany	40	15	.....	.....	15	11	1	.....	12	6	5	4	15	.....	2	5	7	32	8	9	49
Ireland	32	12	.....	.....	12	6	2	.....	8	3	3	2	8	.....	2	2	4	21	7	4	32
Italy	67	30	1	.....	40	6	9	2	17	.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	2	4	45	18	4	67
Madeira Islands	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mexico	17	10	.....	.....	10	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	10	4	3	17
Norway	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Portugal	37	19	2	.....	21	5	7	.....	12	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	25	10	2	37
Russia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Scotland	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	3
Spain	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Sweden	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Switzerland	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	9
Turkey	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	284	125	3	.....	128	45	26	4	75	15	29	12	56	1	11	13	25	186	69	29	284
Total native-born	654	235	5	.....	240	100	61	7	168	26	100	26	152	5	47	42	94	366	213	75	654

| Foreign-born, by race: | | |

TABLE 56.—*Conjugal condition of employees, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race*—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number within each specified age group.																					
		16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father:																					
White	552	146	2	.....	148	112	53	3	168	32	98	14	144	8	56	26	92	298	209	45	552
Negro	14	5	.....	.....	5	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	1	2	6	5	3	14
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																					
Australia	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Austria-Hungary	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Azores	4	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Belgium	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Canada	14	1	.....	.....	1	8	2	.....	10	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	14
Chile	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
China	19	2	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	6	1	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	19
Denmark	6	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6
England	22	9	.....	.....	9	6	1	.....	7	1	6	4	11	1	2	2	5	17	9	6	22
France	17	7	.....	.....	7	4	2	1	7	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	12	4	1	17
Germany	68	20	.....	.....	20	10	1	.....	20	9	6	4	19	1	3	5	9	40	10	9	68
Ireland	46	16	.....	.....	16	11	3	.....	14	5	4	2	11	.....	3	2	5	32	10	4	46
Italy	94	55	1	.....	56	12	11	2	25	2	6	.....	8	1	2	2	5	70	20	4	94
Madeira Islands	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mexico	20	10	.....	.....	10	.....	4	1	5	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1	2	11	6	3	20
Netherlands	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Norway	5	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Portugal	45	25	2	.....	27	6	7	.....	13	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	32	11	2	45
Russia	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
Scotland	7	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	3	4	.....	7
Spain	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Sweden	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Switzerland	11	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	7	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	11
Turkey	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	408	169	3	.....	172	74	41	4	119	25	47	12	84	5	15	13	33	273	106	29	408
Total native-born	974	320	5	.....	325	187	96	7	290	57	147	28	232	13	72	42	127	577	320	77	974

| Foreign-born, by race: | | |

TABLE 57.—*Location of wives of foreign-born employees, by race of husband.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting with—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Armenian	2	2	
Canadian, French	2	2	
Chinese	97	6	91
Dalmatian	1		1
Danish	2	2	
English	4	4	
German	6	6	
Greek	8		8
Hebrew, Russian	1	1	
Irish	1	1	
Italian, North	106	72	33
Italian, South	45	39	6
Japanese	58	25	33
Mexican	4	3	1
Norwegian	1	1	
Portuguese	10	10	
Roumanian	1	1	
Scotch	2	2	
Slovak	2	1	1
Total	352	178	174

TABLE 58.—*Present political condition of foreign-born male employees who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race and length of residence.*

Race.	Total number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Armenian	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Canadian, French	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	2
Danish	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
English	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2
German	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
Greek	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Italian, North	66	20	7	....	26	20	7	3	30	40	14	3	56
Italian, South	22	10	2	....	12	7	2	1	10	17	4	1	22
Mexican	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Norwegian	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
Portuguese	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	2	3
Scotch	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1
Slovak	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total	104	43	11	....	54	30	10	10	50	73	21	10	104

GENERAL SURVEY.

TABLE 59.—*Money brought to the United States.*

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number bringing each specified amount.										
		None.	Under $25.	$25 and under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $150.	$150 and under $200.	$200 and under $300.	$300 and under $400.	$400 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 or over.
Armenian	16	1	2	1	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	5
German-Russian	28	17	1	....	....	2	2	3	2	....	1	....
Italian	105	16	45	17	16	4	1	4	1	1	....	....
Japanese	689	13	29	269	202	86	29	31	12	7	7	4
Portuguese	56	33	6	1	8	2	....	5	....	....	....	1
Scandinavian and German	132	27	16	10	29	12	3	9	6	6	8	6

TABLE 60.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—										
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farming for father.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Sawmill laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.	Occupation unknown.
In business for self	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Farmer	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
At home	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Farm hand	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
Wage-earner in city	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	•15	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	....

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Farmer	23	....	1	....	7	6	....	7	1	....	1	....
At home	4	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....
Farm hand	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
In other occupations	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	31	....	1	1	9	7	....	9	3	....	1	....

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Farmer	44	2	3	....	28	2	....	5	3	....	1	....
At home	10	....	....	1	6	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Farming for father	27	1	....	....	22	1	1	2	1	....	....	1
Farm hand	15	....	....	....	6	4	....	3	....	....	....	....
Common laborer	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....
Wage-earner in city	6	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
In other occupations	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	♭106	3	3	1	69	8	2	11	7	....	2	2

• Not including 2 widows.

♭ Not including 6 widows and 1 native-born head.

TABLE 60.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad*—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—										
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farming for father.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Sawmill laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.	Occupation unknown.
In business for self	66	1	2	.....	33	14	1	3	4	7	1	.....
Farmer	100	2	3	.....	48	27	2	8	4	5	1	.....
At home	43	3	.....	.....	11	5	.....	3	.....	21	.....	.....
Farming for father	172	2	1	.....	104	41	1	8	1	12	2	.....
Farm hand	57	1	10	.....	29	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	43	1	2	.....	21	8	.....	3	1	7	.....	.....
In other occupations	9	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Total	490	10	18	.....	259	103	4	26	11	54	5	.....

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Farmer	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
At home	17	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Farming for father	16	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Farm hand	13	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Common laborer	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In other occupations	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	[a]53	.....	1	.....	37	1	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

In business for self	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmer	17	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
At home	18	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	4
Farming for father	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
Farm hand	36	.....	1	.....	25	1	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....
Common laborer	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	29	.....	2	.....	11	1	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....
In other occupations	13	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Total	[b]126	1	5	2	61	3	.....	13	29	.....	9	4

[a] Not including 2 widows and 1 native-born head.
[b] Not including 8 widows and 13 native-born heads.

TABLE 61.—*Net value of farm property now owned.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Kind of property owned.	Total number.	Number owning property valued at each specified amount.												
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,500.	$2,500 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.	Not reported.
Land and improvements	17	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	4	7	2	1	1
Live stock and implements	17	1	....	4	5	4	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Crops on hand	13	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	5	....	....	....	....
GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.													
Land and improvements	25	1	....	....	....	3	2	3	2	3	6	....	....
Live stock and implements	31	....	....	2	3	12	6	7	3	1	....	....	....
Crops on hand	16	....	....	....	1	6	2	5	....	....	....	....	....
ITALIAN FARMERS.													
Land and improvements	63	....	....	....	....	4	4	9	14	12	10	9	1
Live stock and implements	115	2	11	22	37	12	9	7	4	1	....	....	....
Crops on hand	36	19	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	....	....	....
JAPANESE FARMERS.													
Land and improvements	45	....	....	....	....	4	4	8	14	5	7	2	1
Live stock and implements	391	48	17	88	83	75	24	33	19	4	....	....	....
Crops on hand	61	4	7	13	11	10	11	3	2	....	....	....	....
PORTUGUESE FARMERS.													
Land and improvements	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	14	16	11	3	....
Live stock and implements	56	1	1	8	22	13	6	2	1	2	....	....	....
Crops on hand	9	....	....	4	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.													
Land and improvements	136	....	....	....	....	1	1	7	30	49	34	13	2
Live stock and implements	146	....	1	17	38	80	16	16	3	4	....	....	1
Crops on hand	77	....	4	22	16	16	11	4	4	....	....	....	....

TABLE 62.—*Net value of all property now owned.*

[This table does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number owning property valued at each specified amount.											
		None.[a]	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,500.	$2,500 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Armenian	16	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	5	5	2
German-Russian	31	....	2	1	13	10	10	....	4	7	7	6	1
Italian	104	36	16	10	45	77	22	9	10	13	13	13	10
Japanese	48	2	....	....	2	3	3	43	43	41	17	10	3
Portuguese	56	....	....	....	1	4	4	3	5	10	17	10	5
Scandinavian and German	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	26	46	42	13

[a] Gross value minus indebtedness is nothing or less than nothing.

TABLE 63.—*Number of farms owned, leased, or both owned and leased, by each specified number of partners.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Form of tenure.	Number of farms.	Number farmed by 1 farmer.	Number farmed by each specified number of partners.										
			2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Owned	16	14	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Both owned and leased	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	17	15	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Owned	22	20	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leased	6	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Both owned and leased	[a]4	3	....	[a]1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	31	28	3	[b]1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Owned	54	51	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leased	52	18	7	5	10	5	1	....	4	....	....	1	1
Both owned and leased	[b]10	3	2	[b]3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	115	72	11	[b]8	10	8	1	....	4	....	....	1	1

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Owned	29	[c]22	4	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leased	443	256	111	36	22	12	2	3	....	1	2	....	....
Both owned and leased	[d]17	12	[d]5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	490	290	[d]120	38	22	12	3	3	....	1	2	....	....

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Owned	34	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leased	11	9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Both owned and leased	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	56	54	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

Owned	113	112	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leased	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Both owned and leased	23	21	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	147	144	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[a] Including 1 farm leased by 3 partners who also own separately.
[b] Including 1 farm leased by 3 partners, 1 of whom owns separately.
[c] Including 1 farm owned by 1 man alone, with nursery on it, conducted by 5 partners.
[d] Including 1 farm leased by 2 partners, 1 of whom owns separately.

TABLE 64.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.												
		None.	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Vegetables	1						1							
Fruit	10						2	2		1	4		1	
Dairy products	1						1							
Total amount per farm	16	4					4	2		1	4		1	

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Grain and forage	18		1	2	2	3	5	2	1		1	1		
Vegetables	14						1	4	1	5	2	1		
Fruit	8						4			2	2			
Dairy products	8		4	1	1	1		1						
Animal products	9		1	3	2	2					1			
Total amount per farm	31	5				1	3	6	1	7	6		2	

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Grain and forage	3		1		2									
Vegetables	99				9	19	10	2	4	3	14	15	13	2
Fruit	13				2	1	2	1	3		2	2		
Dairy products	9		4		1	1	2				1			
Animal products	12		3	1	6	1	1							
General crops, not itemized	18			1	2	2	3	1		4	1	3	1	
Total amount per farm	115	2			10	19	16	4	3	3	18	19	14	2

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Grain and forage	22			3	6	4	8	3	2	3		1	1	
Vegetables	256		3	3	20	19	19	26	21	29	41	44	24	10
Fruit	231		4	4	8	21	43	31	25	26	28	29	2	
Dairy product	7							1		3	2	1		
Animal products	37		3	5	6	6	5	5	3	3	1	1		
General crops, not itemized	34			1	6	4	6	2	6	4	1	3	1	
Total amount per farm	473	20	3	3	7	24	40	47	30	30	70	84	29	12

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Grain and forage	21				6	8	3				1	3		
Vegetables	44		1	4	7	8	9	6	1	2	4	1	1	
Fruit	27		3	2	6	6	8	1		1				
Dairy products	15		2	2	2	8	1							
Animal products	20		9	5	3	1		2						
General crops, not itemized	1						1							
Total amount per farm	84			1	6	7	18	6	1	3	5	4	1	

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

Grain and forage	43		1	4	6	5	10	6	4	2	4	1		1
Vegetables	44		6	6	11	7	5	4	1	1	1	3		
Fruit	69		7	13	13	11	17	13	3	6	3	3		
Dairy products	70		9	19	17	10	8	3	1	2		1		
Animal products	100		12	25	35	19	8	1						
Total amount per farm	145	3		2	14	23	30	23	18	13	11	6	1	1

TABLE 65.—*Live stock on farm.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Kind of live stock.	Number.	Number of farms having each specified number of each kind of live stock.						
		1.	2 or 3.	4 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 25.	25 or over.
Horses	16	3	10	2	1	1		
Mules	1		1					
Cows	16	9	6					1
Other neat cattle	2	1				1		
Swine	1						1	

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Horses	31		10	13	4	2	1	1
Mules	2	1	1					
Cows	30	11	11	3	4			1
Other neat cattle	8	2	4	2				
Swine	18	3	8	3		1	3	

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Horses	113	22	39	24	14	11	2	1
Cows	63	47	9	2	1	3		1
Other neat cattle	2			2				
Swine	48	14	20	8	2	1	2	1

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Horses	325	95	116	55	29	19	7	4
Cows	27	9	8				3	7
Other neat cattle	10	9						1
Swine	41	5	11	3	5	4	1	8

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Horses	54	8	25	16	1	1	3	
Cows	52	30	12	6	3	1		
Other neat cattle	6	3	1				1	1
Swine	33	6	25	2			1	1

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

Horses	141	23	60	24	14	4	6	1
Colts	5	2	1	1	1			
Mules	4	2	1					1
Cows	123	48	38	27	4	7	2	1
Other neat cattle	25	6	11	2	1	1	2	1
Swine	40	3	26	9	1			1

TABLE 66.—*Money sent abroad during the past year.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number not sending.	Money sent abroad.		
			Number sending.	Total amount.	Average amount.
Armenian	19	9	10	$541.00	$54.1
German-Russian	34	27	7	1,196.00	170.7
Italian	144	73	71	2,879.00	40.5
Japanese	760	515	245	38,090.00	155.4
Portuguese	57	43	14	280.00	20.7
Scandinavian and German	60	52	8	145.00	18.1

TABLE 67.—*Average surplus or deficit of past year.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Average surplus based on total number.	Surplus.		Deficit.		Number having neither surplus nor deficit.
			Number.	Average amount.	Number.	Average amount.	
Armenian	18	$1,091.06	15	$1,309.27	.....	.....	3
German-Russian	19	1,168.16	19	1,168.16	.....	.....	.....
Italian	67	560.33	57	629.08	1	$60.00	9
Japanese	647	288.34	432	570.88	114	361.02	101
Portuguese	36	469.97	28	668.39	1	2,500.00	7
Scandinavian and German	21	771.43	15	1,003.33	1	200.00	5

TABLE 68.—*Surplus or deficit of past year, by classified amounts.*

Race of farmer.	Number reporting surplus.	Number having each specified amount of surplus.						Number reporting deficit.	Number having each specified amount of deficit.					
		Under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $2,500.	$2,500 or over.		Under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $2,500.	$2,500 or over.
Armenian	15	2	1	.....	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German-Russian	19	.....	2	1	9	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	57	14	10	4	16	9	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	422	81	92	146	114	35	14	114	5	27	37	23	20	2
Portuguese	28	2	6	4	7	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scandinavian and German	15	.....	4	2	1	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 69.—*Newspapers taken in the household.*

Race of farmer.	Number of households.	Number taking—			
		No newspaper.	Only native newspapers.	Only English newspapers.	Both English and native newspapers.
Armenian	17	2	4	1	10
German-Russian	31	6	11	6	8
Italians	115	57	24	15	19
Japanese	490	136	323	.....	31
Portuguese	56	26	14	8	8
Scandinavian and German	147	3	13	46	86

TABLE 70.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	14	.....	.....	14	13	.....	.....	13	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	.....	29
German	12	.....	.....	12	10	2	.....	12	2	5	.....	7	1	2	1	4	25	9	1	35
German-Russian	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Italian, North	14	.....	.....	14	12	8	.....	20	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	.....	37
Italian, South	7	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	9
Mexican	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Portuguese	8	.....	.....	8	12	2	.....	14	2	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	5	.....	27
Swedish	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	11
Foreign-born:																				
Armenian	5	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	7	1	10	.....	11	.....	8	1	9	13	18	1	32
Danish	1	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	6	3	13	.....	16	.....	28	.....	28	8	43	.....	51
German	2	.....	.....	2	6	1	.....	7	2	15	.....	17	1	22	3	26	11	38	3	52
German-Russian	6	.....	.....	6	4	11	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	9	1	10	10	35	1	46
Italian, North	2	.....	.....	2	25	14	.....	39	12	46	2	60	2	31	2	35	[a] 42	91	4	[b] 137
Italian, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	1	8	.....	9	.....	12	.....	12	2	24	.....	26
Japanese	14	.....	.....	14	192	47	.....	239	174	304	23	501	.....	38	1	39	380	[c] 390	24	[c] 794
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	7	1	8	1	10	1	12
Portuguese	2	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	8	.....	15	.....	15	1	33	4	38	6	53	4	63
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	7	2	19	3	24	4	24	3	31

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White	2	2		4		2		2		2		2		3		3	2	9		11				
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																								
Danish	6			6	9	1		10	1			1		1		1	16	2		1	35			
German	7			7	8	4		12	4	7		11		5		5	19	16		1	1			
German-Russian		1		1																	32			
Italian, North	13	2		15	5	10		15	1	7		8		1		1	19	20		1	6			
Italian, South	3	1		4		2		2									3	3			6			
Norwegian	3			3					1	1		2		1		1	4	2			35			
Portuguese	8			8	5	13		18	1	8		8		1		1	13	22			22			
Swedish	12			12	6	1		7	2	2		4					20	3						
Foreign-born:																								
Armenian	3			3	1	4		5		9	2	11		4	2	6	4	17	4		25	1		
Canadian (other than French)														1		1		1			1	1		
Danish	1			1	2	1		3	1	14	1	16		20	1	21	4	35	2		4	1		
English					1			1									1				45			
German	2			2	1	1		2	1	14	1	16		16	9	25	4	31	10					
German-Russian																					28			
Italian, North	2	2		4		12		12		13		13		8	1	9	2	35	1		d 73			
Italian, South	1			1	4	20		24	1	33	1	35		11	3	14	6	d 65	4		28			
Japanese	1			1	2	3		6		11	2	13		7	1	8	4	21	3		d 280			
	7	6		13	1	127		128		111		111		7		7	8	d 252						
Norwegian						2		2		5		5		1		1		8			8			
Portuguese	3	1		4	3	2		5		13	1	14		18	2	20	6	34	3		2			
Spanish	1			1										1		1	1	1			2			
Swedish					2	1		3	1	7	1	9	1	16	2	19	4	24	3		31			

a Including 1 male, single, not reporting complete data.
b Not including 1 male not reporting, and including 1 male, single, not reporting age.
c Including 1 male, married, not reporting complete data.
d Including 1 female, married, age unknown.

TABLE 70.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual*—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	4	2	.....	6	2	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	6	10	.....	16
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	20	.....	.....	20	22	1	.....	23	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	44	3	.....	47
German	19	.....	.....	19	18	6	.....	24	6	12	.....	18	1	7	1	9	44	25	1	70
German-Russian	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6
Italian, North	27	2	.....	29	17	18	.....	35	2	9	.....	11	.....	1	.....	1	46	30	.....	76
Italian, South	10	1	.....	11	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	15
Mexican	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Norwegian	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	6	3	.....	9
Portuguese	16	.....	.....	16	17	15	.....	32	2	11	.....	13	.....	1	.....	1	35	27	.....	62
Swedish	14	.....	.....	14	10	1	.....	11	6	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4	.....	34
Foreign-born:																				
Armenian	8	.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	12	1	19	2	22	.....	12	3	15	17	35	5	57
Canadian (other than French)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Danish	2	.....	.....	2	6	3	.....	9	4	27	1	32	.....	48	1	49	12	78	2	92
English	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
German	4	.....	.....	4	7	2	.....	9	3	29	1	33	1	38	12	51	15	69	13	97
German-Russian	8	2	.....	10	4	23	.....	27	.....	28	.....	28	.....	17	2	19	12	70	2	84
Italian, North	3	.....	.....	3	29	34	.....	63	13	79	3	95	2	42	5	49	[a] 48	[b] 156	8	[c] 212
Italian, South	1	.....	.....	1	4	7	.....	11	1	19	2	22	.....	19	1	20	6	45	3	54
Japanese	21	6	.....	27	193	174	.....	367	174	415	23	612	.....	45	1	46	388	[d] 642	24	[d] 1,054
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	8	.....	9	.....	8	1	9	1	18	1	20
Portuguese	5	1	.....	6	6	7	.....	13	.....	28	1	29	1	51	6	58	12	87	7	106
Spanish	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	3	12	1	16	3	35	5	43	8	48	6	62

[a] Including 1 male, single, age unknown.
[b] Including 1 female, married, age unknown.
[c] Not including 1 male not reporting complete data, and including 1 male, single, and 1 female, married, both not reporting complete data.
[d] Including 1 male and 1 female, both not reporting complete data.

TABLE 71.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

ARMENIAN.

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Under 18 years	11	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20 years	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25 years	5	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
25 years and under 30 years	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
30 years and under 35 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 years and under 40 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
40 years and under 45 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
45 years and over	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Total	32	19	1	4	13	.....	6	7

DANISH.

Under 18 years	13	13	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20 years	9	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25 years	17	14	1	12	3	.....	2	1
25 years and under 30 years	8	7	2	4	1	.....	.....	1
30 years and under 35 years	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
35 years and under 40 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 years and under 45 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
45 years and over	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	51	44	3	33	7	.....	4	3

GERMAN.

Under 18 years	22	22	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20 years	5	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25 years	8	7	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....
25 years and under 30 years	7	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	.....
30 years and under 35 years	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
35 years and under 40 years	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
40 years and under 45 years	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 years and over	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Total	52	43	.....	29	9	.....	8	1

GERMAN-RUSSIAN.

Under 18 years	16	16	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20 years	5	4	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
20 years and under 25 years	5	4	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
25 years and under 30 years	11	1	.....	1	10	.....	10	.....
30 years and under 35 years	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
35 years and under 40 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
40 years and under 45 years	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
45 years and over	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Total	46	26	.....	15	20	.....	20	.....

ITALIAN, NORTH.

Under 18 years	28	28	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20 years	13	13	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25 years	61	48	4	22	13	7	1	5
25 years and under 30 years	21	10	3	5	11	1	5	5
30 years and under 35 years	4	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	1
35 years and under 40 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
40 years and under 45 years	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 years and over	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Not reported	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	[a] 133	104	10	[b] 48	[a] 29	9	7	13

[a] Not including 4 married persons with wives in United States, but not reporting whether married in United States or abroad, and 1 person not reporting age nor conjugal condition.
[b] Including 1 person whose wife returned to Italy.

TABLE 71.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age time of coming to the United States*—Continued.

ITALIAN, SOUTH.

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Under 18 years	6	6		4				
18 years and under 20 years	3	3		3				
20 years and under 25 years	3	2		2	1		1	
25 years and under 30 years	4	2		2	2		1	
30 years and under 35 years	5	1		1	4		3	
35 years and under 40 years	4	1		1	3		2	
40 years and under 45 years								
45 years and over	1				1			
Total	26	15		13	11		7	

JAPANESE.

Under 18 years	89	86	4	12	3	2		
18 years and under 20 years	80	75	6	15	5	2	2	
20 years and under 25 years	259	215	9	25	44	26	7	
25 years and under 30 years	175	88	8	11	87	42	24	
30 years and under 35 years	109	32	1	8	77	36	29	
35 years and under 40 years	47	5	2	1	42	18	15	
40 years and under 45 years	19	2			17	10	6	
45 years and over	3				3	1	2	
Not reported	4	4	1					
Total	[a] 785	507	[b] 31	72	[a] 278	137	85	

NORWEGIAN.

Under 18 years	2	2		1				
18 years and under 20 years	5	5		4				
20 years and under 25 years	3	3		3				
25 years and under 30 years	1	1		1				
30 years and under 35 years	1	1		1				
35 years and under 40 years								
40 years and under 45 years								
45 years and over								
Total	12	12		10				

PORTUGUESE.

Under 18 years	22	20	1	16	2			
18 years and under 20 years	13	12		10	1			
20 years and under 25 years	18	17		13	1		1	
25 years and under 30 years	3	3	1	1				
30 years and under 35 years	2	1		1	1		1	
35 years and under 40 years	3	1		1	2		2	
40 years and under 45 years	1				1		1	
45 years and over	1				1		1	
Total	63	54	2	42	9		6	

SWEDISH.

Under 18 years	3	3		2				
18 years and under 20 years	2	2		2				
20 years and under 25 years	16	15		10	1		1	
25 years and under 30 years	7	5		4	2		2	
30 years and under 35 years	3	1		1	2		2	
35 years and under 40 years								
40 years and under 45 years								
45 years and over								
Total	31	26		19	5		5	

[a] Not including 9 married persons with wives in United States, but not reporting whether married United States or abroad.

[b] Including 1 person whose wife is abroad.

TABLE 72.—*Time of arrival of wives of foreign-born males who were married at time of coming to the United States, by race of husband.*

Race of husband.	Number who were married on coming.	Number whose wives are still abroad.	Number accompanied by wife.	Number who have been joined by wife later.	Number who have been joined by wife after each specified number of years.			
					Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 or over.
Armenian	13	.....	6	7	.....	.....	1	6
Danish	7	.....	4	3	.....	1	2	.....
German	9	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1
German-Russian	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian, North	29	9	7	13	.....	2	6	5
Italian, South	11	.....	7	4	.....	1	3	.....
Japanese	278	137	85	56	.....	5	17	34
Portuguese	9	.....	6	3	.....	.....	2	1
Swedish	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 73.—*Location of wives of foreign-born husbands.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Armenian	18	18	.....
Danish	43	43	.....
German	38	38	.....
German-Russian	35	35	.....
Italian, North	91	81	10
Italian, South	24	24	.....
Japanese	360	232	128
Norwegian	10	10	.....
Portuguese	53	53	.....
Swedish	24	24	.....

TABLE 74.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Danish	2					1		3
German	2	5	3	2	4	4	4	24
Italian, South					1			1
Norwegian						1		1
Portuguese						1		1
Swedish					1	1		2
Foreign-born:								
Armenian	5	19	4	5	7	11	9	60
Danish	9	21	11	15	20	17	28	121
German	13	32	6	14	18	20	27	130
German-Russian	23	27	2	11	16	15	10	104
Italian, North	46	30	12	26	77	79	38	[a]308
Italian, South	11	34	5	7	6	9	12	84
Japanese	120	31	4	21	353	673	55	[b]1,287
Norwegian	3	7	1	1	1	5	8	26
Portuguese	21	26	6	13	33	23	38	160
Swedish	2	15	5	2	3	12	24	63

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Danish						1		1
German	6	3	1	1	3	5	1	20
Italian, South					1			1
Norwegian							1	1
Portuguese		2				1		3
Swedish					1		1	2
Foreign-born:								
Armenian	11	11	2	3	5	11	6	49
Danish	10	33	7	8	13	18	25	114
German	17	28	9	10	11	23	28	126
German-Russian	17	30	5	5	12	13	9	91
Italian, North	38	48	11	18	39	43	17	[c]214
Italian, South	13	14	9	5	8	13	8	70
Japanese	101	20	3	14	138	120	7	[c]403
Norwegian	6	6		3	3	6	4	28
Portuguese	20	32	11	12	23	21	22	141
Swedish	4	7	3	12	9	13	15	63

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Danish	2					2		4
German	8	8	4	3	7	9	5	44
Italian, South					2			2
Norwegian						1	1	2
Portuguese		2				2		4
Swedish					2	1	1	4
Foreign-born:								
Armenian	16	30	6	8	12	22	15	109
Danish	19	54	18	23	33	35	53	235
German	30	60	15	24	29	43	55	256
German-Russian	40	57	7	16	28	28	19	195
Italian, North	84	78	23	44	116	122	55	[d]522
Italian, South	24	48	14	12	14	22	20	154
Japanese	221	51	7	35	491	793	62	[e]1,660
Norwegian	9	13	1	4	4	11	12	54
Portuguese	41	58	17	25	56	44	60	301
Swedish	6	22	8	14	12	25	39	126

[a] Not including 4 males not reporting complete data.
[b] Not including 1 male not reporting complete data.
[c] Not including 1 female not reporting complete data.
[d] Not including 4 males and 1 female not reporting complete data.
[e] Not including 1 male and 1 female not reporting complete data.

TABLE 75.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian	44	2	6	.....	8	2	4	14	4	4
Danish	54	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	13	34
German	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	11	34
German-Russian	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	11	11	4
Italian, North	142	.....	.....	8	10	3	33	15	22	51
Italian, South	30	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	5	8	11
Japanese	816	7	10	42	91	90	365	155	53	3
Norwegian	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10
Portuguese	65	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	4	7	43
Swedish	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28

FEMALE.

Armenian	35	7	4	.....	6	1	5	10	.....	2
Canadian (other than French)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Danish	44	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	3	11	21
English	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
German	49	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	2	6	29
German-Russian	47	.....	1	1	.....	.....	29	5	6	5
Italian, North	89	4	2	6	7	3	28	6	14	21
Italian, South	29	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	4	8	10
Japanese	269	18	30	44	61	44	68	3	1	.....
Norwegian	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5
Portuguese	49	.....	.....	2	7	.....	8	3	7	22
Spanish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swedish	31	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25

TOTAL.

Armenian	79	9	10	.....	14	3	9	24	4	6
Canadian (other than French)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Danish	98	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	5	24	55
English	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
German	102	.....	.....	1	.....	2	15	4	17	63
German-Russian	108	.....	1	1	.....	.....	64	16	17	9
Italian, North	231	4	2	14	17	6	59	21	36	72
Italian, South	59	.....	.....	6	.....	1	6	9	16	21
Japanese	1,085	25	40	86	152	134	433	158	54	3
Norwegian	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	15
Portuguese	114	.....	.....	2	8	.....	15	7	14	65
Spanish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swedish	62	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	53

TABLE 76.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Armenian	9	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	6	7	2	.....	7	
Danish	28	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	22	27	1	4	23	
German	22	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	18	21	2	2	18	
German-Russian	25	10	2	1	13	1	2	9	12	11	4	10	
Italian, North	68	20	1	.....	21	25	2	20	47	45	3	20	
Italian, South	15	1	1	.....	2	3	1	9	13	4	2	9	
Norwegian	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	
Portuguese	18	3	.....	.....	3	6	.....	9	15	9	.....	9	
Swedish	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	23	.....	4	19	

TABLE 77.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Armenian	18	12	10	6	6	18	
Danish	113	58	57	55	55	113	
German	142	74	74	68	68	142	
German-Russian	47	20	18	27	22	47	
Italian, North	159	73	72	86	84	159	
Italian, South	72	44	42	28	28	72	
Japanese	31	15	11	16	15	31	
Mexican	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	
Norwegian	21	9	9	12	12	21	
Portuguese	131	56	56	75	75	131	
Swedish	63	31	31	32	32	63	
Foreign-born:							
Armenian	75	43	29	32	14	75	
Danish	98	54	53	44	38	98	
German	102	53	52	49	43	102	
German-Russian	105	60	52	45	24	105	
Italian, North	225	141	93	84	82	225	
Italian, South	59	30	20	29	12	59	
Japanese	1,077	810	787	267	89	1,077	
Norwegian	20	12	12	8	7	20	
Portuguese	113	65	55	48	27	113	
Spanish	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	
Swedish	62	31	31	31	31	62	

TABLE 78.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	43	17	5	4	4	22	20
Danish	54	3	3	2	2	49	48
German	53	1	1	5	4	47	47
German-Russian	60	.....	.....	34	28	26	24
Italian, North	141	21	4	32	11	88	79
Italian, South	30	3	2	3	1	24	17
	810	235	200	365	351	210	206
Japanese	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Norwegian	65	1	1	10	5	54	49
Portuguese	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31
Swedish							

FEMALE.

Armenian	32	15	3	5	3	12	8
Danish	44	4	3	5	3	35	32
German	49	2	2	10	8	37	33
German-Russian	45	2	.....	28	14	15	10
Italian, North	84	17	5	26	12	41	35
Italian, South	29	4	2	3	1	22	9
	267	196	49	68	30	4	1
Japanese	8	.....	.....	2	2	6	5
Norwegian	48	8	2	8	2	32	23
Portuguese	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Spanish	31	1	1	.....	.....	30	30
Swedish							

TOTAL.

Armenian	75	32	8	9	7	34	28
Danish	98	7	6	7	5	84	80
German	102	3	3	15	12	84	80
German-Russian	105	2	.....	62	42	41	34
Italian, North	225	38	9	58	23	129	113
Italian, South	59	7	4	6	2	46	26
	1,077	430	249	433	390	214	207
Japanese	20	.....	.....	2	2	18	17
Norwegian	113	9	3	18	7	86	72
Portuguese	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Spanish	62	1	1	.....	.....	61	61
Swedish							

TABLE 79.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	43	18	12	25	17
Danish	54	9	9	45	44
German	53	14	14	39	38
German-Russian	60	26	26	34	26
Italian, North	141	21	18	120	75
Italian, South	30	9	9	21	11
Japanese	810	23	17	787	749
Norwegian	12	1	1	11	11
Portuguese	65	7	7	58	46
Swedish	31	2	2	29	29

FEMALE.

Armenian	32	11	7	21	7
Danish	44	8	8	36	30
German	49	15	15	34	28
German-Russian	45	13	9	32	15
Italian, North	84	19	15	65	37
Italian, South	29	5	5	24	7
Japanese	267	10	7	257	82
Norwegian	8	1	1	7	6
Portuguese	48	15	12	33	15
Spanish	2	2	1		
Swedish	31	3	3	28	28

TOTAL.

Armenian	75	29	19	46	24
Danish	98	17	17	81	74
German	102	29	29	73	66
German-Russian	105	39	35	66	41
Italian, North	225	40	33	185	112
Italian, South	59	14	14	45	18
Japanese	1,077	33	24	1,044	822
Norwegian	20	2	2	18	17
Portuguese	113	22	19	91	61
Spanish	2	2	1		
Swedish	62	5	5	57	57

TABLE 80.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak and read and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Armenian:					
Male	40	10	3	.....	27
Female	31	17	2	.....	12
Total	71	27	5	.....	39
Danish:					
Male	52	1	2	3	46
Female	44	5	2	6	31
Total	96	6	4	9	77
German:					
Male	52	1	6	7	38
Female	48	6	9	7	26
Total	100	7	15	14	64
German-Russian:					
Male	59	8	13	4	34
Female	42	18	15	1	8
Total	101	26	28	5	42
Italian, North:					
Male	139	45	61	5	28
Female	77	30	31	2	14
Total	216	75	92	7	42
Italian, South:					
Male	30	10	13	1	6
Female	29	17	8	.....	4
Total	59	27	21	1	10
Japanese:					
Male	806	48	473	7	278
Female	266	175	73	1	17
Total	1,072	223	546	8	295
Norwegian:					
Male	12	.....	1	1	10
Female	8	1	1	1	5
Total	20	1	2	2	15
Portuguese:					
Male	64	10	44	2	8
Female	47	20	16	1	10
Total	111	30	60	3	18
Spanish:					
Female	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Swedish:					
Male	31	.....	1	1	29
Female	30	.....	9	3	18
Total	61	.....	10	4	47

TABLE 81.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White	20	8	8	8	12	12	12	20	20	20
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Armenian	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	6	6	6
Danish	94	51	51	51	43	43	43	94	94	94
German	111	54	54	54	57	57	57	111	111	111
German-Russian	19	11	11	11	8	8	8	19	19	19
Italian, North	128	58	58	58	70	70	70	128	128	128
Italian, South	45	24	20	20	21	19	19	45	39	39
Japanese	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Mexican	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Norwegian	17	9	9	9	8	8	8	17	17	17
Portuguese	98	40	40	40	58	58	58	98	98	98
Swedish	51	24	24	24	27	27	27	51	51	51
Foreign-born:										
Armenian	71	40	40	40	31	31	31	71	71	71
Canadian (other than French)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danish	96	52	52	52	44	44	44	96	96	96
English	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
German	100	52	51	51	48	47	47	100	98	98
German-Russian	101	59	59	58	42	41	36	101	100	94
Italian, North	218	140	118	118	78	59	59	218	177	177
Italian, South	59	30	9	9	29	5	5	59	14	14
Japanese	1,009	803	781	780	206	236	233	1,009	1,017	1,013
Norwegian	20	12	12	12	8	8	8	20	20	20
Portuguese	111	64	29	29	47	31	29	111	60	58
Spanish	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Swedish	62	31	31	31	31	31	31	62	62	62

TABLE 82.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Armenian	40	14	14	14	4	4	4	22	22	22
Danish	52	1	1	1	2	2	2	49	49	49
German	52	1	1	1	4	4	4	47	46	46
German-Russian	59	.....	.....	.....	33	33	32	26	26	26
Italian, North	140	21	18	18	31	27	27	88	73	73
Italian, South	30	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	24	6	6
Japanese	803	229	221	221	364	354	353	210	206	206
Norwegian	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	12
Portuguese	64	1	1	1	9	6	6	54	22	22
Swedish	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	31	31

TABLE 82.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual*—Continued.

FEMALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Armenian	31	14	14	14	5	5	5	12	12	12
Canadian (other than French)	1							1	1	1
Danish	44	4	4	4	5	5	5	35	35	35
English	1							1	1	1
German	48	2	2	2	9	9	9	37	36	36
German-Russian	42	2	2	2	25	24	20	15	15	14
Italian, North	78	15	14	14	22	17	17	41	28	28
Italian, South	29	4	1	1	3			22	4	4
Japanese	206	194	175	172	68	59	59	4	2	2
Norwegian	8				2	2	2	6	6	6
Portuguese	47	7	7	7	8	5	5	32	19	17
Spanish	2				1	1	1	1	1	1
Swedish	31	1	1	1				30	30	30

TOTAL.

Armenian	71	28	28	28	9	9	9	34	34	34
Canadian (other than French)	1							1	1	1
Danish	96	5	5	5	7	7	7	84	84	84
English	1							1	1	1
German	100	3	3	3	13	13	13	84	82	82
German-Russian	101	2	2	2	58	57	52	41	41	40
Italian, North	218	36	32	32	53	44	44	129	101	101
Italian, South	59	7	4	4	6			46	10	10
Japanese	1,009	423	396	393	432	413	412	214	208	208
Norwegian	20				2	2	2	18	18	18
Portuguese	111	8	8	8	17	11	11	86	41	39
Spanish	2				1	1	1	1	1	1
Swedish	62	1	1	1				61	61	61

TABLE 83.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Armenian	40	15	15	15	25	25	25
Danish	52	7	7	7	45	45	45
German	52	13	12	12	39	39	39
German-Russian	59	25	25	25	34	34	33
Italian, North	140	20	17	17	120	101	101
Italian, South	30	9	7	7	21	2	2
Japanese	803	16	16	16	787	765	764
Norwegian	12	1	1	1	11	11	11
Portuguese	64	6	3	3	58	26	26
Swedish	31	2	2	2	29	29	29

TABLE 83.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual*—Continued.

FEMALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Armenian	31	10	10	10	21	21	21
Canadian (other than French)	1	1	1	1			
Danish	44	8	8	8	36	36	36
English	1	1	1	1			
German	48	14	14	14	34	33	33
German-Russian	42	10	9	9	32	32	27
Italian, North	78	13	12	12	65	47	47
Italian, South	29	5	3	3	24	2	3
Japanese	266	9	9	9	257	227	224
Norwegian	8	1	1	1	7	7	7
Portuguese	47	14	11	11	33	20	14
Spanish	2	2	2	2			
Swedish	31	3	3	3	28	28	28

TOTAL.

Armenian	71	25	25	25	46	46	46
Canadian (other than French)	1	1	1	1			
Danish	96	15	15	15	81	81	81
English	1	1	1	1			
German	100	27	26	26	73	72	72
German-Russian	101	35	34	34	66	66	66
Italian, North	218	33	29	29	185	148	148
Italian, South	59	14	10	10	45	4	4
Japanese	1,069	25	25	25	1,044	992	988
Norwegian	20	2	2	2	18	18	18
Portuguese	111	20	14	14	91	46	44
Spanish	2	2	2	2			
Swedish	62	5	5	5	57	57	57

TABLE 84.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father: White	4	....	....	4	1	4	....	5	....	2	....	2	5	6	....	11
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Armenian	4	....	....	4	2	9	....	11	....	1	....	1	6	10	....	16
Danish	9	....	....	9	....	18	....	18	1	9	1	11	10	27	1	38
German	13	....	....	13	....	32	....	32	....	6	1	7	13	38	1	52
German-Russian	22	....	....	22	1	14	....	15	....	....	....	....	23	14	....	37
Italian, North	45	....	....	45	4	22	....	26	2	5	3	10	51	27	3	81
Italian, South	11	....	....	11	13	19	....	32	3	....	....	3	27	19	....	46
Japanese	106	....	....	106	8	7	....	15	....	....	....	....	114	7	....	121
Norwegian	3	....	....	3	....	5	1	6	1	....	....	1	4	5	1	10
Portuguese	20	1	....	21	3	21	....	24	....	5	....	5	23	27	....	50
Swedish	2	....	....	2	....	15	....	15	....	5	....	5	2	20	....	22

TABLE 84.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual*—Continued.

MALE—Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Foreign-born:																
Armenian	1	....	....	1	2	6	....	8	....	3	....	3	3	9	....	12
Danish	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
German	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
German-Russian	1	....	....	1	....	12	....	12	....	2	....	2	1	14	....	15
Italian, North	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	4	....	1	....	1	2	4	....	6
Italian, South	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	2	1	3	....	4
Japanese	5	....	....	5	6	10	....	16	1	3	....	4	12	13	....	25
Portuguese	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father: White	7	....	....	7	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	7	4	....	11
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Armenian	8	....	....	8	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	9	5	....	14
Danish	9	1	....	10	2	30	....	32	....	5	....	5	11	36	....	47
German	16	1	....	17	1	24	....	25	....	8	....	8	17	33	....	50
German-Russian	17	....	....	17	9	13	....	22	....	4	....	4	26	17	....	43
Italian, North	34	2	....	36	2	34	....	36	....	10	1	11	36	46	1	83
Italian, South	13	....	....	13	4	9	....	13	6	....	3	9	23	9	3	35
Japanese	92	....	....	92	9	7	....	16	....	....	....	....	101	7	....	108
Norwegian	5	....	....	5	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	5	....	11
Portuguese	19	....	....	19	6	25	....	31	6	3	....	9	31	28	....	59
Swedish	4	....	....	4	2	5	....	7	1	2	....	3	7	7	....	14
Foreign-born:																
Armenian	3	....	....	3	1	4	....	5	....	2	....	2	4	6	....	10
Danish	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	3
German	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	4
German-Russian	1	....	....	1	3	4	....	7	....	1	....	1	4	5	....	9
Italian, North	3	....	....	3	5	6	....	11	....	....	....	....	8	6	....	14
Italian, South	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Japanese	2	....	....	2	1	3	....	4	3	....	....	3	6	3	....	9
Portuguese	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	3	....	2	....	2	2	4	....	6

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father: White	11	....	....	11	1	7	....	8	....	3	....	3	12	10	....	22
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Armenian	12	....	....	12	3	14	....	17	....	1	....	1	15	15	....	30
Danish	18	1	....	19	2	48	....	50	1	14	1	16	21	63	1	85
German	29	1	....	30	1	56	....	57	....	14	1	15	30	71	1	102
German-Russian	39	....	....	39	10	27	....	37	....	4	....	4	49	31	....	80
Italian, North	79	2	....	81	6	56	....	62	2	15	4	21	87	73	4	164
Italian, South	24	....	....	24	17	28	....	45	9	....	3	12	50	28	3	81
Japanese	198	....	....	198	17	14	....	31	....	....	....	....	215	14	....	229
Norwegian	8	....	....	8	1	10	1	12	1	....	....	1	10	10	1	21
Portuguese	39	1	....	40	9	46	....	55	6	8	....	14	54	55	....	109
Swedish	6	....	....	6	2	20	....	22	1	7	....	8	9	27	....	36
Foreign-born:																
Armenian	4	....	....	4	3	10	....	13	....	5	....	5	7	15	....	22
Danish	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	2	....	2	....	6	....	6
German	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	5	....	5
German-Russian	2	....	....	2	3	16	....	19	....	3	....	3	5	19	....	24
Italian, North	4	....	....	4	6	9	....	15	....	1	....	1	10	10	....	20
Italian, South	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	1	....	2	1	4	....	5
Japanese	7	....	....	7	7	13	....	20	4	3	....	7	18	16	....	34
Portuguese	1	....	....	1	1	4	....	5	....	2	....	2	2	6	....	8

SACRAMENTO AND SAN

TABLE 85.—*Data for farmers of the reclaimed lands*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1887	1902	1887	1903
Location of head before coming to present locality	Italy.	Italy.	Italy.	Italy.
Date of settling in present locality	1887	1902	1887	1903
Money brought to present locality	None.	(a)	(a)	(a)
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$5,610	$215	$10,025	$1,440
Date of first lease		1906	1887	
Number of acres first leased		10	18	
Number of acres ready for use		10	18	
Date of first purchase	1906		1899	1907
Number of acres first purchased	10		5	10
Number of acres ready for use	10		5	10
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,100		$2,000	$1,500
Cash paid on purchase price	$1,100		$2,000	$700
Number of acres now owned	22		15	10
Number of acres ready for use	22		15	10
Value of land now owned	$5,100		$9,000	$1,900
Purchase price of land now owned	$1,100		$3,500	$1,500
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.		None.	$800
Number of acres now leased		10		
Yearly cash rent per farm		$125		
Share rent				
Years covered by present lease				
Number of acres used past year	22	10	15	10
Kind of farm	(f)	Veg.	(f)	Veg.
Value of products sold past year	$500	$700	$300	$200
Type of house	Brick.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	(g)
Number of rooms	7	3	4	2
Occupants:				
Men	2	1	2	2
Women	2	1	2	1
Children under 15	1	3	1	1

Data reported.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.
Number of partners	3	4	4	2
Date of arrival of head in United States	1891	1904	1899	1901
Location of head before coming to present locality	Italy.	Cal.	Cal.	N. Y.
Date of settling in present locality	1891	1905	1902	1905
Money brought to present locality	$1	$260	(a)	(a)
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$3,200	$223.75	$366.25	$322.50
Date of first lease	1892	1905	1903	1905
Number of acres first leased	18	15	260	250
Number of acres ready for use	18	(a)	260	250
Date of first purchase	1907			
Number of acres first purchased	20			
Number of acres ready for use	20			
Purchase price of land first purchased	$2,500			
Cash paid on purchase price	$2,500			
Number of acres now owned	20			
Number of acres ready for use	20			
Value of land now owned	$2,500			
Purchase price of land now owned	$2,500			
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.			
Number of acres now leased	30	15	260	250
Yearly cash rent per farm	$500	$200		
Share rent			(d)	⅓
Years covered by present lease				
Number of acres used past year	30	15	260	250
Kind of farm	(f)	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.
Value of products sold past year	$3,000	$200	$6,450	$5,175
Type of house	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	(g)	Bad.	Bad.
Number of rooms	2	3	6	5
Occupants:				
Men	1	4	7	6
Women	1			
Children under 15	2			

[a] Not reported.

[b] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

[d] Farm cultivated less than one year.

JOAQUIN RIVERS, CALIFORNIA.

of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None	4
1885	1888	1894	1885	1900	1891	1890	1879	1888	1900
Italy.	Cal.	Cal.	Italy.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Italy.
1885	1900	1895	1885	1909	1898	1890	1882	1892	1900
None.	$5	None.	None.	$1,000	$400	None.	(a)	$3,000	None.
$6,955	$2,920	$2,805	$510	$900	$700	$3,210	$8,770	$2,750	$360
			1903	1909	1907	1897	1891		1902
			5	200	164	20	15		220
			5	200	164	20	15		220
						1906	1899	1904	
1886	1904	1904				7	16	20	
48	7.5	10				7	16	20	
(a)	7.5	10				$1,400	$3,000	$1,800	
$4,000	$650	$1,000				$1,400	$3,000	$1,800	
$4,000	$650	$1,000				7	16	20	
28	7.5	10				7	16	20	
28	7.5	10				$3,000	$8,000	$3,000	
$8,400	$2,500	$3,500				$1,400	$3,000	$1,900	
$3,000	$650	$1,000				None.	None.	None.	
$1,850	None.	$1,000							220
			5	200	164				
			$120						(c)
				½	(d)				
28	7.5	10	5	200	164	7	16	20	220
(f)	Veg.	(f)	Dairy.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	(f)	Veg.	Veg.
$200	$600	$300	$420	$1,520	$3,600	$300	$1,000	None.	$5,300
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	Good.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.
3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	6
									6
1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
2		2	3	2	5	3	4		

Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.	Total.
	3	2	4	2	3	8	4	3	
4	1897	1894	1867	1895	1897	1901	1886	1902	
1902	Italy.	Italy.	Cal.	Cal.	Italy.	Italy.	Cal.	Cal.	
Cal.	1897	1894	1908	1905	1897	1901	1905	1905	
1906	(a)	$200	$700	$400	(a)	None.	$400	$500	(a)
$15									
$162.50	$286.67	$407.50	$147.50	$40	$466.67	$135	$337.50	$243.33	$53,509.17
1908	1908	1896	1908	1905	1907	1901	1905	1905	
20	250	25	150	110	215	7.75	285	211	2,468.75
20	250	25	150	110	215	7.75	285	211	(a)
									153.5
									(a)
									$18,950.00
									$18,150.00
									155.5
									155.5
									$46,900.00
									$19,550.00
									$3,650.00
20	250	25	150	110	215	27.75	285	211	2,447.75
						$876			$2,606.00
$420	(e)	$365	½	½	(d)		(d)	(e)	
20	250	25	None.	110	215	27.75	285	211	2,433.25
Veg.	Veg.	(f)	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	(f)	Veg.	Veg.	
$500	$4,000	$2,000	e None.	$3,400	$3,570	$5,000	$2,200	$5,000	$55,435
Brick.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Brick.	Frame.	Frame.	
(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	Bad.	(g)	(g)	(g)	Bad.	
3	6	3	6	4	5	2	6	6	113
6	6	1	7	6	6	2	4	6	88
		1	1	1	1	2	1		24
		3	1	1	2	4	3		43

d Thirty per cent of bean crop; 25 per cent of potato crop.
e Thirty per cent of bean crop.
f Fruit and vegetable.
g Very bad.

TABLE 85.—*Data for farmers of the reclaimed lands of the*
PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1894	1879	1868
Location of head before coming to present locality	Portugal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1894	1880	1869
Money brought to present locality	None.	None.	$100
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$2,680	(c)	$9,300
Date of first lease	1902	1889	.....
Number of acres first leased	17	35	.....
Number of acres ready for use	17	35	.....
Date of first purchase	1905	.....	1871
Number of acres first purchased	17	.....	40
Number of acres ready for use	17	.....	(c)
Purchase price of land first purchased	$3,000	.....	$2,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$1,500	.....	(c)
Number of acres now owned	17	.....	40
Number of acres ready for use	17	.....	40
Value of land now owned	$4,000	.....	$10,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$3,000	.....	$2,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$700	.....	None.
Number of acres now leased	65	33	.....
Yearly cash rent per farm	$975	.....	.....
Share rent	.....	½	.....
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	82	33	40
Kind of farm	Alfalfa.	(f)	(g)
Value of products sold past year	$3,000	$640	$1,070
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	(d)	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	5	7
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	2	2
Women	1	3	2
Children under 15	3	4	3

Data reported.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1869	1876	1883
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Portugal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1879	1876	1901
Money brought to present locality	$1,200	None.	$6,000
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$7,450	$1,712	$1,780
Date of first lease	1907	1893	.....
Number of acres first leased	207.75	24	.....
Number of acres ready for use	207.75	24	.....
Date of first purchase	1883	1899	1901
Number of acres first purchased	30	6	24
Number of acres ready for use	(c)	6	24
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,800	$400	$3,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$1,200	$400	(c)
Number of acres now owned	30	13	24
Number of acres ready for use	30	13	24
Value of land now owned	$3,000	$2,500	$2,500
Purchase price of land now owned	$1,800	$775	(c)
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	$600	None.
Number of acres now leased	702.75	.....	.....
Yearly cash rent per farm	$3,100	.....	.....
Share rent	.....	.....	.....
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	237.75	13	24
Kind of farm	Alfalfa.	General.	General.
Value of products sold past year	$7,895	$660	$630
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	(d)	Fair.	(d)
Number of rooms	8	7	5
Number of occupants:			
Men	6	2	1
Women	3	2	1
Children under 15	1	2	4

[a] Half Moon Bay.
[b] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[c] In debt $65.
[d] In debt $1,245.

Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers—Continued.

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1888	1897	1877	1884	1884	1864	1897
Portugal.	Azores I.	Portugal.	Portugal.	Cal.	Mass.	Cal.
1888	1897	1877	1884	1887	1869	1906
$5	None.	None.	$5	$100	None.	$1,000
$2,240	$430	$370	$6,900	$3,700	$2,705	(d)
1893	1907	1906				1906
40	30	24				50
(e)	30	24				50
1909		1880	1895	1898	1893	
16.5		31	21	20	11.75	
16.5		(e)	21	20	(e)	
$3,000		$3,600	$2,500	$2,500	$1,600	
$2,900		$1,400	$2,500	$2,500	(e)	
16.5			21	20	11.75	
16.5			21	20	11.75	
$3,000			$6,000	$4,000	$3,500	
$3,000			$2,500	$2,500	$1,600	
$100			None.	None.	$300	
	39	24				50
	$500	$280				$787.50
						50
16.5	39	24	21	20	11.75	Aspar.
Veg.	Alfalfa.	(h)	General.	General.	(f)	$2,000
$250	(b)	$915	$860	$645	$100	Frame.
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Bad.
Bad.	(f)	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	3
3	4	5	6	4	6	
						1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	1	1	1	2
3	2	2	5	2	1	

Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	
1894	1867	1886	1874	1869	1865	1903	
Cal.	(e)	Portugal.	Portugal.	Cal.	Portugal.	Portugal.	
1895	1877	1886	1874	1874	1874	1903	
$800	None.	None.	$1.50	$450	$300	$20	$9,881.50
$1,555	$5,115	$6,137	$3,475	$3,080	$6,380	$140	$63,899.00
1899						1906	
40						70	537.75
40						70	(e)
	1883	1897	1877	1874	1881		
	31	23	40	85	21		417.25
	(e)	23	None.	None.	(e)		(e)
	$2,200	$3,450	$3,000	$5,000	$1,575		$38,625.00
	$1,000	$3,450	None.	(e)	(e)		(e)
	21	23	20	23	21		301.25
	21	23	20	23	21		301.25
	$4,500	$7,000	$4,000	$3,500	$6,000		$63,500.00
	$2,100	$3,450	$1,500	$1,357	$1,575		(e)
	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.		$1,700.00
						70	592.75
104						$1,102.50	$8,305.00
$1,560							
						70	894.00
104	21	23	20	23	21	Veg.	
Veg.	General.	Dairy.	General.	General.	General.	$3,250	(e)
$8,800	$660	$400	$585	$490	(e)	Frame.	
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Bad.	
(f)	Bad.	Good.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	3	100
3	4	4	7	4	8		
						2	34
1	2	1	2	3	2	1	30
1		1	2	2	3	1	53
4	6	1	2	1			

e Not reported.
f Dairy and vegetable.
g Dairy, alfalfa, and vegetable.
h Vegetable, hay, and dairy.
i Very bad.

TABLE 85.—*Data for farmers of the reclaimed lands of the*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1894	1897	1896	1897
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1901	1909	1904	1909
Money brought to present locality	$85	$3,000	$600	$500
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$1,200	$900	$3,400	$479
Date of first lease	1901	1909	1904	1909
Number of acres first leased	450	145	200	30
Number of acres ready for use	None.	None.	None.	30
Number of acres now leased	235	145	130	30
Yearly cash rent per farm	$2,650	.....	(d)	.....
Share rent	.....	½	(b)	½
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	100	177	80	[f] None.
Kind of farm	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	(m)
Value of products sold past year	$8,917	$8,400	$2,500	[f] None.
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	(a)
Number of rooms	6	5	6	4
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	4	5	1
Women	.....	.....	1	1
Children under 15	.....	.....	.....	1

Data reported.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.
Number of partners	10	7	5	3
Date of arrival of head in United States	1902	1898	1898	1906
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1903	1907	1904	1909
Money brought to present locality	$500	(a)	$700	$370
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$220	[c] $92.86	[c] $48	$155
Date of first lease	1903	1909	1904	1909
Number of acres first leased	60	260	217	28
Number of acres ready for use	60	260	217	28
Number of acres now leased	1,300	260	120	28
Yearly cash rent per farm	.....	.....	.....	$260
Share rent	½	½	(f)	.....
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	1,300	None.	200	None.
Kind of farm	(a)	Veg.	Potato.	(m)
Value of products sold past year	$5,000	None.	$7,500	None.
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	6	4	3	3
Number of occupants:				
Men	10	7	5	3
Women	.....	.....	.....	1
Children under 15	.....	.....	.....	1

[a] Not reported.
[b] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[c] In debt.
[d] $300 for 30 acres.
[e] $175 for 35 acres.
[f] One-half crop for 100 acres.
[g] One-half potato crop; 35 per cent onion crop.

Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	4	2	2	5
1900	1892	1902	1906	1897	1894	1898	1904	1900	1902
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1908	1901	1905	1907	1904	1900	1907	1907	1907	1907
$3,500	$1,400	None.	None.	$1,600	$1,300	$2,000	$2,000	$400	$2,900
$5,000	$21,120	$2,000	$350	$4,050	$650	$1,000	$2,130	$150	*e* $874
1908	1901	1909	1909	1904	1900	1907	1907	1907	1907
177	140	60	50	142.5	80	177	258	10	163
177	140	60	50	142.5	None.	177	133	10	163
227	572	60	50	82.5	111	80	258	75	163
$3,405	$6,764	$420	[h]	$1,000	$1,665	[g]	$3,016	[c] [h]	$800
177 Veg.	500 Veg.	[i] None. Veg.	[i] None. [m]	82.5 General.	None. Veg.	250 Veg.	258 Veg.	10 Veg.	163 Fruit.
$8,700	$61,900	[i] None.	[i] None.	$5,025	None.	$8,300	$10,000	$6	$4,300
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
3	5	2	2	6	4	4	10	3	11
7	3	3	2	5	4	4	2	2	5
	1	1			1			1	
	1	3			1				

Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.	Farm No. 28.
2	2	2	6	4	2	2	4	3	4
1891	1893	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1904	1903	1900
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1904	1907	1908	1906	1908	1908	1905	1909	1909	1900
[a]	$1,300	$1,000	$250	$500	None.	$9	$1,000	$3,000	$200
$550	*c* $370	$250	$310	*c* $75	$220	*c* $300	$250	$733.33	$2,017.50
1904	1907	1908	1906	1908	1908	1909	1909	1909	1901
370	80	35	125	180	180	335	150	320	300
370	80	35	125	180	180	335	150	320	300
160	80	20	250	180	180	335	150	320	200
	$600		$3,125	$2,700	[j]	60 per ct.	25 per ct.	[k]	$2,200
20 per ct.		40 per ct.							
110	80	35	150	[i] None.	180	710	125	270	105
Veg.	[m]	Veg.	Veg.	Bean.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.
$10,325	$2,975	$2,700	$18,500	[i] None.	$10,000	$4,000	$4,500	$16,000	$3,850
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
5	6	3	9	3	9	8	2	6	5
2	3	2	6	6	6	4	7	5	8
1	1		1		1			1	1
1	1							1	1

[a] One-half share for 40 acres.
[c] 50 per cent of potato and bean crop; 40 per cent of onion crop.
[j] 50 per cent of asparagus crop, 30 per cent of onion crop, and 40 per cent of potato crop.
[k] 20 per cent of potato crop; 25 per cent of bean crop.
[i] First year; no crop.
[m] Fruit and vegetable.
[n] Vegetables and grain.

TABLE 85.—*Data for farmers of the reclaimed lands of the*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 29.	Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.	Farm No. 33.
Number of partners	2	2	2	2	3
Date of arrival of head in United States	1905	1903	1902	1907	1892
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1908	1909	1907	1904
Money brought to present locality	$240	$600	$1,200	$200	$30
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$1,625	None.	[b] $700	$450	$2,633.33
Date of first lease	1906	1908	1909	1908	1906
Number of acres first leased	100	32	175	145	15
Number of acres ready for use	100	32	175	145	15
Number of acres now leased	100	32	175	168	115
Yearly cash rent per farm	$1,500	$1,500	$2,625	$2,020	.....
Share rent	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 p. ct.
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	320	[c] None.	140	145	115
Kind of farm	Veg.	Fruit.	Veg.	Potatoes.	Veg.
Value of products sold past year	$20,370	[c] None.	$7,450	$7,500	(*f*)
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	4	5	6	9
Number of occupants:					
Men	6	5	5	5	6
Women	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Children under 15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Data reported.	Farm No. 46.	Farm No. 47.	Farm No. 48.	Farm No. 49.	Farm No. 50.	Farm No. 51.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1904	1900	1899	1899	1900	1898
Location of head before coming to present locality	Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Idaho.
Date of settling in present locality	1904	1902	1904	1903	1905	1901
Money brought to present locality	$35	$150	$300	None.	$500	$200
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	[b] $250	$8,575	[b] $100	$10	$400	$175
Date of first lease	1905	1902	1904	1903	1905	1901
Number of acres first leased	100	75	90	30	50	115
Number of acres ready for use	100	75	90	30	50	115
Number of acres now leased	50	200	60	80	50	75
Yearly cash rent per farm	.....	$3,000	.....	.....	$540	.....
Share rent	50 p. ct.	.....	50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	.....	50 p. ct.
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	50	80	60	100	50	75
Kind of farm	Veg.	Veg.	(*d*)	Veg.	(*e*)	Veg.
Value of products sold last year	$800	$6,000	$4,300	$3,300	$3,500	$2,500
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	5	6	6	4	5	6
Number of occupants:						
Men	1	3	2	3	4	2
Women	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Children under 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[b] In debt.
[c] Fruit and vegetable.

Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 34.	Farm No. 35.	Farm No. 36.	Farm No. 37.	Farm No. 38.	Farm No. 39.	Farm No. 40.	Farm No. 41.	Farm No. 42.	Farm No. 43.	Farm No. 44.	Farm No. 45.
3	3	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1900	1900	1904	1905	1900	1899	1894	1892	1905	1894	1860	1905
Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.
1907	1909	1904	1907	1906	1899	1894	1901	1908	1907	1894	1905
None.	$4,000	$900	$500	None.	$40	$50	$400	$50	$50	None.	$60
$1,516.67	$1,766.67	$890	$150	b$1,280	$1,250	$1,150	$2,388	b $100	b $100	$450	b$2,200
1907	1909	1905	1908	1906	1902	1896	1901	1909	1907	1894	1905
80	414	70	60	175	75	30	245	60	128	225	140
80	414	70	60	175	75	30	245	60	128	75	140
190	414	60	60	175	40	40	130	60	128	110	94
							$1,950				
$3,250	$4,000	$750									
			50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	40 p. ct.	50 p.ct.		50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	50 p.ct.
160	575	160	160	175	40	40	120	None.	128	110	140
Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Aspar.	Gen.	Veg.	(e)	Fruit.	(e)
$41,700	$12,340	$6,700	$2,800	$3,800	e$2,100	$7,200	$4,400	None.	$6,895	$3,800	$6,600
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
7	4	5	3	8	6	4	7	4	5	5	8
										4	2
4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	
1	1	1								2	
		1									

Farm No. 52.	Farm No. 53.	Farm No. 54.	Farm No. 55.	Farm No. 56.	Farm No. 57.	Farm No. 58.	Farm No. 59.	Farm No. 60.	Farm No. 61.	Farm No. 62.	Farm No. 63.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1898	1902	1899	1900	1899	1899	1905	1906	1892	1900	1904	1900
Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	B. C.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Wash.	Japan.	Hawaii.	Cal.
1902	1904	1899	1900	1902	1902	1905	1906	1901	1900	1904	1902
$600	$450	$40	$100	$200	$300	$300	$100	$500	$40	$15	$100
$2,660	$200	b $700	$590	$1,012.5	$800	$615	b $100	$4,700	None.	$880	$474
1902	1904	1907	1901	1902	1902	1905	1908	1904	1904	1907	1903
75	47	300	60	235	95	20	95	265	180	25	33
75	47	300	60	235	95	20	95	265	180	25	33
150	47	60	150	117	140	20	95	125	50	50	44
						$280				$900	$600
	$525										
50 p. ct.		50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.		50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.		
150	47	60	150	117	140	20	None.	125	50	50	44
Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Gen.	(e)	(e)	Veg.	Gen.	(e)	Fruit.	Veg.	Veg.
$4,670	$1,570	$3,147	$7,810	$4,200	$5,700	$640	None.	$20,980	$3,250	$2,700	$1,900
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
5	2	3	6	4	9	4	3	4	4	5	3
2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	4
	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1
	1						2		1	2	1

d Dairy and vegetable.
e First year; no crop.
f Not reported.

TABLE 85.—*Data for farmers of the reclaimed lands of the*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 64.	Farm No. 65.	Farm No. 66.	Farm No. 67.	Farm No. 68.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	[a]1902	1903	1904	1892	1897
Location of head before coming to present locality	Hawaii.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1902	1907	1904	1899	1901
Money brought to present locality	$120	$30	$80	$600	$100
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$250	[b]$280	$2,300	$8,550	$2,020
Date of first lease	1904	1908	1904	1899	1901
Number of acres first leased	30	30	90	163	80
Number of acres ready for use	30	30	90	163	80
Number of acres now leased	25	25	280	260	81
Yearly cash rent per farm	$625	.....	.....	.....	[c]
Share rent	.....	50 per ct.	57 per ct.	50 per ct.	[d]
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	50	30	280	265	81
Kind of farm	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Gen.	Veg.
Value of products sold past year	$2,500	$2,400	$10,000	$11,100	$3,500
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	6	4	4	7	5
Number of occupants:					
Men	5	4	4	2	2
Women	1	1	1	1	1
Children under 15	2	1	1	1	3

Data reported.	Farm No. 81.	Farm No. 82.	Farm No. 83.	Farm No. 84.	Farm No. 85.	Farm No. 86.
Number of partners	3	2	2	2	2	2
Date of arrival of head in United States	1897	1893	1894	1900	1904	1900
Location of head before coming to present locality	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1906	1895	1894	1904	1904	1901
Money brought to present locality	$300	$150	$10	$200	$50	$300
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$653.33	$300	$2,725	$931	$160	$650
Date of first lease	1906	1901	1895	1907	1905	1902
Number of acres first leased	100	128	350	30	170	24
Number of acres ready for use	100	50	None.	30	170	24
Number of acres now leased	100	33	190	83	140	65
Yearly cash rent per farm	.....	$700	$1,900	$1,200	.....	[d]$60
Share rent	50 p. ct.	.....	.....	.....	50 p. ct.	[e]33 p.ct.
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	100	75	190	83	100	185
Kind of farm	Veg.	Veg.	[f]	Gen.	Fruit.	Veg.
Value of products sold past year	$5,200	$2,900	$17,300	$6,660	$8,900	$4,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	3	5	14	4	9	7
Number of occupants:						
Men	3	2	2	3	2	2
Women	2	2	1	1	.....	1
Children under 15	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[b] In debt.
[c] $525 for 35 acres.
[d] Four acres.
[e] Thirty per cent from 46.

Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 69.	Farm No. 70.	Farm No. 71.	Farm No. 72.	Farm No. 73.	Farm No. 74.	Farm No. 75.	Farm No. 76.	Farm No. 77.	Farm No. 78.	Farm No. 79.	Farm No. 80.
None.	None.	None.	2	3	2	3	3	7	3	3	2
1904	1901	1892	1906	1900	1902	1900	1906	1897	1903	1900	1901
Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.
1904	1906	1903	1907	1907	1899	1904	1906	1903	1907	1900	1904
$100	$1,000	$3,000	$60	$300	$50	$200	$140	None.	$150	$50	$800
$100	$1,200	[b] $900	[b] $250	$1,383.33	[b] $1,487.50	$216.67	$166.67	$1,717.86	$1,025	$633.33	$1,700
1906	1906	1906	1908	1907	1899	1906	1907	1903	1907	1900	1904
50	70	57	70	88	45	225	75	200	150	150	131
50	70	57	70	88	45	225	75	200	150	150	131
30	70	300	70	88	160	105	75	700	150	165	131
								$10,500			$1,834
				$1,250					50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.	
50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.		40 p.ct.	50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.				
45	70	57	[a] None.	88	160	105	75	700	150	[a] None.	131
Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	(i)	(i)	Veg.	(i)	Aspar.	(j)	Gen.	Aspar.	Veg.
$975	$1,350	$1,400	[g] None.	$5,671	$3,600	$4,000	$16,000	$30,100	$8,715	[g] None.	$5,800
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
5	5	7	7	4	7	4	4	6	6	6	6
3	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	7	3	3	5
1	1		1		1		1	1		1	
	3				4		1				

Farm No. 87.	Farm. No. 88.	Farm No. 89.	Farm No. 90.	Farm No. 91.	Farm No. 92.	Farm No. 93.	Farm No. 94.	Farm No. 95.	Farm No. 96.	Farm No. 97.	Farm No. 98.
2	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	5
1899	1900	1900	1896	1900	1902	1890	1893	1905	1901	1899	1894
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Utah.	Cal.	Cal.
1907	1908	1907	1900	1901	1905	1895	1902	1905	1902	1901	1906
$600	None.	None.	$200	$60	$300	$100	$4,000	$20	$50	$130	$300
$557.50	[b] $2,000	$362.50	$450	$762.50	$446.67	$1,936.67	$375	$766.67	$5,666.67	$1,300	$300
1907	1908	1907	1900	1902	1905	1901	1901	1906	1903	1901	1906
60	60	120	280	75	30	30	182	52	285	160	113
60	60	None.	280	75	30	50	182	52	285	160	113
60	150	120	238	130	91	225	250	150	285	160	152
		$600			$1,500	$2,812.50	$2,250				
33⅓ p.ct.	50 p.ct.		50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.				(g)	50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.
60	60	120	238	130	91	225	250	[a] None.	285	160	152
Veg.	Celery.	Veg.	Veg.	(i)	Veg.	(k)	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	(i)	(i)
$3,600	$10,000	$5,250	$9,100	$10,500	$2,570	$15,750	$8,400	[g] None.	$50,900	$5,800	$6,300
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Bad.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.		Good.	Fair.
6	8	4	5	6	3	8	10	6	11	6	6
3	5	4	5	3	3	3	1	3	3	4	5
1			1		1	2	1				1
			1		1	2					

[f] Sixty-one acres.
[g] Forty per cent potato and onion; 35 cents per sack beans.
[a] Farm cultivated less than one year.
[i] Fruit and vegetable.
[j] Alfalfa and beans.
[k] Vegetable and alfalfa.

TABLE 85.—*Data for farmers of the reclaimed lands of the*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 99.	Farm No. 100.	Farm No. 101.	Farm No. 102.	Farm No. 103.
Number of partners	4	2	5	5	2
Date of arrival of head in United States	1905	1900	1899	1897	1900
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1906	1901	1898	1900
Money brought to present locality	$100	$250	$150	$80	$100
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$2,525	$265	$2,930	$4,512	$1,265
Date of first lease	1908	1906	1901	1898	1900
Number of acres first leased	165	70	150	97	150
Number of acres ready for use	165	70	150	97	150
Number of acres now leased	165	70	150	200	90
Yearly cash rent per farm	[d]	[e]	[e]	[f]	[e]
Share rent	[c]	50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	[f]	50 p. ct.
Number of acres used past year	[f] None.	70	150	300	90
Kind of farm	Aspar.	Veg.	Gen.	Veg.	Veg.
Value of products sold past year	[f] None.	$1,320	$9,345	$19,000	$3,850
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	5	4	4	11	5
Number of occupants:					
Men	4	2	3	7	5
Women				1	1
Children under 15					1

Data reported.	Farm No. 115.	Farm No. 116.	Farm No. 117.	Farm No. 118.	Farm No. 119.
Number of partners	4	3	2	3	2
Date of arrival of head in United States	1898	1905	1901	1900	1904
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Wyo.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1908	1902	1901	1904
Money brought to present locality	$150	$1,500	$300	$150	$100
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$600	None.	[c] $2,500	$1,250	$200
Date of first lease	1907	1908	1903	1901	1905
Number of acres first leased	138	100	204	80	135
Number of acres ready for use	138	100	204	80	135
Number of acres now leased	138	130	240	108	110
Yearly cash rent per farm	[b]	50 p. ct.	$1,200	$1,080	50 p. ct.
Share rent			10		
Years covered by present lease	138	130	960	108	75
Number of acres used past year	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	[b]
Kind of farm	[b]	$32,000	$41,900	$6,200	$5,160
Value of products sold past year	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Type of house occupied	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Repair of house	8	3	13	7	9
Number of rooms					
Number of occupants:					
Men	3	4	3	3	7
Women			1		1
Children under 15			1		

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[b] Not reported.
[c] In debt.
[d] Five hundred and forty dollars for 30 acres.
[e] Fifty per cent asparagus.
[f] Fifty-five per cent asparagus; 50 per cent beans and hay.

eramento and San Joaquin Rivers—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm o. 104.	Farm No. 105.	Farm No. 106.	Farm No. 107.	Farm No. 108.	Farm No. 109.	Farm No. 110.	Farm No. 111.	Farm No. 112.	Farm No. 113.	Farm No. 114.
2	3	2	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	4
1906	1902	1901	1905	1892	1892	1904	1901	1899	1900	1903
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Wash.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1906	1906	1906	1905	1907	1904	1905	1902	1907	1901	1905
$5	$120	$1,500	$40	$3,000	$1,500	$80	(b)	$400	$40	$100
None.	$83.33	$1,550	c $46	$216.67	$516	c $650	$2,000	$750	c $600	$1,000
1909	1907	1906	1905	1908	1904	1905	1902	1908	1906	1905
4	180	180	20	120	350	40	22	175	240	113
4	180	None.	20	120	350	40	22	175	240	113
4	120	180	20	240	180	203	250	85	240	188
		$2,100	$300							
50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	180	20	50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	50 p.ct.	(g)	50 p.ct.	50 p.ct.	50 p. ct.
f None.	54		Veg.	120	180	203	250	175	240	88
Fruit.	(h)	(i)	$435	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	(k)	(k)
f None.	$3,875	$5,600	Frame.	$3,700	$10,650	$2,800	$7,000	$5,000	$12,400	$8,500
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Fair.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	5	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
2	5	10		7	7	8	5	4	9	9
2	4	2	2	3	5	6	5	4	4	4
	1		1	1	2	1	2			
	1		2	1	1	1	1			

Farm No. 120.	Farm No. 121.	Farm No. 122.	Farm No. 123.	Farm No. 124.	Farm No. 125.	Farm No. 126.	Farm No. 127.	Farm No. 128.	Total.
2	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	10	
1900	1905	1899	1907	1901	1905	1892	1891	1901	
Cal.	Cal.	Oreg.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	
1903	1907	1903	1907	1908	1907	1909	1902	1903	
$300	$100	$500	$70	$300	$300.	$1,500	$200	$1,000	(b)
$700	c $300	$950	$110	$2,275	c $82.50	$725	$283.33	$4,000	$133,892.84
1904	1907	1907	1908	1908	1907	1909	1902	1903	
350	83	500	47	10	80	197	100	(b)	(b)
350	83	500	47	10	75	197	100	(b)	(b)
45	100	250	47	120	80	197	10.5	270	19,083
			$1,145	$1,200		$2,450	$315		$86,666.50
50 p. ct.	50 p. ct.	(f)			50 p. ct.			50 p. ct.	
45	53	55	f None.	10	80	150	10.5	280	17,874
Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	(l)	Veg.	Fruit.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	
$7,000	$1,000	$1,200	f None.	$500	$4,200	$7,425	$4,500	$50,700	(b)
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	
4	4	5	6	7	3	7	5	6	717
2	2	2	5	6	6	4	6	9	454
			1	1	1	1		1	72
			1		1				59

f Thirty-three and one-third per cent of 50 acres vegetables; 25 per cent of 200 acres tule.
h Ninety acres, 60 per cent; 48 acres, 50 per cent.
i Thirty per cent of 200 acres; 50 per cent of 50 acres.
j Farm cultivated less than one year.
k Fruit and vegetables.
l Alfalfa and vegetables.

TABLE 86.—*Median farm and average number of acres per farm.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Average size of farm (acres).	Median farm (acres).
Italian	27	96.42	28.0
Japanese	128	149.09	120.0
Portuguese	20	44.70	23.5

TABLE 87.—*Farms now owned and present gross value.*

Race of farmer	Number of farms owned.	Acres.			Present gross value of land and improvements.		
		Total number.	Cultivated.	Not cultivated.	Total value.	Value per farm.	Value per acre.
Italian	[a] 10	155.50	155.50	.....	$46,900.00	$4,690.00	$301.61
Portuguese	[b] 14	301.25	301.25	.....	65,500.00	4,678.57	217.45

[a] Including the owned portion of 1 farm consisting of both owned and leased land.
[b] Including the owned portions of 2 farms consisting of both owned and leased land.

TABLE 88.—*Tenure of land.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Number of farms—				
		Owned.	Leased for cash.	Leased on share basis.	Partly owned and partly leased for cash.	Partly leased for cash and partly on share basis.
Italian	27	10	6	11	[a] 1	.....
Japanese	128	.....	46	77	.....	5
Portuguese	20	12	5	1	2	.....

[a] Including 1 farm leased by 3 partners, one of whom owns separately.

TABLE 89.—*Acres owned or leased.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Total acreage.	Number of acres owned.	Number of acres leased—	
				For cash.	On share basis.
Italian	27	2,603.25	155.50	132.75	2,315.00
Japanese	128	19,083.00	.....	7,179.00	11,904.00
Portuguese	20	894.00	301.25	559.75	33.00

TABLE 90.—*Money brought to the United States.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Amount.	Italian.	Japanese.	Portuguese.
None	2	2	3
Under $25	6	9	6
$25 and under $50	3	66	1
$50 and under $100	4	92	6
$100 and under $150	1	34	2
$150 and under $200	3	15	
$200 and under $300		7	2
$300 and under $400		3	
$400 and under $500		1	
$500 and under $1,000		2	
Total	19	231	20

TABLE 91.—*Financial progress of head of household.*

[In estimating gains and losses, the value of furniture and growing crops, and the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases, have not been included.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Gain.			Loss.		
		Number.	Money brought to locality.	Net value of property now owned.	Number.	Money brought to locality.	Net value of property now owned.
Italian	19	12	$621.00	$26,975.00	7	$5,200.00	$4,642.08
Japanese	125	73	23,620.00	136,666.20	52	44,529.00	(a)
Portuguese	20	18	2,881.50	63,429.00	3	7,000.00	3,000.00

a Net indebtedness, $5,230.50.

TABLE 92.—*Occupation in locality of head of household before lease or purchase, by number of years employed.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation.	Number reporting complete data.	Number employed each specified number of years.				
		Under 1.	1 and under 3.	3 and under 6.	6 and under 10.	10 or over.
Farm hand	15	1	5	3	2	4
Common laborer	1		1			
Total	16	1	6	3	2	4

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	4	2		2		
Farm hand	60	18	29	11	2	
Common laborer	1		1			
Domestic service	1		1			
In other occupations	1				1	
Total	67	20	31	13	3	

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Farm hand	16		1	5	3	7
In other occupations	1					1
Total	17		1	5	3	8

TABLE 93.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—									
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Sawmill laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.	Occupation unknown.
Farmer	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
At home	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farming for father	15	.....	.....	12	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Farm hand	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wage-earner in city	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other wage-earners	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	26	.....	1	19	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	21	.....	.....	14	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Farmer	19	.....	.....	14	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
At home	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Farming for father	53	1	.....	36	11	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....
Farm hand	15	.....	.....	12	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	11	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other wage-earners	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	128	1	.....	84	22	.....	5	1	13	2	.....

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Farmer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
At home	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Farming for father	13	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Farm hand	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wage-earner in city	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	20	.....	.....	13	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....

TABLE 94.—*First purchase of land.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Total of prices.	Average price per farm.	Average price per acre.
Three-fourths or more cultivated	9	105.50	11.72	$14,950.00	$1,661.11	$141.71
Not reported	1	48.00	48.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	83.33
Total	10	153.50	15.35	18,950.00	1,895.00	123.45

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Tillable but not cultivated	1	20.00	20.00	$2,500.00	$2,500.00	$125.00
Under one-fourth cultivated	3	156.00	52.00	10,200.00	3,400.00	65.38
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	1	30.00	30.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	60.00
Three-fourths or more cultivated	10	211.25	21.13	24,125.00	2,412.50	114.20
Total	15	417.25	27.82	38,625.00	2,575.00	92.57

TABLE 95.—*First lease of land.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Cash tenants.				
				Number.	Number of acres leased.	Total yearly rental.	Yearly rental per farm.	Yearly rental per acre.
Three-fourths or more cultivated	21	2,468.75	117.56	8	136.00	$2,808.00	$351.00	$20.65

JAPANESE FARMERS.

None tillable	5	1,225.00	245.00	1	80.00	$640.00	$640.00	$8.00
Tillable but not cultivated	13	1,851.00	142.38	2	324.00	3,240.00	1,620.00	10.00
Less than one-fourth cultivated	5	932.00	186.40					
One-fourth and under one-half cultivated	6	751.00	125.17					
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	4	608.00	152.00	2	338.00	1,350.00	675.00	3.99
Three-fourths or more cultivated	95	a11,457.50	121.89	29	3,496.50	43,031.00	1,483.83	12.31
Total	128	16,824.50	132.48	34	4,238.50	48,261.00	1,419.44	11.39

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Three-fourths or more cultivated	10	537.75	53.78	9	497.75	$6,870.00	$763.33	$13.80

a Not including 1 farm not reporting number of acres.

TABLE 96.—*Net value of farm property now owned.*

Net value.	Italian farmers.			Japanese farmers.		Portuguese farmers.	
	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.
Under $50				8	3		
$50 and under $100				3	4		
$100 and under $250		2		9	8		4
$250 and under $500		7	1	13	8		9
$500 and under $1,000		12		20	5		5
$1,000 and under $1,500	1	6		7	8		
$1,500 and under $2,500				8	4	1	1
$2,500 and under $5,000	5			5	1	8	1
$5,000 and under $10,000	4			1		4	
$10,000 and under $25,000						1	
Total	10	27	1	74	41	14	20

TABLE 97.—*Net value of all property now owned.*

[This table does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.]

Net value.	Italian farmers.	Japanese farmers.	Portuguese farmers.
None		30	
Under $50	1	1	
$50 and under $100		1	
$100 and under $250	6	15	1
$250 and under $500	7	18	1
$500 and under $1,000	3	21	
$1,000 and under $1,500	1	12	
$1,500 and under $2,500		15	4
$2,500 and under $5,000	5	10	5
$5,000 and under $10,000	3	4	6
$10,000 and under $25,000	1	1	
Total	27	128	20

TABLE 98.—*Number of farms owned, leased, or both owned and leased, by each specified number of partners.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Form of tenure.	Number of farms.	Number farmed by one farmer.	Number farmed by each specified number of partners.							
			2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	10.
Owned	9	9								
Leased	17	4	3	3	6				1	
Both owned and leased	[a]1			[a]1						
Total	27	13	3	[a]4	6				1	

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Leased	128	44	40	21	11	7	1	2		

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Owned	12	12								
Leased	6	5	1							
Owned and leased	2	2								
Total	20	19	1							

[a] Including 1 farm leased by 3 partners, one of whom owns separately.

TABLE 99.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.												
		None.	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Vegetables	16	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....
Dairy products	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General crops not itemized	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Total amount per farm	27	2	.....	.....	3	4	4	1	1	2	5	5	.....	1

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Grain and forage	13	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Vegetables	106	.....	1	.....	2	2	9	9	5	14	18	24	16	6
Fruit	44	.....	.....	1	2	4	8	5	1	4	10	9	....	.....
Dairy products	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animal products	9	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General crops not itemized	7	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount per farm	126	16	1	.....	.....	1	4	5	2	12	24	36	18	7

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Grain and forage	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Vegetables	14	.....	.....	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Dairy products	13	.....	2	2	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animal products	8	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General crops not itemized	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount per farm	18	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	....	1	2	2	.....	.....

TABLE 100.—*Live stock on farm.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Kind of live stock.	Number.	Number of farms having each specified number of each kind of live stock.						
		1.	2 or 3.	4 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 25.	25 or over.
Horses	27	.....	13	4	5	3	2	.....
Cows	12	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Swine	20	4	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Horses	62	4	10	17	14	11	5	1
Cows	7	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Swine	13	1	7	1	2	1	.....	1

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Horses	20	1	8	8	1	1	1	.....
Cows	20	8	3	5	3	1	.....	.....
Other neat cattle	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine	15	1	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 101.—*Money sent abroad during past year.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Money sent abroad.			Number not sending.
		Number sending.	Total amount.	Average amount.	
Italian	50	21	$725	$34.52	29
Japanese	279	78	9,435	120.96	201
Portuguese	21	2	15	7.50	19

TABLE 102.—*Average surplus or deficit past year.*

	Japanese.	
	Number.	Average.
Reporting surplus	184	$669.20
Reporting deficit	72	637.44
Neither surplus nor deficit	21	.....
Total	277	.....
Average surplus based on total number	.....	275.22

TABLE 103.—*Surplus or deficit of past year, by classified amounts.*

JAPANESE.

Amount.	Number reporting.		Amount.	Number reporting.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.		Surplus.	Deficit.
Under $100	18	3	$1,000 and under $2,500	12	16
$100 and under $250	35	15	$2,500 and over	10	2
$250 and under $500	58	22			
$500 and under $1,000	51	14	Total	184	72

TABLE 104.—*Cost of food and drink per month per person.*

[Only persons 2 years of age or over are included.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number spending each specified amount.							
		Under $6.	$6 and under $7.	$7 and under $8.	$8 and under $9.	$9 and under $10.	$10 and under $12.	$12 and under $14.	$14 and over.
Japanese	363	6	16	a 117	15	.....	99	61	49

a Including 106 farm laborers.

TABLE 105.—*Newspapers taken in the household.*

Race of farmer.	Number of households.	Number taking—			
		No newspaper.	Only native newspapers.	Only English newspapers.	Both English and native papers.
Italian	27	15	12	.....	.....
Japanese	128	18	103	.....	7
Portuguese	20	4	11	2	3

TABLE 106.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Italian	25	21	46
Japanese	22	20	42
Portuguese	32	46	78
Foreign-born:			
Italian	67	29	96
Japanese	300	60	360
Portuguese	22	16	38

TABLE 107.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Italian, North:								
Under 18 years	10	10	1	3				
18 years and under 20 years	5	5		1				
20 years and under 25 years	31	23		6	8	4	1	3
25 years and under 30 years	6	2	1		4		2	2
30 years and under 35 years	1	1						
35 years and under 40 years	1				1	1		
40 years and under 45 years	1	1						1
45 years or over	2	1			1			
Not reported	1	1						
Total	a 58	44	2	10	a 14	5	3	6
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	30	30	1	4				
18 years and under 20 years	32	31	2	5	1		1	
20 years and under 25 years	106	90		5	16	12	2	2
25 years and under 30 years	61	31		1	30	20	6	4
30 years and under 35 years	42	14		2	28	15	10	3
35 years and under 40 years	7				7	6	1	
40 years and under 45 years	2				2	2		
45 years or over								
Not reported	3	3						
Total	b 233	199	3	17	b 84	55	20	9
Portuguese:								
Under 18 years	11	9	1	7	2			2
18 years and under 20 years	4	4		3				
20 years and under 25 years	7	7		6				
25 years or over								
Total	22	20	1	16	2			2

a Not including 4 married persons with wives in United States but not reporting whether married in United States or abroad, and 1 person not reporting age and conjugal condition.

b Not including 9 married persons with wives in United States but not reporting whether married in United States or abroad.

TABLE 108.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Italian, North	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Portuguese	6	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	1	.....	.....	1	17	9	.....	26	11	19	.....	30	1	2	1	4	30	30	1	[a]61
Japanese	1	.....	.....	1	74	11	.....	85	94	97	10	201	.....	5	.....	5	169	113	10	292
Portuguese	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	4	.....	6	.....	6	.....	10	1	11	2	19	1	22

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Italian, North	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Portuguese	4	.....	.....	4	2	5	.....	7	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	6	9	.....	15
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	9	.....	10	.....	10	.....	1	2	3	1	[b]19	2	[b]22
Japanese	.....	2	.....	2	.....	31	.....	31	.....	23	.....	23	.....	1	.....	1	.....	[b]57	.....	[b]57
Portuguese	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	5	2	10	.....	12

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Italian, North	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Portuguese	10	.....	.....	10	7	5	.....	12	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	17	9	.....	26
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	1	.....	.....	1	18	17	.....	35	11	29	.....	40	1	3	3	7	31	[b]49	3	[c]83
Japanese	1	2	.....	3	74	42	.....	116	94	130	10	234	.....	6	.....	6	169	[b]170	10	[b]349
Portuguese	2	1	.....	3	2	4	.....	6	.....	9	.....	9	.....	15	1	16	4	29	1	34

[a] Not including 2 males not reporting complete data.
[b] Not including 1 female not reporting complete data.
[c] Not including 2 males and 1 female not reporting complete data.

TABLE 109.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	18	4	6	11	39	41	7	[a]126
Japanese	27	6	2	2	146	293	13	488
Portuguese	9	11	1	7	9	6	11	54

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	13	10	1	2	9	11	3	[b]49
Japanese	21	4	1	3	38	28	1	[b]96
Portuguese	8	21	6	6	9	6	6	62

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	31	14	7	13	48	52	10	[c]175
Japanese	48	10	3	5	183	321	14	[b]584
Portuguese	17	32	7	13	18	12	17	116

[a] Not including 4 males not reporting complete data.
[b] Not including 1 female not reporting complete data.
[c] Not including 4 males and 1 female not reporting complete data.

TABLE 110.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Italian	65	.....	.....	8	7	2	23	7	8	10
Japanese	297	4	5	12	27	35	130	54	30	.....
Portuguese	22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	15

FEMALE.

Italian	29	2	1	6	.....	3	11	1	2	3
Japanese	60	8	9	7	11	9	16	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	16	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	2	5

TOTAL.

Italian	94	2	1	14	7	5	34	8	10	13
Japanese	357	12	14	19	38	44	146	54	30	.....
Portuguese	38	.....	.....	1	8	.....	3	2	4	20

TABLE 111.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Italian, North	17	8	8	9	7	17	15
Japanese	5	1	1	4	3	5	4
Portuguese	62	23	23	39	39	62	62
Foreign-born:							
Italian	89	64	20	25	3	89	23
Japanese	355	296	292	59	37	355	329
Portuguese	37	22	20	15	8	37	28

TABLE 112.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian	64	17	2	22	2	25	16
Japanese	296	82	78	130	130	84	84
Portuguese	22	1	1	2	1	19	18
FEMALE.							
Italian	25	8	.....	11	.....	6	3
Japanese	59	43	22	16	15	.....	.....
Portuguese	15	7	2	1	.....	7	6
TOTAL.							
Italian	89	25	2	33	2	31	19
Japanese	355	125	100	146	145	84	84
Portuguese	37	8	3	3	1	26	24

TABLE 113.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian	64	8	6	56	14
Japanese	296	6	3	290	289
Portuguese	22	2	2	20	18
FEMALE.					
Italian	25	4	1	21	2
Japanese	59	.....	.....	59	37
Portuguese	15	4	2	11	6
TOTAL.					
Italian	89	12	7	77	16
Japanese	355	6	3	349	326
Portuguese	37	6	4	31	24

TABLE 114.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak, but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read, but not write English.	Able to speak, read and write English.
Italian, North:					
Male	63	42	17	.....	4
Female	22	19	2	.....	1
Total	85	61	19	.....	5
Japanese:					
Male	297	2	249	3	43
Female	59	21	38	.....	.....
Total	356	23	287	3	43
Portuguese:					
Male	22	2	17	2	1
Female	14	6	6	.....	2
Total	36	8	23	2	3

TABLE 115.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Italian	14	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	14	14
Portuguese	43	14	14	14	29	29	29	43	43	43
Foreign-born:										
Italian	87	64	52	52	23	17	17	87	69	69
Japanese	353	294	293	293	59	59	59	353	352	352
Portuguese	36	22	12	12	14	10	8	36	22	20

TABLE 116.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian	64	17	15	15	22	18	18	25	19	19
Japanese	294	80	80	80	130	130	130	84	83	83
Portuguese	22	1	1	1	2	2	2	19	9	9
FEMALE.										
Italian	23	8	7	7	9	7	7	6	3	3
Japanese	59	43	43	43	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	14	6	6	6	1	.....	.....	7	4	1
TOTAL.										
Italian	87	25	22	22	31	25	25	31	22	22
Japanese	353	123	123	123	146	146	146	84	83	83
Portuguese	36	7	7	7	3	2	2	26	13	11

TABLE 117.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian	64	8	6	6	56	45	45
Japanese	294	4	4	4	290	289	289
Portuguese	22	2	.....	.....	20	12	12
FEMALE.							
Italian	23	2	2	2	21	15	15
Japanese	59	.....	.....	.....	59	59	59
Portuguese	14	3	2	2	11	8	6
TOTAL.							
Italian	87	10	8	8	77	61	61
Japanese	353	4	4	4	349	348	348
Portuguese	36	5	2	2	31	20	18

TABLE 118.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian	17	....	....	17	....	2	....	2	1	1	2	4	18	3	2	23
Japanese	21	....	....	21	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	21	1	....	22
Portuguese	9	....	....	9	2	9	....	11	....	1	....	1	11	10	....	21
Foreign-born:																
Italian	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	4
Japanese	1	....	....	1	3	2	....	5	....	2	....	2	4	4	....	8

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian	11	1	....	12	1	4	....	5	....	1	....	1	12	6	....	18
Japanese	16	....	....	16	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	20
Portuguese	7	....	....	7	6	13	....	19	3	2	....	5	16	15	....	31
Foreign-born:																
Italian	2	....	....	2	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	6
Japanese	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	2
Portuguese	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	4

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian	28	1	....	29	1	6	....	7	1	2	2	5	30	9	2	41
Japanese	37	....	....	37	4	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	41	1	....	42
Portuguese	16	....	....	16	8	22	....	30	3	3	....	6	27	25	....	52
Foreign-born:																
Italian	3	....	....	3	5	1	....	6	....	1	....	1	8	2	....	10
Japanese	2	....	....	2	3	2	....	5	1	2	....	3	6	4	....	10
Portuguese	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	4

TABLE 119.—*Data for Japanese farmers*

[For footnote references

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1889	1890	1898	1903
Location of head before coming to present locality	Wash.	Cal.	Cal.	Japan.
Date of settling in present locality	1900	1906	1902	1903
Money brought to present locality	$7,000	$600	$50	$25
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$56,980	$70	[b] $375	$2,100
Date of first lease		1906	1903	1906
Number of acres first leased		4	5.25	2 lots.
Number of acres ready for use		4	5.25	Lots.
Date of first purchase	1900			
Number of acres first purchased	15			
Number of acres ready for use	15			
Purchase price of land first purchased	$4,500			
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$4,500			
Number of acres now owned	15			
Number of acres ready for use	15			
Gross value of land now owned	$60,000			
Purchase price of land now owned	$4,500			
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.			
Number of acres now leased		14	5.25	2 lots.
Yearly cash rent per farm		$340	$94.50	$16.25
Share rent				
Number of acres used past year	5	14	5.25	2 lots.
Kind of farm	Nursery.	Berries.	(c)	Nursery.
Value of products sold past year	$12,000	$1,000	$653	$1,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	5	2	2	3
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	1	1	1
Women	1		1	
Children under 15			3	

Data reported.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1907	1906	1905	1906
Location of head before coming to present locality	Hawaii.	Hawaii.	Japan.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1906	1905	1908
Money brought to present locality	$130	$20	$50	$300
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$180	$20	$1,350	$260
Date of first lease	1908	1906	1906	1908
Number of acres first leased	2.5	6	5	3
Number of acres ready for use	2.5	6	5	3
Date of first purchase				
Number of acres first purchased				
Number of acres ready for use				
Purchase price of land first purchased				
Amount of cash paid on purchase price				
Number of acres now owned				
Number of acres ready for use				
Gross value of land now owned				
Purchase price of land now owned				
Debt on land improvements now owned				
Number of acres now leased	2.5	6	9	8
Yearly cash rent per farm	$50	$150	$117	$112
Share rent				
Number of acres used past year	2.5	6	9	8
Kind of farm	Berries.	Berries.	Berries.	Berries.
Value of products sold past year	$576	$1,200	$700	$360
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	3	2	2	2
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	1	1	1
Women	1			1
Children under 15	4			

COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

of Los Angeles County, Cal.

to tables, see pp. 788 and 789.]

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1902	1898	1906	1908	1906	1900	1891	1897	1900	1903
Japan.	Adams Co.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1902	1904	1906	1905	1907	1902	1908	1905	1908	1904
$15	$400	$650	$400	$150	$300	$200	$700	$300	$280
$3,450	$5,500	$325	$75	$440	$2,050	[b] $830	$60	[b] $60	$450
1903	1904	1906	1906	1908	1902	1908	1906	1908	1905
5 lots.	6	4	10	9	1	3.5	2	7	2
Lots.	6	4	(d)	9	1	3.5	2	7	2
5 lots.	6	4	10	9	5	3.5	2	7	4
$384	$180	$80	$200	$150	$100	None.	$40	$140	$80
						80 per ct.			
5 lots.	6	4	10	9	5	3.5	2	7	4
Nursery.	Poultry.	Berries.	(d)	(d)	Berries.	Berries.	(d)	Veg.	Berries.
$8,000	$8,000	$300	$1,000	$370	$880	$1,000	$295	$345	$600
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.
3	7	2	2	2	3	2	5	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1		1	1			
	1					2			

Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.	Farm No. 28.	Farm No. 29.
None.	None.	None.	None.	2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1902	1886	1906	1906	1905	1905	1899	1902	1891	1904	1900
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Wyo.	Cal.
1908	1901	1906	1906	1905	1906	1906	1908	1892	1905	1906
$300	$150	$400	$200	$20	$900	$1,000	$150	$120	$360	$300
$417	$625	[b] $50	$540	$170	$1,000	$375	[b] $40	$17,350	[b] $275	$125
1908	1903	1906	1906	1908	1906	1906	1909	1892	1905	1906
6	6	5	7	2	5	3.5	5	4 lots.	2	2
6	6	5	7	2	5	3.5	5	4 lots.	2	2
								1905	None.	
								5		
								5		
								$1,625		
								$500		
								5		
								5		
								$15,000		
								$1,625		
								None.		
6	18	5	4.5	2	5	3.5	5	4 lots.	6.5	10
$120	$450	$200	$81	$36	$300	$70	$125	$360	$130	$350
					None.			(h)	6.5	10
6	18	5	4.5	2	5	3.5	5	(f)	Berries.	(f)
Berries.	(f)	Berries.	Berries.	Berries.	Berries.	Berries.	Berries.	$9,000	$300	$3,000
$577.50	$2,200	$800	$2,400	$120	$1,200	$510	None.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	4	3	4
4	2	3	3	2	4	4	4			
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
1	1	1	2		1			1		
	2	3			1					

TABLE 119.—*Data for Japanese farmers*

[For footnote references

Data reported.	Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.	Farm No. 33.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1900	1903	1899	1906
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1908	1907	1906	1906
Money brought to present locality	$700	$200	$1,000	$1,000
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$470	$470	[b] $275	[b] $400
Date of first lease	1908	1907	1906	1906
Number of acres first leased	10	8	4.5	6
Number of acres ready for use	10	8	4.5	6
Date of first purchase				
Number of acres first purchased				
Number of acres ready for use				
Purchase price of land first purchased				
Amount of cash paid on purchase price				
Number of acres now owned				
Number of acres ready for use				
Gross value of land now owned				
Purchase price of land now owned				
Debt on land and improvements now owned				
Number of acres now leased	10	8	4.5	6
Yearly cash rent per farm	$100	$146	$112.50	$240
Share rent				
Number of acres used past year	10	8	4.5	6
Kind of farm	Veg.	Veg.	Berries.	Berries.
Value of products sold past year	$650	$453.50	$400	$880
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	3	3	2	4
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	1	1	1
Women		1		1
Children under 15				

Data reported.	Farm No. 44.	Farm No. 45.	Farm No. 46.	Farm No. 47.
Number of partners	2	None.	None.	4
Date of arrival of head in United States	1904	1900	1907	1906
Location of head before coming to present locality	Hawaii.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1904	1906	1907	1907
Money brought to present locality	$10	$500	$10	$15
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$182.50	$720	$483	$152.50
Date of first lease	1907	1906	1908	1907
Number of acres first leased	6	9	5	7.5
Number of acres ready for use	6	9	5	7.5
Date of first purchase				
Number of acres first purchased				
Number of acres ready for use				
Purchase price of land first purchased				
Amount of cash paid on purchase price				
Number of acres now owned				
Number of acres ready for use				
Gross value of land now owned				
Purchase price of land now owned				
Debt on land and improvements now owned				
Number of acres now leased	6	8	5	7.5
Yearly cash rent per farm	$60	$80	$80	$112.50
Share rent				
Number of acres used past year	6	8	5	7.5
Kind of farm	(c)	Flowers.	Berries.	Berries.
Value of products sold past year	$1,540	$1,500	$540	$2,730
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Good.	Bad.	Fair.
Number of rooms	3	5	2	2
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	1	1	1
Women		1	1	
Children under 15			1	

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to tables, see pp. 788 and 789.]

Farm No. 34.	Farm No. 35.	Farm No. 36.	Farm No. 37.	Farm No. 38.	Farm No. 39.	Farm No. 40.	Farm No. 41.	Farm No. 42.	Farm No. 43.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1900	1900	1903	1897	1898	1907	1900	1904	1903	1904
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1902	1907	1906	1903	1907	1908	1908	1908	1907	1908
None.	$800	$100	$150	$2,000	$400	$200	$180	$100	$200
$4,452	$375	$175	$420	$3,200	[b] $300	[b] $100	$280	$285	$500
1907	1907	1906	1904	1907	1908	1908	1908	1907	1908
100	12	3.5	8	20	2	3	5	6	4.5
100	12	3.5	8	20	2	3	5	6	4.5
140	12	6	3	20	12	3	5	6	4.5
(e)	$180	$45 for 2.5.	$60	$800	$265	$30	$90	$150	$60
(f)	12	(g) 6	3	20	12	3	5	6	4.5
100	Berries.	Berries.	Berries.	Veg.	Berries.	Nursery.	Berries.	Berries.	Veg.
Veg.	$1,456.65	$1,500	$550	$8,000	$600	$200	$400	$840	$1,500
$7,300									
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Good.	(f)	Good.	Fair.
3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
			2	2	1		1		

Farm No. 48.	Farm No. 49.	Farm No. 50.	Farm No. 51.	Farm No. 52.	Farm No. 53.	Farm No. 54.	Farm No. 55.	Farm No. 56.	Farm No. 57.	Farm No. 58.
2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1906	1903	1900	1897	1900	1900	1900	1900	1907	1899	1899
Mexico.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1906	1906	1906	1907	1907	1903	1902	1905	1908	1906	1906
$50	$1,500	$300	$300	$150	$190	$800	$300	$200	$700	$1,300
$250	$549	$637.50	$116.66	[b] $73.20	$775	$318.50	$550	$282.50	$1,700	$732.50
1907	1906	1906	1907	1907	1904	1907	1905	1908	1906	1906
4	15	3.75	23	8	20	5	6	[a] 11	10	10
4	15	3.75	23	8	20	5	6	11	10	10
4	39	3.75	23	8	21	20	25	11	10	38
$80	$492.52	$93.75	$345	$140	$310	$300	$500	$198	$400	$750
4	39	3.75	23	8	21	20	25	11	10	38
Berries.	Berries.	Poultry.	(f)	Berries.	Veg.	(f)	(f)	Berries.	Veg.	(h)
$1,125	$6,200	$1,800	$2,300	$1,677.50	$3,000	$2,300	$880	$980	$4,200	$3,000
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
3	2	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3
2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
	1						2		1	1
							1			

TABLE 119.—*Data for Japanese farmers*

Data reported.	Farm No. 59.	Farm No. 60.	Farm No. 61.
Number of partners	2	4	2
Date of arrival of head in United States	1903	1899	1904
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1905	1906
Money brought to present locality	$930	$50	$120
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$2,305	[b] $337.50	$345
Date of first lease	1907	1905	1907
Number of acres first leased	5	10	5
Number of acres ready for use	5	10	5
Date of first purchase			
Number of acres first purchased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Purchase price of land first purchased			
Amount of cash paid on purchase price			
Number of acres now owned			
Number of acres ready for use			
Gross value of land now owned			
Purchase price of land now owned			
Debt on land and improvements now owned			
Number of acres now leased	5	10	5
Yearly cash rent per farm	$150	$125	$80
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	5	10	5
Kind of farm	Poultry.	Berries.	Berries.
Value of products sold past year	$2,400	$2,500	$2,500
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Number of rooms	3	3	4
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	2
Women			
Children under 15			

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investment by tenant farmers in or upon the land, as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[b] In debt.
[c] Not including 3 farms consisting of 5, 4, and 2 lots.
[d] Not reported.
[e] $1,200 for 100 acres.
[f] One-half share for 40 acres.

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Farm No. 62.	Farm No. 63.	Farm No. 64.	Farm No. 65.	Farm No. 66.	Farm No. 67.	Farm No. 68.	Total.
3	2	2	2	2	3	3	.....
1903	1901	1904	1903	1897	1905	1892	.....
Canada.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Ariz.	Cal.	.....
1906	1907	1905	1907	1902	1906	1903	.....
$100	$1,000	$25	$160	$370	$200	$600	$33,050.00
$205	$1,325	$1,425	$775	$775	[b] $175.58	$1,603.33	$117,925.85
1907	1907	1906	1907	1902	1907	1903	.....
8	14	9	12	3	6	12	[c] 533.50
8	14	9	12	3	6	12	[d]
						1905	.....
						20	40
						20	40
						$5,000	$11,125.00
						$2,500	$7,500.00
						20	40
						20	40
						$9,000	$84,000.00
						$5,000	$11,125.00
						None.	None.
8	14	9	12	17	9	None.	[c] 719
$200	$560	$135	$240	$340	$174	.....	$13,840.02
8	14	9	12	17	9	20	[c] 704
Flowers.	Veg.	Flowers.	Veg.	[f]	Berries.	Berries.	.....
$2,400	$6,000	$2,000	$1,500	$1,570	$1,000	$2,000	$141,368.15
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	.....
2	5	2	2	2	3	6	209
1	1	1	1	2	3	3	83
						2	37
							25

[g] One-half share for 35 acres.
[h] 4 lots and 5 acres.
[i] Berries and vegetables.
[j] Flowers and vegetables.
[k] Poultry and vegetables.
[l] Very bad.

TABLE 120.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to present locality, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—							
		Without occupation.	In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.
In business for self	12	1	.....	3	3	.....	2	3	.....
Farmer	8	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1
At home	9	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....
Farming for father	22	1	4	3	10	2	1	1	.....
Farm hand	11	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
In domestic service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other wage-earners	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	68	11	8	9	23	3	4	8	1

TABLE 121.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—				
		Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	In domestic service.	Wage-earners in city.
In business for self	12	1	4	3	2	1
Farmer	8	.....	6	2	.....	.....
At home	9	.....	3	2	4	.....
Farming for father	22	.....	12	7	3	.....
Farm hand	11	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	5	.....	2	1	2	.....
Other wage-earners	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	68	4	35	15	12	1

TABLE 122.—*Net value of all property now owned.*

[This table does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.]

Net value.	Japanese farmers.	Net value.	Japanese farmers.
None	13	$1,500 and under $2,500	1
Under $50	2	$2,500 and under $5,000	3
$50 and under $100	3	$5,000 and under $10,000	1
$100 and under $250	7	$10,000 and under $25,000	1
$250 and under $500	17	$25,000 or over	1
$500 and under $1,000	11		
$1,000 and under $1,500	4	Total	68

TABLE 123.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.												
		None.	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Vegetables	24	.....	2	2	3	6	4	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Fruit	44	.....	1	.....	1	7	15	9	2	8	.....	1	.....	.....
Animal products	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
General crops not itemised	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	.....
Total amount per farm	68	1	.....	.....	2	9	16	8	9	11	4	7	1	.....

TABLE 124.—*Average surplus or deficit of past year.*

	Japanese.	
	Number.	Average.
Reporting surplus	57	$325.09
Reporting deficit	8	206.25
Reporting neither surplus nor deficit	12	.....
Total	77	.....
Average surplus based on total number	.....	367.27

TABLE 125.—*Surplus or deficit of past year, by classified amounts.*

JAPANESE.

Amount.	Number reporting.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.
Under $100	4	.....
$100 and under $250	16	5
$250 and under $500	19	3
$500 and under $1,000	10	.....
$1,000 and under $2,500	6	.....
$2,500 and over	2	.....
Total	57	8

TABLE 126.—*Cost of food and drink per month per person.*

[Only persons 2 years of age or over are included.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number spending each specified amount.							
		Under $6.	$6 and under $7.	$7 and under $8.	$8 and under $9.	$9 and under $10.	$10 and under $12.	$12 and under $14.	$14 or over.
Japanese	117	3	18	36	17	3	22	8	10

TABLE 127.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	15	10	25
Foreign-born, Japanese	80	36	116

TABLE 128.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to the United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in the United States.			Married on first arrival in the United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in the United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	8	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25	22	18	1	1	4	1	1	2
25 years and under 30	26	15	5	2	11	5	3	5
30 years and under 35	10	2	.....	.....	8	3	3	2
35 years and under 40	9	1	.....	.....	8	3	4	1
40 years and under 45	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
45 years or over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	80	48	6	6	32	10	12	10

TABLE 129.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	3	...	...	3	16	7	....	23	16	32	1	49	...	5	...	5	35	44	1	80

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Japanese	2	1	...	3	....	15	....	15	....	17	...	17	...	1	...	1	2	34	...	36

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Japanese	5	1	...	6	16	22	....	38	16	49	1	66	...	6	...	6	37	78	1	116

TABLE 130.—*Number of persons in each specified age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number in each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	13	2	.....	3	24	50	6	98

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Japanese	8	2	.....	3	15	18	1	47

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Japanese	21	4	.....	6	39	68	7	145

TABLE 131.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Japanese	80	.....	.....	5	9	8	40	14	3	1
FEMALE.										
Japanese	36	.....	2	7	12	5	10	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
Japanese	116	.....	2	12	21	13	50	14	3	1

TABLE 132.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	4	2	2	2	2	4	4
Foreign-born, Japanese	116	80	80	36	15	116	95

TABLE 133.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in the United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	80	22	22	40	40	18	18
FEMALE.							
Japanese	36	20	7	10	8	.....	.....
TOTAL.							
Japanese	116	48	29	50	48	18	18

TABLE 134.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	80	1	1	79	79
FEMALE.					
Japanese	36	1	1	35	14
TOTAL.					
Japanese	116	2	2	114	93

TABLE 135.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak and read and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, or write English.
Japanese:					
Male	80	.....	31	.....	4
Female	36	21	12	.....	3
Total	116	21	43	.....	7

TABLE 136.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Foreign-born, Japanese	116	80	80	80	36	32	32	116	112	112

TABLE 137.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	80	22	22	22	40	40	40	18	18	18

FEMALE.

Japanese	36	26	22	22	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Japanese	116	48	44	44	50	50	50	18	18	18

TABLE 138.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	80	1	1	1	79	79	79
FEMALE.							
Japanese	36	1	1	1	35	31	31
TOTAL.							
Japanese	116	2	2	2	114	110	110

TABLE 139.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	13	----	----	13	2	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	15
FEMALE.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	8	----	----	8	1	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	9	1	----	10
TOTAL.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	21	----	----	21	3	1	----	4	----	----	----	----	24	1	----	25

JAPANESE IN THE FLORIN

TABLE 140.—*Data for Japanese farmers of*

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1899	1897	1896	1893
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1904	1900	1902	1899
Money brought to present locality	$400	$100	$900	$2,000
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$300	$9,175	$1,922	$16,925
Date of first lease	1904	1900	1903	1900
Number of acres first leased	20	20	50	4
Number of acres ready for use	20	10	50	4
Date of first purchase		1903	1906	1901
Number of acres first purchased		30	15	80
Number of acres ready for use		10	15	60
Amount paid for land first purchased		$5,000	$900	$4,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price		$1,000	$100	$300
Number of acres now owned		40	15	80
Number of acres usable		40	15	77
Value of land now owned		$8,000	$2,000	$16,000
Purchase price of land now owned		$5,000	$900	$4,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned		None.	$600	None.
Number of acres now leased	30			
Cash rent per farm				
Share rent	½ share.			
Years covered by present lease	(c)			
Number of acres used past year	30	30	15	77
Kind of farm	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)
Value of products past year	$4,686	$3,900	$380	$3,480
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Number of rooms	3	8	3	5
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	1	1	1
Women	None.	1	None.	1
Children under 15	None.	1	None.	1

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops, or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[b] In debt $75.
[c] Not reported.

DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA.

the Florin district, California.

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.
3	2	2	3	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1899	1905	1903	1906	1895	1899	1896	1898	1906
Cal.	Hawaii.	Japan.	Colo.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.
1904	1905	1903	1908	1901	1902	1908	1902	1906
$150	$50	$50	$000	$800	$300	$1,000	$500	$100
$1,419	$350	$1,042	(b)	$7,850	$2,940	$825	$1,626	$1,280
1908	1906	1907	1908	1904				
10	10	57	20	10				
10	10	57	20	10				
1909				1904	1902	1908	1907	1906
40				23	17	11.33	16	10
40				25	None.	11.33	16	10
$3,000				$1,250	$650	$640	$704	$450
$400				$250	$55	$400	None.	$50
40				25	17	11.33	16	10
40				25	17	11.33	16	10
$4,000				$5,000	$2,400	$1,120	$1,000	$1,500
$3,000				$1,250	$650	$640	$704	$430
$2,000				$250	$110	$440	$704	$350
	10	57	20					
	$50	$664.29	$400					
	(c)	7	(c)					
20	10	50	20	25	17	11.33	16	5
Vineyard.	Berry.	(d)	Vineyard.	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
$3,675	$4,000	$1,300	/ None.	$2,540	$1,400	/ None.	/ None.	$1,100
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.
3	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	3
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
None.	1	1	None.	1	1	1	1	1
None.	None.	4	None.	None.	None.	1	2	3

d Vineyard and fruit.
e Vineyard and hay.
/ No crop from land the first year.

TABLE 140.—*Data for Japanese farmers of*

Data reported.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1904	1899	1894	1899
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1908	1902	1898	1901
Money brought to present locality	$5,200	$600	$500	$750
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$9,778	$14,760	$3,760	$10
Date of first lease			1901	1908
Number of acres first leased			17	30
Number of acres ready for use			17	None.
Date of first purchase	1908	1902	1908	
Number of acres first purchased	34	36	40	
Number of acres ready for use	34	7	40	
Amount paid for land first purchased	$5,200	$2,275	$4,000	
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$2,000	$400	$400	
Number of acres now owned	34	36	40	
Number of acres usable	34	36	40	
Value of land now owned	$5,200	$10,800	$6,500	
Purchase price of land now owned	$5,200	$2,275	$4,000	
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$6,200	None.	$3,000	
Number of acres now leased			17	30
Cash rent per farm			$450	$300
Share rent				
Years covered by present lease			(b)	(b)
Number of acres used past year	34	36	17	21
Kind of farm	(c)	(c)	Vineyard.	(c)
Value of products past year	[b] None.	$4,665	$3,600	[b] None.
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.
Number of rooms	5	10	4	4
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	4	2	1
Women	3	1	1	None.
Children under 15	2	None.	1	None.

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops, or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as does not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

[b] In debt $421.

[c] In debt $400.

[d] Leased December, 1908.

[e] Leases land for four years. Cultivates and sets it with strawberries in lieu of paying rent.

the Florin district, California—Continued.

Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Total.
None.	None.	2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1900	1905	1898	1905	1899	1900	1899	1904	.....
Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	.....
1901	1905	1903	1907	1907	1900	1905	1906	.....
$50	$40	$300	None.	$500	$150	$150	$40	$18,220
(b)	$505	$700	(c)	$510	$1,000	$5,510	$300	$81,161
1907	1907	1902	1907	1907	1900	1906	1906	.....
5	40	24	5	40	5	40	3	410
None.	15	24	5	40	5	40	3	340
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$31,169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,395
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$68,730
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$31,769
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$14,254
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325
5	40	24	5	40	27	210	d 10	.....
.....	.....	$300	$50	$167.14	$200	$1,270	.....	$4,251.43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(g)	.....
(e)	(f)	(h)	(h)	7	(h)	(h)	(h)	.....
4	(h)	24	5	40	27	210	3	783.33
5	35	(f)	Berry.	(f)	(f)	(f)	Berry.	.....
Berry.	(f)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$705	$1,150	$2,218	b None.	$945	$764	$7,300	$612	- $47,840
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Very bad.	Bad.	.....
4	3	4	3	5	4	5	3	103
1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	36
1	1	2	None.	1	1	1	None.	20
None.	1	3	None.	1	1	1	None.	28
None.	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

f One-half grape crop
g One-half crop sold.
h Not reported.
i Vineyard and fruit.
j Vineyard and hay.
k No crop from land the first year.

TABLE 141.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to pre locality, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—						
		Without occupation.	In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Common laborers.	In domestic service.	Oth wa ear er
In business for self	3	2				1		
Farmer	4	1			3			
At home	1						1	
Farming for father	10	1		2	5	1	1	
Farm hand	3	1			1			
Wage-earner in city	3	1	1		1			
Other wage-earners	1				1			
Total	25	6	1	2	11	2	2	

TABLE 142.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupat abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number	Number who were—						
		In business for self	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	In domestic service.	Oth wa ear er
In business for self	3		1			1		
Farmer	4			1	2			
At home	1						1	
Farming for father	10	1	1	4		2	2	
Farm hand	3		1	2				
Wage-earner in city	3	1		1		1		
Other wage-earners	1				1			
Total	25	2	3	8	3	4	3	

TABLE 143.—*First purchase of land.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Total of prices.	Average price per farm.	Aver price acre
None tillable	1	17.00	17.00	$680.00	$680.00	$3
Tillable but not cultivated	1	11.33	11.33	840.00	840.00	7
One-fourth and under one-half cultivated	1	30.00	30.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	16
Three-fourths or more cultivated	9	296.00	32.89	24,679.00	2,742.11	8
Total	12	354.33	29.53	31,169.00	2,597.42	8

TABLE 144.—*First lease of land.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Cash tenants				
				Number.	Number of acres leased.	Total yearly rental.	Yearly rental per farm.	Yearly rental per acre.
Tillable but not cultivated	2	35.00	17.50	1	30.00	$300.00	$300.00	$10.00
One-fourth and under one-half cultivated	1	40.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	1	20.00	20.00	1	20.00	150.00	150.00	7.50
Three-fourths or more cultivated	15	315.00	21.00	11	225.00	4,045.00	367.73	17.98
Total	19	410.00	21.58	13	275.00	4,495.00	345.77	16.35

TABLE 145.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	10	11	21
Foreign-born, Japanese	35	21	56

TABLE 146.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	6	6	a 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25	8	7	2	2	1	.....	.....	1
25 years and under 30	5	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
30 years and under 35	9	2	.....	1	7	3	2	2
35 years and under 40	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
40 years and under 45	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
45 years or over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	33	22	a 5	6	11	4	3	4

a Including 1 person whose wife has returned to Japan.

TABLE 147.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese..	2	...	...	2	6	3	...	9	2	16	1	19	...	2	...	2	10	*22	1	*33

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Japanese..	2	...	...	2	1	12	...	13	....	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	3	17	....	20

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Japanese..	4	...	...	4	7	15	...	22	2	20	1	23	...	3	...	3	13	*39	1	*53

* Including 1 male not reporting complete data.

TABLE 148.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese.....	9	2	1	2	10	20	2	*46

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Japanese.....	9	3	.....	2	13	4	1	32

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Japanese.....	18	5	1	4	23	24	3	*78

* Not including 1 male not reporting complete data.

TABLE 149.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Japanese	35	1	.....	1	4	2	12	12	3	.....
FEMALE.										
Japanese	21	3	3	6	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
Japanese	56	4	3	7	7	3	17	12	3	.....

TABLE 150.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	4	1	.....	3	3	4	3
Foreign-born, Japanese	54	34	32	20	6	54	38

TABLE 151.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	34	8	6	12	12	14	14
FEMALE.							
Japanese	20	15	4	5	2	.....	.....
TOTAL.							
Japanese	54	23	10	17	14	14	14

TABLE 152.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Numb who sp Englis
Japanese	34	3	3	31	

FEMALE.

Japanese	20	1	1	19	

TOTAL.

Japanese	54	4	4	50	

TABLE 153.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Nu ber re an wri
Foreign-born, Japanese.	54	34	34	34	20	17	17	54	51	

TABLE 154.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Nu ber re an wri
Japanese	34	8	8	8	12	12	12	14	14	

FEMALE.

Japanese	20	13	14	14	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Japanese	54	23	22	22	17	15	15	14	14	

TABLE 155.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	34	3	3	3	31	31	31
FEMALE.							
Japanese	20	1	1	1	19	16	16
TOTAL.							
Japanese	54	4	4	4	50	47	47

TABLE 156.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	9	....	....	9	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	10
Foreign-born, Japanese	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2
FEMALE.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	8	....	....	8	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	9	2	....	11
Foreign-born, Japanese	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
TOTAL.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	17	....	....	17	2	2	....	4	1	....	....	1	19	2	....	21
Foreign-born, Japanese	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3

TABLE 157.—*Data for Japanese farmers of*

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1902	1894	1903	1904
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1904	1907	1902	1906
Money brought to present locality	$25	$330	$75	$300
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$225	$610	$2,020	$330
Date of first lease	1904	1907	1908	1907
Number of acres first leased	20	20	70	10
Number of acres ready for use	20	20	70	10
Date of first purchase				
Number of acres first purchased				
Number of acres ready for use				
Purchase price of land first purchased				
Amount of cash paid on purchase price				
Number of acres now owned				
Number of acres ready for use				
Gross value of land now owned				
Purchase price of land now owned				
Debt on land and improvements now owned				
Number of acres now leased	40	20	70	10
Yearly cash rent per farm	$1,000	$600	(d)	$50
Share rent			⅓ for 20	
Years covered by present lease				
Number of acres used past year	40	20	70	10
Kind of farm	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.
Value of products sold past year	$2,400	$1,756.70	None.	$1,615
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.
Number of rooms	4	3	3	4
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	2	2	1
Women	1	1		1
Children under 15 years		1		1

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

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Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1905	1892	1900	1906	1904	1893	1900	1904	1907	1902
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1905	1907	1908	1906	1906	1908	1908	1905	1909	1908
None.	$100	$300	$20	$350	None.	$150	$30	$180	$120
(b)	None.	(c)	None.	$350	$250	$675	$215	$300	$220
1906	1907	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1909	1909	1908
27	40	40	60	73	80	20	15	20	40
27	38½	40	60	73	80	20	15	13	40
20	40	40	17	40	35	20	15	20	30
$400	None.	$1,400	None.	½ crops.	$300	$700	$275	$250	$1,100
	½ crops.		½ crops.						4
20	40	30	60	40	35	20	None.	None.	40
Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.
$1,900	$1,600	$2,800	$4,750	$3,675	$1,900	$1,925	None.	None.	$2,600
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Bad.	(c)	Bad.	Bad.	(c)	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.
3	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	1	3
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1		1	1		1			
2									

[b] In debt $75.
[c] In debt $135.
[d] $1,400 for 50.
[e] Not reported.

TABLE 157.—*Data for Japanese farmers of*

Data reported.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1899	1898	1898	1904
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1906	1906	1899	1905
Money brought to present locality	None.	$150	$40	$40
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$85	(b)	$265	$300
Date of first lease	1907	1908	1902	1908
Number of acres first leased	40	80	65	60
Number of acres ready for use	40	80	65	60
Date of first purchase				
Number of acres first purchased				
Number of acres ready for use				
Purchase price of land first purchased				
Amount of cash paid on purchase price				
Number of acres now owned				
Number of acres ready for use				
Gross value of land now owned				
Purchase price of land now owned				
Debt on land and improvements now owned				
Number of acres now leased	40	80	45	20
Yearly cash rent per farm			$300	$325
Share rent	One-half.	Two-fifths.		
Years covered by present lease				
Number of acres used past year	40	55	45	20
Kind of farm	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.
Value of products sold past year	$4,300	$5,840	$1,620	$1,360
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.
Number of rooms	6	2	5	2
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	1	1	1
Women	1	1	1	1
Children under 15 years	1		1	

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

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Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.	Farm No. 28.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1899	1903	1906	1906	1903	1902	1905	1899	1903	1901
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.
1903	1904	1908	1907	1907	1903	1908	1902	1903	1901
$1,000	$50	None.	$100	$400	$34	$900	$5	$100	$350
$750	$800	$125	(a)	(a)	$275	$765	$7,125	$1,570	$4,850
1903	1905	1908	1907	1907	1907	1908	1902	1903	1901
40	40	20	14	20	20	42	30	10	10
40	40	20	None.	None.	20	42	30	7	None.
						1900	1904	1907	1904
						10	40	20	20
						9	30	10	None.
						$900	$5,000	$2,000	$1,000
						$250	$300	$650	$1,000
						10	40	20	20
						9	22	10	20
						$1,200	$8,000	$2,800	$4,500
						$200	$5,000	$2,000	$1,000
						$650	$2,500	$1,350	None.
						42	80		6
50	72	20	14	20	30	$125	(c)		$40
$2,000		$350	$77	$95	$400		½ crop 45.		
	One-half.								
					7	4			
50	40	None.	14	17	30	None.	120	20	26
Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Truck.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.
$6,560	$3,500	None.	$200	$1,200	$3,185	None.	$3,470	$550	$1,965
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.
3	4	2	4	4	5	4	10	6	4
						1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
1			1				3	4	1

[b] In debt $250.
[c] In debt $175.
[d] In debt $15.
[e] $175 for 35.

TABLE 157.—*Data for Japanese farmers of*

Data reported.	Farm No. 29.	Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1900	1896	1899	1905
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Mont.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1908	1904	1901	1908
Money brought to present locality	$100	$1,400	$30	$30
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$3,700	$2,224	$200	$700
Date of first lease			1903	1908
Number of acres first leased			85	15
Number of acres ready for use			85	15
Date of first purchase	1908	1906		
Number of acres first purchased	10	30		
Number of acres ready for use	6	7		
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,200	$1,500		
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$600	$900		
Number of acres now owned	10	15		
Number of acres ready for use	10	11		
Gross value of land now owned	$2,000	$2,000		
Purchase price of land now owned	$1,200	$750		
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$600	None.		
Number of acres now leased			37½	15
Yearly cash rent per farm			$450	$300
Share rent				
Years covered by present lease				
Number of acres used past year	None.	None.	37½	15
Kind of farm	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.
Value of products sold past year	None.	None.	$2,450	$1,500
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Fair.	Very bad.	Bad.
Number of rooms	6	6	3	3
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	1	1	1
Women		2	1	1
Children under 15 years		1	1	2

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

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Farm No. 33.	Farm No. 34.	Farm No. 35.	Farm No. 36.	Farm No. 37.	Farm No. 38.	Farm No. 39.	Farm No. 40.	Farm No. 41.	Farm No. 42.
None.	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	2
1899	1906	1897	1897	1899	1906	1901	1906	1903	1904
Japan.	Utah.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1899	1906	1902	1902	1907	1907	1901	1906	1906	1907
$30	$25	$80	None.	$300	$200	None.	$50	$50	$5
$355	$12.50	$7,150	(b)	$685	$237.50	$1,827	None.	(c)	$17.50
1905	1908	1903	1904	1907	1907	1904	1907	1908	1907
25	20	85	35	110	60	20	20	13	46
25	20	85	35	110	50	20	20	13	46
		1908				1905			
		75				80			
		69				40			
		$10,000				$4,000			
		$3,200				$4,000			
		75				80			
		72				70			
		$13,000				$10,000			
		$10,000				$4,000			
		$6,800				None.			
55	20	80	47	110	60		20	13	80
195	$850	$1,400	$900	$1,300			$300		$1,850
					One-half.			(d)	
								6	
55	None.	135	None.	110	60	110	20	None.	46
Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.
$1,620	None.	$4,350	None.	$6,700	$3,000	$3,345	$1,648	None.	$4,110
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Very bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.
4	2	8	2	4	4	6	3	2	3
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
1		1					1		1
1		2				1	2		

b In debt $220.
c In debt $35.
d One-half share for fifth and sixth year of lease.

TABLE 157.—*Data for Japanese farmers of*

Data reported.	Farm No. 43.	Farm No. 44.	Farm No. 45.	Farm No. 46.
Number of partners	2	2	3	5
Date of arrival of head in United States	1900	1906	1903	1905
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1908	1905	1905
Money brought to present locality	None.	$500	$100	$10
Net value of property now owned by head*	None.	$1,557.50	$17	$80
Date of first lease	1907	1908	1907	1907
Number of acres first leased	55	80	75	100
Number of acres ready for use	55	80	75	100
Date of first purchase				
Number of acres first purchased				
Number of acres ready for use				
Purchase price of land first purchased				
Amount of cash paid on purchase price				
Number of acres now owned				
Number of acres ready for use				
Gross value of land now owned				
Purchase price of land now owned				
Debt on land and improvements now owned				
Number of acres now leased	55	80	75	100
Yearly cash rent per farm		$2,300		$2,900
Share rent	One-half.		One-half.	
Years covered by present lease				
Number of acres used past year	55	None.	75	100
Kind of farm	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.
Value of products sold past year	$6,330	None.	$6,535	$9,730
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.
Number of rooms	3	4	6	9
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	2	3	2
Women				
Children under 15 years				

*This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

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Farm No. 47.	Farm No. 48.	Farm No. 49.	Farm No. 50.	Farm No. 51.	Farm No. 52.	Farm No. 53.	Farm No. 54.	Farm No. 55.	Total.
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	None.	None.	.....
1900	1902	1897	1899	1905	1906	1899	1908	1900	.....
Cal.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.	Colo.	Cal.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	.....
1909	1903	1897	1906	1906	1908	1900	1907	1904	.....
None.	$40	$40	$100	$50	$100	$25	$100	None.	$8,554
									$40,033
(b)	(c)	(d)	None.	$20	(e)	None.	$200	$400	.....
1909	1903	1908	1906	1908	1908	1907	1907	1905	2,295
65	40	30	75	40	55	50	35	25	2,215.5
61	40	30	75	40	55	50	35	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$25,600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$43,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$14,850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,900
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,213.5
65	40	30	50	40	55	50	75	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,200	.....	$27,382
$1,100	.....	$775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	One-half.	.....	One-half.	One-half.	One-half.	One-half.	.....	One-half.	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,110.5
120	40	30	50	None.	None.	50	75	25	.....
Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.	.....
$8,700	$4,665	$3,150	$2,800	None.	$4,750	$4,750	$6,545	$3,220	$159,789.70
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Very bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	.....
4	4	2	4	3	4	4	5	3	212
2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b In debt $350.
c In debt $200.
d In debt $230.
e In debt $150.

TABLE 158.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to present locality, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—									
		Without occupation.	In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.	Occupation unknown.
In business for self	5			1	2	1	1				
Farmers	17	3		2	7			2			1
At home	7	1	1	2	2	1					
Farming for father	20	5		1	10	2		1	1		
Wage-earner in city	4		1		3						
Other wage-earners	2			1						1	
Total	55	9	2	7	24	4	1	3	1	1	1

TABLE 159.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—							
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Sawmill laborers.	Common laborers.	In domestic service.	Other wage-earners.
In business for self	5			2	2		1		
Farmers	17	1	1	10	1	1	2	1	
At home	7			3	2			2	
Farming for father	20			15	5				
Wage-earners in city	4			3			1		
Other wage-earners	2				1				
Total	55	1	1	33	11	1	4	3	

TABLE 160.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.												
		None.	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000	$25,000 or over.
Grain and forage	1					1								
Vegetables	3				3									
Fruit	41					1		4	9	4	13	10		
Animal products	2				1		1							
Total amount from farm	55	13			1		1	2	11	4	13	10		

TABLE 161.—*Cost of food and drink per month per person.*

[Only persons 2 years of age or over are included.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number spending each specified amount.							
		Under $6.	$6 and under $7.	$7 and under $8.	$8 and under $9.	$9 and under $10.	$10 and under $12.	$12 and under $14.	$14 or over.
Japanese	106	8	13	34	10	15	17	6	3

TABLE 162.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	11	14	25
Foreign-born, Japanese	74	26	100

TABLE 163.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	8	8		2				
18 years and under 20	9	7	1	1	2	1	1	
20 years and under 25	22	20	1	1	2	1	1	
25 years and under 30	16	5	2		11	4	6	1
30 years and under 35	9	3	1		6	1	3	2
35 years and under 40	4	2	2		2	2		
40 years and under 45	3	1			2	2		
45 years or over								
Total	71	46	7	4	25	11	11	3

TABLE 164.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	26	13	23	3	39	...	5	1	6	31	36	4	71

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Japanese	1	...	...	1	....	17	...	17	....	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	26

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Japanese	1	...	...	1	18	25	...	43	13	31	3	47	...	5	1	6	32	61	4	97

TABLE 165.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	9	5	.....	.....	26	42	6	88
FEMALE.								
Foreign-born, Japanese	14	.....	.....	1	17	8	.....	40
TOTAL.								
Foreign-born, Japanese	23	5	.....	1	43	50	6	128

TABLE 166.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Japanese	74	1	.....	3	11	7	34	14	3	1
FEMALE.										
Japanese	26	1	3	4	9	2	7	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
Japanese	100	2	3	7	20	9	41	14	3	1

TABLE 167.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	3	3	1	.....	.....	3	1
Foreign-born, Japanese	99	73	63	26	2	99	65

TABLE 168.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	73	21	17	34	29	18	17
FEMALE.							
Japanese	26	19	1	7	1	.....	.....
TOTAL.							
Japanese	99	40	18	41	30	18	17

TABLE 169.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	73	2	2	71	61
FEMALE.					
Japanese	26	.....	.....	26	2
TOTAL.					
Japanese	99	2	2	97	63

TABLE 170.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Race and sex of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read or write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Japanese:					
Male	73	10	51	2	10
Female	26	24	1	1	.....
Total	99	34	52	3	10

TABLE 171.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Foreign-born, Japanese.	99	73	70	70	26	22	19	99	92	89

TABLE 172.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	73	21	21	21	34	33	33	18	16	16

FEMALE.

Japanese	26	19	16	13	7	6	6	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Japanese	99	40	37	34	41	39	39	18	16	16

TABLE 173.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	73	2	2	2	71	68	68
FEMALE.							
Japanese	26	.....	.....	.....	26	22	19
TOTAL.							
Japanese	99	2	2	2	97	90	87

TABLE 174.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	8	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Foreign-born, Japanese	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
FEMALE.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14
Foreign-born, Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	22	.....	.....	22	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25
Foreign-born, Japanese	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3

JAPANESE IN THE PAJARO

TABLE 175.—*Data for Japanese*

	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	7	5	3
Date of arrival of head in United States	1897	1896	1900
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1897	1897	1902
Money brought to present locality	$500	$130	$400
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$25,530	$4,384	$2,250
Date of first lease	1900	1903	1904
Number of acres first leased	70	10	30
Number of acres ready for use	70	10	30
Number of acres now leased	110	58	30
Cash rent per farm	$1,650	$1,160	$900
Share rent			
Years covered by present lease	(d)	15	(d)
Number of acres used past year	70	58	30
Kind of farm	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.
Value of products past year	$24,862.50	$2,500	$7,800
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	4	3
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	2	1
Women	1	1	1
Children under 15	None.	None.	1

	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1897	1901	1887
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1904	1902	1901
Money brought to present locality	$500	$150	$400
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$600	$3,000	$3,704
Date of first lease	1904	1904	1902
Number of acres first leased	4	70	12.5
Number of acres ready for use	4	70	12.5
Number of acres now leased	4	70	12.5
Cash rent per farm	None.	None.	$312.50
Share rent	(c)	(b)	
Years covered by present lease	(d)	(d)	(d)
Number of acres used past year	4	65	12.5
Kind of farm	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.
Value of products past year	$600	$8,400	$6,500
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	6	4
Number of occupants:			
Men	2	1	1
Women	1	None.	1
Children under 15	None.	None.	None.

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

farmers of the Pajaro Valley, Cal.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.
3	2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1901	1890	1901	1900	1904	1902	1905
Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Japan.	Hawaii.
1901	1899	1901	1908	1904	1902	1905
$850	$400	$30	$500	$120	$30	$400
						$300
$433.33	$1,416	$1,250	$615	$750	$1,109	1905
1905	1904	1906	1908	1906	1907	4
85	110	3	2	6	5	4
85	110	3	2	6	5	4
35	110	13.5	2	6		
					$125	None.
$2,000	$530	$135	$20	None.		(b)
				(b)		(d)
7	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	4
35	110	13.5	2	6	5	
(e)	Fruit.	Berry.	Veg.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.
					None.	$550
$4,200	$2,715	$4,850	$120	$945	Frame.	Frame.
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Bad.	Fair.
Fair.	Good.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	4	3
3	7	4	2	5		
				1	2	1
4	3	2	1	1	1	1
None.	None.	1	None.	1	1	2
None.	None.	None.	None.	3		

Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1903	1901	1905	1904	1898	1906	1904	.....
Hawaii.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.	.....
1903	1905	1905	1904	1902	1907	1904	.....
$150	$1,000	$150	$100	$300	$300	$80	$6,490.00
						$350	$52,541.33
$1,000	$1,450	$1,200	$1,000	$1,200	$1,000	1906	.....
1906	1907	1906	1906	1905	1907	4.25	456.78
3.5	12.5	9	7	6	3	4.25	456.78
3.5	12.5	9	7	6	3	4.25	505.25
3.5	12.5	9	7	6			
					None.	None.	$7,145.00
None.	$312.50	None.	None.	None.	(c)	(b)	.....
(c)		(b)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(d)	.....
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3	4.25	460.25
3.5	12.5	9	7	6			
Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	.....
							.....
$1,260	$3,900	$1,065	$763	$1,750	$1,170	$1,009.75	$74,960.25
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	.....
3	5	3	2	3	4	3	76
	1	1	1	2	1	1	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
1	1	2	2	1	1	None.	14
1	None.						

(b) Share per chest.
(c) Half share.
(d) Not reported.
(e) Fruit and vegetable.

TABLE 176.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to present locality, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—			
		Without occupation.	Farm hands.	Common laborer.	In domestic service.
Farmer	2		1	1	
At home	1				1
Farming for father	10	2	7		1
Farm hand	6	6			
Wage-earner in city	1		1		
Total	20	8	9	1	2

TABLE 177.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—			
		Farmers.	Farm hands.	Common laborers.	In domestic service.
Farmer	2		1	1	
At home	1				1
Farming for father	10		8		2
Farm hand	6	1	5		
Wage-earner in city	1		1		
Total	20	1	15	1	3

TABLE 178.—*First lease of land.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Cash tenants.				
				Number.	Number of acres leased.	Total yearly rental.	Yearly rental per farm.	Yearly rental per acre.
Tillable but not cultivated	1	4.00	4.00					
Three-fourths or more cultivated	19	452.75	23.83	9	255.00	$3,486.00	$387.33	$13.67
Total	20	456.75	22.84	9	255.00	3,486.00	387.33	13.67

TABLE 179.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	6	7	13
Foreign-born, Japanese	26	15	41

TABLE 180.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	2	2						
18 years and under 20	2	2		1				
20 years and under 25	8	5	1	2	3	2	1	
25 years and under 30	7	2		1	5	2	2	1
30 years and under 35	3	2		2	1		1	
35 years and under 40	2	1		1	2	1	1	
40 years and under 45	1				1		1	
45 years or over								
Total	26	14	1	7	12	5	6	1

TABLE 181.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	2	----	----	2	2	2	----	4	2	15	----	17	----	3	----	3	6	20	----	26

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Japanese	----	----	----	----	----	11	----	11	----	3	----	3	----	1	----	1	----	15	----	15

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Japanese	2	----	----	2	2	13	----	15	2	18	----	20	----	4	----	4	6	35	----	41

TABLE 182.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	4	2	.....	2	6	19	3	36
FEMALE.								
Foreign-born, Japanese	8	.....	.....	.....	12	3	1	24
TOTAL.								
Foreign-born, Japanese	12	2	.....	2	18	22	4	60

TABLE 183.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Japanese	36	1	.....	1	2	2	12	4	3	1
FEMALE.										
Japanese	15	2	.....	3	3	2	3	1	1	.....
TOTAL.										
Japanese	41	3	.....	4	5	4	15	5	4	1

TABLE 184.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Foreign-born, Japanese	41	26	25	15	7	41	32

TABLE 185.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	26	6	5	12	12	8	8
FEMALE.							
Japanese	15	10	3	3	3	2	1
TOTAL.							
Japanese	41	16	8	15	15	10	9

TABLE 186.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	26	1	1	25	24
FEMALE.					
Japanese	15	.....	.....	15	7
TOTAL.					
Japanese	41	1	1	40	31

TABLE 187.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Race and sex of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Japanese:					
Male	26	1	15	.....	10
Female	15	8	7	.....	.....
Total	41	9	22	.....	10

TABLE 188.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Foreign-born, Japanese	41	26	25	25	15	7	7	41	32	32

TABLE 189.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	26	6	5	5	12	12	12	8	8	8
FEMALE.										
Japanese	15	10	5	5	3	2	2	2	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
Japanese	41	16	10	10	15	14	14	10	8	8

TABLE 190.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	26	1	1	1	25	24	24
FEMALE.							
Japanese	15	.....	.....	.....	15	7	7
TOTAL.							
Japanese	41	1	1	1	40	31	31

TABLE 191.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	4	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6
FEMALE.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
TOTAL.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	11	.....	.....	11	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	13

JAPANESE ABOUT ALVISO

TABLE 192.—*Data for Japanese berry growers*

	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	3	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1903	1901	1904
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.
Date of settling in present locality	1904	1902	1904
Money brought to present locality	$1,200	$1,000	$600
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$410	$216.67	[c] $30
Date of first lease	[b]	1905	1906
Number of acres first leased	11.5	40	5
Number of acres ready for use	11.5	40	5
Number of acres now leased	11.5	25	5
Yearly cash rent per farm	$135	$312.50	$67.50
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	7.5	25	3
Kind of farm	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.
Value of products sold past year	$1,200	$1,800	$600
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	8	4	2
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	3	1
Women	1	None.	1
Children under 15	1	None.	4

	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1895	1905	1906
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Hawaii.	Hawaii.
Date of settling in present locality	1901	1905	1906
Money brought to present locality	[b]	$200	$200
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$10	$5	$5
Date of first lease	[b]	[b]	1906
Number of acres first leased	3	1	1
Number of acres ready for use	3	1	1
Number of acres now leased	3	2	3.5
Yearly cash rent per farm	$52	[d]	[d]
Share rent		[d]	[d]
Number of acres used past year	3	2	3.5
Kind of farm	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.
Value of products sold past year	$540	$600	$600
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.
Number of rooms	2	2	2
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	1
Women	None.	1	1
Children under 15	None.	2	2

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land, as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] Not reported.
[c] In debt.
[d] $40 for 4 acres.

AND AGNEW, CALIFORNIA.

and gardeners about Alviso and Agnew, Cal.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	None.
1893	1904	1903	1903	1905	1901	1904
Cal.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Japan.	Hawaii.
1903	1905	1904	1906	1905	1901	1904
$500	$250	(b)	$250	None.	$300	$300
$750	None.	$260	$140	$60	$175	$110
(b)	(b)	1904	1906	1906	1901	1904
17	10	10	3	2.5	5	8
17	10	10	3	2.5	5	8
30.5	4	10	3	8	31	28
$420	$80	$100	$30	(d) (g) 8	$630	$306
17	10	8	3	(f)	11	8
Berry.	Berry.	(k)	Truck.	$329	(f)	Berry.
$2,100	$2,630	$490	$165		$1,684.22	$1,636
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
3	4	2	2	2	4	3
1	1	1	1	1	2	1
1	2	1	1	1	None.	1
None.	1	1	None.	2	None.	2

Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1901	1905	1902	1905	1903	1905	1904	.....
Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	.....
1903	1905	1906	1905	1904	1907	1905	.....
$400	$100	(b)	$150	$1,000	$300	$400	(b)
(b)	c $45	c $195	$505	$5	$1	c $15	(b)
1903	1905	(b)	1906	(b)	1907	(b)	.....
41	2.5	6	3	3	5	4	181.5
41	2.5	6	3	3	5	4	181.5
47	2.5	6	3	3	5	4	235
$940	$50	$90	$51	$40	$60	$60	$3,807.00
45	2.5	2	3	3	f None.	4	168.5
Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	Berry.	.....
$4,900	$500	m None.	$1,000	$910	n None.	$600	$23,624.22
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	.....
3	3	4	2	2	2	2	56
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
1	1	1	1	1	None.	1	17
None.	None.	1	1	3	None.	5	25

c $17 for 1 acre.
f $34 for 2 acres.
g One-half share for 4 acres.
k One-half share for 1 acre.
l One-half share for 1.5 acres.

f Just leased.
k Berry and vegetable.
l Berry and tomato.
m None produced.
n Less than one year on farm.

TABLE 193.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number	Number who were—					
		Farmer.	Farm hand.	Railroad laborer.	Common laborer.	In domestic service.	Wage-earner in city.
In business for self	1						1
Farmer	1					1	
At home	1					1	
Farming for father	3		3				
Farm hand	10	4	5	1			
Wage-earner in city	1	1					
Other wage-earners	3		1		1	1	
Total	20	5	9	1	1	3	1

TABLE 194.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Kind of product sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.											
		None.	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Vegetables	5				3	1	1							
Fruit	17					2	8	2	2	2	1			
Total amount per farm	20	2			1	1	8	2	3	2	1			

TABLE 195.—*Cost of food and drink per month per person.*

[Only persons 2 years of age or over are included.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number spending each specified amount.						
		Under $6.	$6 and under $7.	$7 and under $8.	$8 and under $9.	$9 and under $10.	$10 and under $12.	$12 or over.
Japanese	51	22	13	2	10	3	1	

TABLE 196.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	5	8	13
Foreign-born, Japanese	31	21	52

TABLE 197.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	1	1		1				
18 years and under 20	4	4						
20 years and under 25	4	1			3		3	
25 years and under 30	8	1		1	7	2	5	
30 years and under 35	4				4		4	
35 years and under 40	2				2		1	1
40 years and under 45								
45 years or over								
Total	23	7		2	16	2	13	1

TABLE 198.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	17	....	21	....	1	....	1	5	18	....	23

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Japanese	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	13	....	13	....	1	....	1	....	16	....	16

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Japanese	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4	30	....	34	....	2	....	2	5	34	....	39

TABLE 199.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	11	5	.....	.....	1	21	1	39
FEMALE.								
Foreign-born, Japanese	5	3	2	.....	2	13	1	26
TOTAL.								
Foreign-born, Japanese	16	8	2	.....	3	34	2	65

TABLE 200.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Japanese	31	.....	3	1	8	6	11	1	1	.....
FEMALE.										
Japanese	21	.....	2	2	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
Japanese	52	.....	5	3	14	12	16	1	1	.....

TABLE 201.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Foreign-born, Japanese	49	28	14	21	3	49	17

TABLE 202.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	28	15	4	11	8	2	2
FEMALE.							
Japanese	21	16	1	5	2	.....	.....
TOTAL.							
Japanese	49	31	5	16	10	2	2

TABLE 203.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	28	5	2	23	12
FEMALE.					
Japanese	21	5	2	16	1
TOTAL.					
Japanese	49	10	4	39	13

TABLE 204.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Race and sex of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Japanese:					
Male	24	11	2	.....	11
Female	20	17	1	.....	2
Total	44	28	3	.....	13

TABLE 205.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Foreign-born, Japanese.	44	24	21	21	20	16	16	44	37	37

TABLE 206.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	24	12	10	10	10	9	9	2	2	2

FEMALE.

Japanese	20	15	12	12	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Japanese	44	27	22	22	15	13	13	2	2	2

TABLE 207.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	24	1	1	1	23	20	20

FEMALE.

Japanese	20	4	4	4	16	12	12

TOTAL.

Japanese	24	5	5	5	39	32	32

TABLE 208.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 to 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Foreign-born, Japanese	3	...	...	3	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	8

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	5	...	...	5	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	2	5	3	2	...	5
Foreign-born, Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Japanese	13	...	...	13	3	5	...	8	2	...	...	2	13	5	...	...	13
Foreign-born, Japanese	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	13

TRUCK FARMS ABOUT

TABLE 209.—*Data for truck*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	9	4
Date of arrival of head in United States	1906	1904	1908
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1906	1905	1908
Money brought to present locality	$100	$300	$30
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$700	$325.33	$87.50
Date of first lease	1906	1905	1908
Number of acres first leased	6	10	16
Number of acres ready for use	6	10	16
Date of first purchase			
Number of acres first purchased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Amount paid for land first purchased			
Amount of cash paid on purchase price			
Number of acres now owned			
Number of acres usable			
Value of land now owned			
Purchase price of land now owned			
Debt on land and improvements now owned			
Number of acres now leased	8	37	16
Cash rent per farm	$120	$1,020	$400
Share rent			
Years covered by present lease			
Number of acres used past year	6	37	16
Kind of farm	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.
Value of products past year	$1,000	$9,000	$1,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.
Number of rooms	2	6	3
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	9	3
Women	1		
Children under 15			

Data reported.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1905	1903	1902
Location of head before coming to present locality	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1907	1906
Money brought to present locality	$150	$1,500	$1,000
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$320	$1,700	$850
Date of first lease	1906	1907	1906
Number of acres first leased	5	15	10
Number of acres ready for use	5	15	10
Date of first purchase			
Number of acres first purchased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Amount paid for land first purchased			
Amount of cash paid on purchase price			
Number of acres now owned			
Number of acres usable			
Value of land now owned			
Purchase price of land now owned			
Debt on land and improvements now owned			
Number of acres now leased	5	15	10
Cash rent per farm	$150	$375	$400
Share rent			
Years covered by present lease			
Number of acres used past year	5	15	10
Kind of farm	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.
Value of products past year	$1,500	$3,000	$3,505
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	5	4
Number of occupants:			
Men	2	1	2
Women		1	2
Children under 15			

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

gardeners about Sacramento, Cal.

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.
2	2	None.	None.	None.	None.
1899	1899	1904	1899	1890	1905
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Mont.	Cal.	Cal.
1905	1905	1907	1904	1902	1907
$2,000	$1,000	$250	$60	None.	None.
$1,275	$962.50	$320	$1,000	$1,100	$75
1905	1905	1907	1905	1902	1907
7	30	4	7	7.5	6
7	30	4	7	7.5	6
12.5	12.5	4	7	11	6
$325	$325	$100	$182	$175	$125
					6
12.5	12.5	4	7	11	Veg.
Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	$1,200
$4,000	$4,000	$1,500	$1,800	$1,700	Frame.
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Bad
Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	3
2	2	5	2	5	
				3	2
3	4	1	2	1	
	1	1	1		
		5	1		

Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
1905	1896	1902	1898	1893	
Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	
1905	1896	1904	1907	1895	
$60	$70	$600	$10	$50	$7,170
$1,100	$255	$700	$110	$1,550	$12,090.33
1908	1906	1907	1908	1895	
15	5	4	13	(b)	b 160.5
10	5	4	13	(b)	b 155.5
				1907	
				5	5
				5	5
				$1,500	$1,500
				$250	$250
				5	5
				5	5
				$2,500	$2,500
				$1,500	$1,500
				$1,000	$1,000
				5	178
16	5	4	4	$50	$4,278
$246	$125	$100	$60		
					178
16	5	4	4	7	
Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	$42,445
$4,000	$640	$1,000	$1,000	$3,500	
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	62
3	3	4	2	7	
				1	49
4	1	1	1	1	11
	1	1		4	13
	2	1			

b Not including 1 lot.

TABLE 209.—*Data for truck gardens*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1890	1892	1890
Location of head before coming to present locality	Italy.	Cal.	Italy.
Date of settling in present locality	1890	1894	1890
Money brought to present locality	$1	$170	$20
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$7,380	$300	$4,000
Date of first lease	1891	1896	.....
Number of acres first leased	85	75	.....
Number of acres ready for use	85	75	.....
Date of first purchase	1900	.....	1900
Number of acres first purchased	7	.....	5
Number of acres ready for use	7	.....	5
Amount paid for land first purchased	$1,500	.....	$2,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$1,500	.....	$2,000
Number of acres now owned	17	.....	5
Number of acres usable	17	.....	5
Value of land now owned	$6,000	.....	$4,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$4,000	.....	$2,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	.....	None.
Number of acres now leased	.....	22	.....
Cash rent per farm	.....	$375	.....
Share rent	.....	.....	.....
Years covered by present lease	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	17	22	5
Kind of farm	Truck.	Veg.	Veg.
Value of products past year	$5,000	$2,000	$150
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Bad.	Good.
Number of rooms	9	5	2
Number of occupants:			
Men	2	3	1
Women	1	.....	.....
Children under 15	3	2	.....

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

about Sacramento, Cal.—Continued.

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	4	
1887	1887	1874	1895	
Italy.	Italy.	Italy.	Italy.	
1887	1887	1874	1896	
$6	$23	None.	$6	$226
			$125	$31,730
$5,215	$6,275	$8,280	1899	
1889	1890	1891	80	345
11	85	10	80	345
11	85	10		
1906	1897	1903		
				38
	14	7		38
5	14	7		$10,000
5	$2,550	$2,800		(b)
$550	$2,550	$2,800		48
(b)	14	7		
5				48
	14	7		$27,800
5	$5,000	$8,000		$12,500
$4,500	$2,550	$2,800		None.
$550	None.	None.	27	49
None.				
			$480	$355
				97
5	14	7	27	
Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	
			$2,000	$12,150
$800	$1,600	$600	Frame.	
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Bad.	
Good.	Bad.	Good.	6	37
3	4	5		
			5	15
	1	2		3
1		1		10
1	2	3		

(b) Not reported.

TABLE 210.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to present locality, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—			
		Without occupation.	Farmer.	Farm hand.	Railroad laborer.
At home	2	2			
Farming for father	4	3		1	
Common laborer	1	1			
Total	7	6		1	

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	4	1		3	
Farmer	6		1	4	1
Farming for father	5			5	
Farm hand	1	1			
Wage-earner in city	1		1		
Total	17	2	2	12	1

TABLE 211.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—		
		Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	In domestic service.
At home	2	2		
Farming for father	4	4		
Common laborer	1	1		
Total	7	7		

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	4	4		
Farmer	6	3	3	
Farming for father	5	4		1
Farm hand	1	1		
Wage-earner in city	1	1		
Total	17	13	3	1

TABLE 212.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Italian, North	5	5	10
Japanese	6	7	13
Foreign-born:			
Italian, North	11	3	14
Japanese	31	11	42

TABLE 213.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joined later.
Italian, North:								
Under 18 years	4	4	1	1				
18 years and under 20	5	2			3	3		
20 years and under 25	2	1	1		1	1		
25 years and under 30								
30 years or over								
Total	11	7	2	1	4	4		
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	4	4		1				
18 years and under 20	5	5	1		1			
20 years and under 25	4	3	1					
25 years and under 30	4	4		1				
30 years and under 35	5	2			3	3		
35 years and under 40	5				5	1	2	2
40 years and under 45	3				3	2	1	1
45 years or over	1				1	1		
Total	31	18	2	2	13	7	3	3

TABLE 214.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	5	2	7	...	1	...	1	2	7	2	11
Japanese	2	...	...	2	6	2	...	8	5	9	1	15	...	6	...	6	13	17	1	31

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3
Japanese										6		6						10		11

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	8	2	10	...	1	...	1	2	10	2	14
Japanese	3	...	...	3	6	6	...	12	5	15	1	21	...	6	...	6	14	27	1	42

TABLE 215.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	3	2	.....	3	2	9	1	20
Japanese	3	3	.....	2	12	21	8	49
FEMALE.								
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	2	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	8
Japanese	6	1	.....	1	4	6	.....	18
TOTAL.								
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	5	4	1	3	2	12	1	28
Japanese	9	4	.....	3	16	27	8	67

TABLE 216.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Italian, North	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	3
Japanese	31	.....	.....	5	9	2	9	5	1	.....
FEMALE.										
Italian, North	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Japanese	11	.....	.....	2	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
Italian, North	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	5	4
Japanese	42	.....	.....	7	12	2	15	5	1	.....

TABLE 217.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Italian, North	5	2	2	3	3	5	5
Japanese	4	3	2	1	1	4	3
Foreign-born:							
Italian, North	14	11	10	3	1	14	11
Japanese	42	31	31	11	2	42	33

TABLE 218.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, North	11	1	.....	2	2	8	8
Japanese	31	16	16	9	9	6	6

FEMALE.

Italian, North	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Japanese	11	5	.....	6	2	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Italian, North	14	1	.....	3	2	10	9
Japanese	42	21	16	15	11	6	6

TABLE 219.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, North	11	3	3	8	7
Japanese	31	1	1	30	30

FEMALE.

Italian, North	3	.....	.....	3	1
Japanese	11	1	1	10	1

TOTAL.

Italian, North	14	3	3	11	8
Japanese	42	2	2	40	31

TABLE 220.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak, but not read or write English.	Able to speak and read, but not write, English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Italian, North:					
Male	11	1	6	.....	4
Female	3	2	1	.....	.....
Total	14	3	7	.....	4
Japanese:					
Male	31	.....	24	.....	7
Female	11	9	.....	.....	3
Total	42	9	24	.....	9

TABLE 221.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Italian, North	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Japanese	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Foreign-born:										
Italian, North	14	11	11	11	3	1	1	14	12	12
Japanese	42	31	30	30	11	11	11	42	41	41

TABLE 222.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, North	11	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	8	
Japanese	31	16	15	15	9	9	9	6	6	

FEMALE.

Italian, North	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	
Japanese	11	5	5	5	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Italian, North	14	1	1	1	3	2	2	10	9	
Japanese	42	21	20	20	15	15	15	6	6	

TABLE 223.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, North	11	3	3	3	8	8	8
Japanese	31	1	1	1	30	29	29

FEMALE.

Italian, North	3				3	1	1
Japanese	11	1	1	1	10	10	10

TOTAL.

Italian, North	14	3	3	3	11	9	9
Japanese	42	2	2	2	40	39	39

TABLE 224.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian, North	3			3	1	1		2					4	1		5
Japanese	3			3	1	2		3					4	2		6

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian, North	2			2		2		2		1		1	2	3		5
Japanese	6			6		1		1					6	1		7

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian, North	5			5	1	3		4		1		1	6	4		10
Japanese	9			9	1	3		4					10	3		13

TABLE 225.—*Data for North Italian*

	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in U. S.	1894	1887	1891	1858	1881
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1903	1896	1906	1883	1886
Money brought to present locality	$2,000	$800	$1,500	$6,000	$2,000
Net value of all property now owned by head[a]	$11,635	$15,320	$5,810	$11,170	$47,190
Date of first lease					
Number of acres first leased					
Number of acres ready for use					
Date of first purchase	1903	1896	1906	1883	1886
Number of acres first purchased	16.5	40	22.5	144	20
Number of acres ready for use	16.5	None.	8	100	20
Purchase price of land first purchased	$7,500	$640	$5,500	$7,000	$5,500
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$2,000	$300	$1,500	$5,000	$5,500
Number of acres now owned	16.5	50	22.5	129	49
Number of acres ready for use	16.5	43	22.5	89	49
Gross value of land now owned	$10,000	$14,000	$8,000	$10,000	$30,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$7,500	$4,290	$5,500	$7,000	$30,000
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	$500	$2,050	$4,000	$2,000	$8,500
Number of acres now leased					
Yearly cash rent per farm					
Share rent					
Number of acres used past year	16.5	43	22.5	89	49
Kind of farm	Orchard.	Vineyard.	Vineyard.	(c)	Orchard.
Value of products sold past year	$1,000	$2,470	$1,000	$2,140	$4,025
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	5	7	7	9	7
Number of occupants:					
Men	1	2	1	2	3
Women	1	2	2	2	2
Children under 15	2	2	1	.....	2

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.

SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

farmers of Sonoma County, Cal.

Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Total.
2	None.	None.	None.	3	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1891	1883	1906	1887	1885	1874	1877	1865	1866	1892	.....
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	S. Dak.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Italy.	.....
1907	1896	1906	1895	1898	1901	1891	1878	1881	1892	.....
$2,200	(b)	$800	$2,000	$6,000	$2,400	$2,000	$9,000	$3,000	$10	(b)
$2,992.50	$94,745	$835	$23,275	$16,700	$2,370	$22,500	$159,830	$106,850	$610	$521,832.50
.....	.....	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	90
.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	53
1907	1896	.....	1896	1898	1901	1898	1878	1881	.....	.....
66	215	.....	56	30	15.5	36	4	10	.....	675.5
20	111	.....	16	15	15.5	None.	4	1	.....	327.0
$7,000	$12,000	.....	$3,300	$4,000	$1,600	$2,160	$3,200	$6,000	.....	$65,400.00
$3,500	$6,000	.....	$1,500	$4,000	$1,600	$700	$3,200	$3,000	.....	$37,800.00
66	215	.....	136	40	15.5	46	463	448	.....	1,606.5
48	130	.....	80	40	15.5	46	275	208	.....	1,062.5
$9,000	$65,000	.....	$20,000	$40,000	$2,000	$20,000	$100,000	$85,000	.....	$433,000.00
$7,000	$12,000	.....	$9,800	$9,000	$1,600	(b)	(b)	$43,500	.....	(b)
$3,500	None.	.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....	$20,550.00
.....	.....	43	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	243
.....	.....	$235	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	$225	$460.00
.....	.....	None.	.....	½ share.	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....
48	130	43	80	190	15.5	46	275	208	13	1,268.5
Viney'd.	Viney'd.	(d)	Viney'd.	Viney'd.	(c)	V'y'rd.	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....
$120	$9,000	$595	$5,200	$10,500	$605	$3,000	$8,849	$11,530	$818	$61,932.00
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	.....
3	7	6	9	9	3	11	11	11	4	109
2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	25
1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	24
2	6	5	4	.....	3	6	1	2	5	41

b Not reported.
c Vineyard and orchard.
d Orchard and vegetable.
e Vineyard, orchard, and vegetable.

TABLE 226.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—				
		Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	Other wage-earners.
Farmer	8	4	.....	2	1	1
Farm hand	4	2	1	1	.....	.....
Other wage-earners	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	14	7	1	3	1	2

TABLE 227.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.											
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Grain and forage	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetables	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fruit	12	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Dairy products	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animal products	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General crops not itemized	7	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....
Total amount per farm	15	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	3	2	.....

TABLE 228.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	28	22	50
Foreign-born:			
Italian, North	17	22	39
Spanish	.....	1	1

TABLE 229.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Italian, North:								
Under 18 years	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
18 years and under 20	7	7	2	4	...	...	...	...
20 years and under 25	5	3	1	2	2	...	...	2
25 years and under 30	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
30 years and under 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 years or over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	12	4	7	4	...	1	3

TABLE 230.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	3	...	...	3	5	...	...	5	1	5	...	6	...	9	...	9	8	...	...	8
Foreign-born, Italian, North	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	16

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	8	1	10	...	3	...	3	3	13	1	17
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	6	...	...	6	6	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	13
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	2	13	1	16	...	12	...	12	4	28	1	33
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1

TABLE 231.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born, Italian, North.....	8	11	2	3	6	6	9	45
FEMALE.								
Foreign-born, Italian, North.....	7	12	3	4	5	10	4	45
TOTAL.								
Foreign-born, Italian, North.....	15	23	5	7	11	16	13	90

TABLE 232.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Italian, North.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	9
FEMALE.										
Italian, North.....	22	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	3	5	5
Spanish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL.										
Italian, North.....	39	1	.....	.....	7	.....	4	4	9	14
Spanish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE 233.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North.....	36	20	20	16	16	36	36
Foreign-born:							
Italian, North.....	38	17	15	21	17	38	32
Spanish.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1

TABLE 234.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, North	17	1	1	2	1	14	13
FEMALE.							
Italian, North	21	6	4	2	1	13	12
Spanish	1					1	1
TOTAL.							
Italian, North	38	7	5	4	2	27	25
Spanish	1					1	1

TABLE 235.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, North	17	2	1	15	14
FEMALE.					
Italian, North	21	7	6	14	11
Spanish	1	1	1		
TOTAL.					
Italian, North	38	9	7	29	25
Spanish	1	1	1		

TABLE 236.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak, but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read, but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Italian, North:					
Male	16	1	12	.....	3
Female	19	2	8	1	8
Total	35	3	20	1	11
Spanish, Female	1	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE 237.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	28	16	16	16	12	12	12	28	28	28
Foreign-born:										
Italian, North	35	16	10	10	19	18	18	35	28	28
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 238.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, North	16	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	14	9	9

FEMALE.

Italian, North	19	4	4	4	2	2	2	13	12	12
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1

TOTAL.

Italian, North	35	5	4	4	3	3	3	27	21	21
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1

TABLE 239.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, North	16	1	1	1	15	9	9

FEMALE.

Italian, North	19	5	5	5	14	13	13
Spanish	1	1	1	1			

TOTAL.

Italian, North	35	6	6	6	29	22	22
Spanish	1	1	1	1			

TABLE 240.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	8	....	....	8	1	9	....	10	....	2	....	2	9	11	....	20
Foreign-born, Italian, North	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	6	....	....	6	....	8	....	8	....	3	....	3	6	11	....	17
Foreign-born, Italian, North	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	5

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	14	....	....	14	1	17	....	18	....	5	....	5	15	22	....	37
Foreign-born, Italian, North	1	....	....	1	1	4	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	6

ITALIANS IN SAN FRANCISCO

TABLE 241.—*Data for the Italian vegetable*

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	2	None.	5	11
Date of arrival of head in United States	1872	1887	1885	1899
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1877	1905	1896	1905
Money brought to present locality	$600	$800	$2,000	$80
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	(b)	$1,260	(b)	$111.36
Date of first lease	1877	1905	1896	1905
Number of acres first leased	15	6	90	36
Number of acres ready for use	15	.....	50	36
Date of first purchase	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres first purchased	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres ready for use	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase price of land first purchased	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres now owned	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres ready for use	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross value of land now owned	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase price of land now owned	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres now leased	15	6	90	36
Yearly cash rent per farm	$1,052	$100	$900	$540
Number of acres used past year	15	6	90	36
Kind of farm	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.
Value of products sold past year	$7,200	$720	$15,975	$6,300
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	8	3	3	3
Number of occupants:				
Men	3	2	1	1
Women	4	1	2	1
Children under 15	None.	None	4	1

Data reported.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.
Number of partners	2	3	2	5
Date of arrival of head in United States	1876	1865	1888	1898
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Italy.
Date of settling in present locality	1886	1876	1890	1898
Money brought to present locality	(b)	$5,500	$200	$10
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	(b)	(b)	(b)	$1,366.67
Date of first lease	.....	1905	1890	1898
Number of acres first leased	.....	20	8	12
Number of acres ready for use	.....	20	8	12
Date of first purchase	(c)	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres first purchased	5 lots.	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres ready for use	5 lots.	.....	.....	.....
Purchase price of land first purchased	(c)	.....	.....	.....
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	(c)	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres now owned	10 lots.	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres ready for use	10 lots.	.....	.....	.....
Gross value of land now owned	(b)	.....	.....	.....
Purchase price of land now owned	(b)	.....	.....	.....
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	None.	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres now leased	2 lots.	20	8	12
Yearly cash rent per farm	$66	$1,440	$960	$900
Number of acres used past year	12 lots.	20	8	12
Kind of farm	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.
Value of products sold past year	$7,800	$8,650	$3,120	$7,800
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	4	2	3
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	2	1	1
Women	1	2	1	1
Children under 15	3	1	None.	3

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] Not reported.

COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

gardeners of San Francisco County.

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.
None.	None.	None.	8	None.	2	None.	None.	2
1898	1865	1866	1896	1870	1880	1863	1878	1868
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1905	1892	1885	1904	1872	1892	1886	1879	1884
$400	$3,000	$4,000	$1,000	$14,000	$4,000	(b)	$300	$8,000
$320	$21,660	$59,460	$955.25	$14,200	$10,150	$13,750	$9,420	$37,725
1905	1892		1904				1879	
2.5	80		50				15	
							15	
				1872	1892	1886	1879	1884
	1892	1885					5	11
	10	32.5		30	4	2 lots.	5	11
	10						$5,000	$15,000
	$2,500	$3,000		$9,000	$6,000	$300	$1,667.67	$15,000
	$2,500	$3,000		$9,000	$3,000	$300	2	12
	14.5	32.5		30	5	(18 lots) 10		
						(18 lots) 10	2	12
	14.5	32.5		30	$20,000	$12,500	$9,000	$75,000
	$20,000	$55,000		$12,000	$7,000	(b)	(b)	(b)
	$3,300	$3,000		$9,000	None.	None.	None.	None.
	None.	None.		None.	4			
	15		50	40				
2.5			$960	$700	$75	10	2	12
$180	$120		50	70	9	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.
2.5	29.5	32.5	Truck.	Truck.	Florist.	$3,600	$4,800	$18,000
Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	$22,900	$6,300	$2,510	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
$600	$3,850	$5,100	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.			
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.				Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	9	9	9
3	11	9	4	13	7			
						1	3	5
1	7	4	1	7	4	2	2	3
1	4	6	1	4	1	1	7	1
5	2	4	1	4	3			

Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Total.
	8	5	4	None.	6	4	
2	1902	1873	1884	1884	1894	1873	
1893	Italy.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	
$2,000	1902	1876	1884	1897	1908	1884	
	$50	$130	(b)	$1,000	$300	$2,500	(b)
$3,075	(b)	(b)	(b)	$15,720	(b)	(b)	(b)
1893	1902	1876	1878	1897	1908	1884	
9	10	20	30	8	36	12	459.5
9	10		30	8	36	12	261.0
				1903			
				8			d 100.5
				8			e 34.0
				$8,500			(b)
				$8,500			(b)
				8			f 114
				8			f 114
				$14,000			(b)
				$8,500			(b)
				None.			None.
				0	36	10	g 501.5
15	17	86	30	$300	$600	$1,200	$13,665
$1,000	$1,080	$1,032	$720	17	36	10	h 615.5
15	17	86	30	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	
Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	$4,200	$4,705	$5,400	$188,155
$11,100	$12,400	$18,525	$6,600	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.				
				Fair.	Fair.	Good.	
Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	14	3	8	152
8	4	7	4				
				2	1	2	59
3	1	3	2	3	1	3	50
1	1	3	1	None.	None.	None.	50
5	2	3	None.				

c Inherited farm.
d Not including 7 lots.
e Not including 5 lots.
f Not including 10 lots.
g Not including 2 lots.
h Not including 12 lots.

TABLE 242.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—				
		Farmers.	Farming for father.	Farm hands.	Common laborer.	Wage-earners in city.
Farmer	19	2	.....	14	2	1
At home	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	23	2	1	16	2	2

TABLE 243.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	.....	2	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
German	.....	1	1
Italian, North	42	58	100
Foreign-born, Italian, North	30	20	50

TABLE 244.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Italian, North:								
Under 18 years	8	8	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25	9	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1
25 years and under 30	5	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
30 years and under 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
35 years and under 40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 years or over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	29	25	.....	20	4	.....	1	3

TABLE 245.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	6	...	...	6	7	8	...	15	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	24
Foreign-born, Italian, North	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6	...	9	...	9	1	12	1	14	4	24	1	29

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
German	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Italian, North	6	2	...	8	4	8	...	12	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	10	16	...	26
Foreign born, Italian, North	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	1	7	1	17	1	19

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, white	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
German	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Italian, North	12	2	...	14	11	16	...	27	1	7	...	8	...	1	...	1	24	26	...	50
Foreign-born, Italian, North	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	12	...	15	...	15	1	18	2	21	5	41	2	48

TABLE 246.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born, Italian, North	9	6	4	6	25	14	14	78

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Italian, North	12	18	3	10	19	11	8	81

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Italian, North	21	24	7	16	44	25	22	159

TABLE 247.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Italian, North	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	21
FEMALE.										
Italian, North	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	10
TOTAL.										
Italian, North	50	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	5	4	31

TABLE 248.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
German	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Italian, North	79	33	33	46	46	79	79
Foreign-born Italian, North	50	30	30	20	20	50	50

TABLE 249.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, North	30	1	1	3	3	26	26
FEMALE.							
Italian, North	20	1	1	5	5	14	14
TOTAL.							
Italian, North	50	2	2	8	8	40	40

TABLE 250.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, North	30	5	5	25	25
FEMALE.					
Italian, North	20	4	4	16	16
TOTAL.					
Italian, North	50	9	9	41	41

TABLE 251.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
German	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italian, North	69	31	31	31	38	38	38	69	69	69
Foreign-born, Italian, North	50	30	26	26	20	11	11	50	37	37

TABLE 252.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, North	30	1	1	1	3	3	3	26	22	22

FEMALE.

Italian, North	20	1	1	1	5	4	4	14	6	6

TOTAL.

Italian, North	50	2	2	2	8	7	7	40	28	28

TABLE 253.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, North	30	5	4	4	25	22	22
FEMALE.							
Italian, North	20	4	3	3	16	8	8
TOTAL.							
Italian, North	50	9	7	7	41	30	30

TABLE 254.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	9	...	...	9	1	4	...	5	1	2	1	4	11	6	1	18
Foreign-born, Italian, North	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
FEMALE.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	11	1	...	12	1	16	...	17	...	2	1	3	12	19	1	32
Foreign-born, Italian, North	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	20	1	...	21	2	20	...	22	1	4	2	7	23	25	2	50
Foreign-born, Italian, North	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2

SCANDINAVIANS IN SANTA

TABLE 255.—*Data for Scandinavian*

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	2	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1894	1869	1867
Location of head before coming to present locality	Mich.	Nebr.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1897	1887	1888
Money brought to present locality	$200	$300	(b)
Net value of property now owned by head a	$2,100	$3,580	$11,067
Date of first lease	1897		
Number of acres first leased	40		
Number of acres ready for use	40		
Date of first purchase	1904	1903	1888
Number of acres first purchased	21	5	10
Number of acres ready for use	10.5		
Purchase price of land first purchased	$5,000	$1,500	$1,500
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$5,000	$1,500	$1,500
Number of acres now owned	21	5	20
Number of acres ready for use	21	5	20
Gross value of land now owned	$6,000	$3,500	$10,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$5,000	$1,500	$4,500
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$2,500	$500	None.
Number of acres now leased	54.5		
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent	½ share.		
Number of acres used past year	75.5	5	20
Kind of farm	Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.
Value of products sold past year	$3,840	c $95	$1,025
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	2	4	5
Number of occupants:			
Men	2	1	2
Women		1	1
Children under 15		5	

Data reported.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1871	1891	1888
Location of head before coming to present locality	N. Y.	Cal.	Sweden.
Date of settling in present locality	1874	1894	1888
Money brought to present locality	$300	$800	$400
Net value of property now owned by head a	$5,400	$9,525	$19,066
Date of first lease			
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	1874	1894	1888
Number of acres first purchased	5	12	15
Number of acres ready for use			
Purchase price of land first purchased	$500	$1,200	$3,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$166.67	$400	$3,000
Number of acres now owned	5	30	50
Number of acres ready for use	5	30	50
Gross value of land now owned	$5,000	$11,000	$20,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$500	$7,150	$10,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	$1,900	$1,000
Number of acres now leased			
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	5	30	50
Kind of farm	Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.
Value of products sold past year	$650	$1,125	$3,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	6	4	7
Number of occupants:			
Men	3	1	2
Women	2	1	3
Children under 15		4	1

a This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land, as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.

CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

farmers of Santa Clara County, Cal.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1890	1884	1882	1888	1888	1868	1893
Sweden.	Denmark.	Idaho.	Cal.	Cal.	Nebr.	Cal.
1890	1884	1890	1903	1904	1892	1894
(b)	None.	$1,200	$2,500	$2,000	$1,500	$4,000
$10,655	$6,350	$4,038	$8,475	$3,625	$961	$12,800
		1890			1892	
		10			10	
		10			10	
		1891	1903	1904	1892	1904
1893	1891			12.25	40	20
10	10	5	18	12.25		20
			18	12.25		
$2,300	$2,500	$1,125	$6,300	$2,450	$8,000	$8,000
(b)	$833.33	$375	$2,100	$2,450	$8,000	$8,000
20	10	10.22	18	12.25	1	33
		10.22	18	12.25	1	33
20	10	$4,500	$8,000	$3,500	$650	$15,000
$9,000	$5,000	$2,612.36	$6,300	$2,450	$500	$13,200
$6,800	$2,800	$800	None.	None.	None.	$3,000
None.	None.					
	68					
	$476					
20	78	10.22	18	12.25	1	33
Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.
$5,000	$2,750	$1,200	$1,165	$460	$185	$2,400
Barn.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
3	6	5	4	2	4	6
1	3	1	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1		1	1
1	4	3	1			2

Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
1895	1884	1870	1881	1866	1863	Born U. S.	
Mich.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Nebr.	
1896	1904	1881	1897	1906	1900	1892	
$1,500	$1,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$1,000	$200	(b)
$15,755	$10,060	$31,175	$8,345	$830	$4,280	$465	$109,141
				1906	1900	1893	
				27	50	10	147
				27	50	10	147
1898	1894	1881	1897		1904		
15	10	40	10		10		268.25
					5		65.75
$1,950	$2,500	$2,400	$2,250		$2,500		$34,975.00
$650	$625	$800	$750		$2,250		(b)
30	20	92	20		10		407.47
					10		407.47
30	20	92	20		$4,500		$173,650.00
$15,000	$12,000	$30,000	$10,000		$2,500		$115,812.36
$4,950	$8,750	$27,600	$9,000		$600		$14,800.00
None.	$2,500	None.	$2,000		50	5	204.5
				27			$476
				½ crop	½ share.	½ crop.	
				27	60	5	611.97
30	20	92	20	Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.	
Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.	Orchard.	$1,500	$4,000	$750	$35,148.00
$2,751	$1,750	d None.	$1,500	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Good.	Good.	Good.	
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	5	5	5	93
6	6	3	5				
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	30
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	23
1	2		3	1	4	2	83

b Not reported.
c Orchard not bearing yet.
d Farm rented to another farmer.

TABLE 256.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—					
		Farmers.	Farming for father.	Farm hands.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In other occupations.
Farmer	1	1					
At home	1		1				
Farming for father	3			2		1	
Farm hand	10			8	1		1
Wage-earner in city	4			3		1	
Total	19	1	1	13	1	2	1

TABLE 257.—*First purchase of land.*

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Total of prices.	Average price per farm.	Average price per acre.
Tillable but not cultivated	13	187.00	14.38	$30,725.00	$2,363.46	$164.30
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	2	31.00	15.50	7,500.00	3,750.00	241.94
Three-fourths or more cultivated	3	50.25	16.75	16,750.00	5,583.33	333.33
Total	18	268.25	14.90	54,975.00	3,054.17	204.94

TABLE 258.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.									
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.
Grain and forage	4	1	2					1			
Fruit	18			1	1	3	7		3	3	1
Animal products	3		1	1		1					
Total amount per farm	19		1	1	1	2	5	2	4	2	1

TABLE 259.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	2	4	6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	20	15	35
Danish	1		1
Norwegian	4	4	8
Swedish	15	10	25
Foreign-born:		1	1
Danish	1	1	2
English	4	5	9
Norwegian			
Swedish			

TABLE 260.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or married on first arrival in United States.		Married on first arrival in United States.	
		Number.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife joining later.
Danish:					
Under 18 years	5	5	5		
18 years and under 20	3	3	2		
20 years and under 25	5	5	4		
25 years and under 30	1	1			
30 years and under 35	1			1	1
35 or over					
Total	15	14	11	1	1
Norwegian:					
Under 18 years					
18 years and under 20	1	1	1		
20 years or over					
Total	1	1	1		
Swedish:					
Under 20 years					
20 years and under 25	1	1	1		
25 years and under 30	2	2	1		
30 years and under 35	1	1	1		
35 or over					
Total	4	4	3		

TABLE 261.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	6
Swedish	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	...	6	...	6	3	12	...	15
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	3	1	4

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Swedish	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	7	...	2	...	2	1	9	...	10
English	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Swedish	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	5

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	6
Swedish	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	13	...	16	...	5	...	5	4	21	...	25
English	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Swedish	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	4	2	6	1	9

TABLE 262.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Danish	2					1		3
Foreign-born:								
Danish	3	6	4	4		9	6	34
Norwegian		1					1	2
Swedish			1	1		3	3	8

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Danish						1		1
Foreign-born:								
Danish	4	9	1	2	1	8	3	28
Norwegian							1	1
Swedish	2			2	2	2	1	9

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Danish	2					2		4
Foreign-born:								
Danish	7	17	5	6	1	17	9	62
Norwegian		1					2	3
Swedish	2		1	3	2	5	4	17

TABLE 263.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Danish	15							2	2	11
Norwegian	1								1	
Swedish	4									3

FEMALE.

Danish	10						2	1	3	4
English	1									1
Norwegian	1								1	1
Swedish	5									4

TOTAL.

Danish	25						2	3	5	15
English	1									1
Norwegian	2								2	3
Swedish	9									7

TABLE 264.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Danish	28	17	17	11	11	28	28
Norwegian	1	1	1			1	1
Swedish	6	4	4	2	2	6	6
Foreign-born:							
Danish	25	15	15	10	10	25	25
Norwegian	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Swedish	9	4	4	5	5	9	9

TABLE 265.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Danish	15					15	15
Norwegian	1					1	1
Swedish	4					4	4

FEMALE.

Danish	10			2	2	8	8
Norwegian	1					1	1
Swedish	5					5	5

TOTAL.

Danish	25			2	2	23	23
Norwegian	2					2	2
Swedish	9					9	9

TABLE 266.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Danish	15	1	1	14	14
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	1	1
Swedish	4	.....	.....	4	4

FEMALE.

Danish	10	2	2	8	8
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	1	1
Swedish	5	2	2	3	3

TOTAL.

Danish	25	3	3	22	22
Norwegian	2	.....	.....	2	2
Swedish	9	2	2	7	7

TABLE 267.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Able to speak and read, but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Danish:			
Male	15	1	14
Female	10	2	8
Total	25	3	22
Norwegian:			
Male	1	.....	1
Female	1	.....	1
Total	2	.....	2
Swedish:			
Male	4	1	3
Female	5	.....	5
Total	9	1	8

TABLE 268.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Danish	23	14	14	14	9	9	9	23	23	23
Swedish	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	6	6	6
Foreign-born:										
Danish	25	15	15	15	10	10	10	25	25	25
English	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norwegian	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Swedish	9	4	4	4	5	5	5	9	9	9

TABLE 269.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Danish	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Swedish	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4

FEMALE.

Danish	10	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	8	8	8
English	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Norwegian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Swedish	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5

TOTAL.

Danish	25	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	23	23	23
English	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Norwegian	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Swedish	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	9

TABLE 270.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Danish	15	1	1	1	14	14	14
Norwegian	1				1	1	1
Swedish	4				4	4	4

FEMALE.

Danish	10	2	2	2	8	8	8
English	1	1	1	1			
Norwegian	1				1	1	1
Swedish	5	2	2	2	3	3	3

TOTAL.

Danish	25	3	3	3	22	22	22
English	1	1	1	1			
Norwegian	2				2	2	2
Swedish	9	2	2	2	7	7	7

TABLE 271.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	2			2									2			2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	3			3		8		8	1	3		4	4	11		15
Norwegian						1		1						1		1
Swedish										1		1		1		1

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	4			4		9		9		1		1	4	10		14
Swedish	2			2									2			2

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White	2			2									2			2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	7			7		17		17	1	4		5	8	21		29
Norwegian						1		1						1		1
Swedish	2			2						1		1	2	1		3

SCANDINAVIANS IN SAN LUIS

TABLE 272.—*Data for Scandinavian farmers*

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1883	(a)	(a)	1882
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Minn.	Minn.	Mich.
Date of settling in present locality	1893	1888	1888	1889
Money brought to present locality	$500	$1,000	None.	$1,000
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$10,190	$2,720	$15,330	$9,000
Date of first lease	1893			
Number of acres first leased	300			
Number of acres ready for use	600			
Date of first purchase	1902	1900	(c)	1899
Number of acres first purchased	300	40	160	80
Number of acres ready for use	None.	None.	25	20
Purchase price of land first purchased	$6,000	$1,400	$6,400	$1,040
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$1,500	$466.67	$2,133.33	$330
Number of acres now owned	300	85	295	220
Number of acres ready for use	275	85	295	200
Gross value of land now owned	$8,000	$2,200	$13,000	$8,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$6,000	$1,895	$9,775	$7,300
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	None.	None.	None.
Number of acres now leased	350			
Yearly cash rent per farm	None.			
Share rent	¼ crop.			
Number of acres used past year	450	85	295	200
Kind of farm	General.	General.	General.	General.
Value of products sold past year	$3,645	$670	$2,630	$1,305
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	5	2	6	6
Number of occupants:				
Men	2	1	1	1
Women	1		1	3
Children under 15				1

Data reported.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1868	1866	1858	1869
Location of head before coming to present locality	Iowa.	N. Y.	Minn.	Nebr.
Date of settling in present locality	1888	1900	1888	1898
Money brought to present locality	$2,500	$1,500	$1,200	$2,000
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$11,365	$5,315	$7,665	$12,050
Date of first lease				
Number of acres first leased				
Number of acres ready for use				
Date of first purchase	1888	1900	1887	1898
Number of acres first purchased	160	80	90	93
Number of acres ready for use	None.	60	None.	None.
Purchase price of land first purchased	$5,600	$1,200	$1,800	$3,255
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$1,866.67	$1,200	$600	$1,085
Number of acres now owned	260	160	170	275
Number of acres ready for use	255	100	160	275
Gross value of land now owned	$10,000	$4,000	$6,800	$8,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$7,100	$2,480	$5,800	$6,495
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	None.	None.	None.
Number of acres now leased				160
Yearly cash rent per farm				None.
Share rent				¼ crop.
Number of acres used past year	255	160	160	400
Kind of farm	General.	General.	General.	General.
Value of products sold past year	$3,097.04	$1,260	$1,715	$4,530
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	6	7	6	8
Number of occupants:				
Men	2	1	2	2
Women	3	1	2	3
Children under 15				

[a] Born in United States.

[b] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such improvements by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.

OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

of San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1871	1886	(a)	1893	1883	1868	1866	1870	1888	1880
Cal.	Mich.	Minn.	Pa.	Minn.	Minn.	Tex.	Kans.	Colo.	Minn.
1886	1887	1887	1897	1885	1888	1887	1901	1900	1894
$500	$200	None.	$1,200	$800	$1,200	$3,000	$1,500	$500	$1,000
$1,330	$3,200	$5,550	$2,910	$9,025	$9,800	$4,760	$6,665	$10,290	$5,010
								1860	
								200	
								None.	
1887	1887	(a)	1897	1886	1880	1887	1902	(c)	1894
160	24	60	50.25	30	20	99	60	57	24
None.	24	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	60	50	None.
$1,600	$480	$3,000	$1,507.50	$660	$900	$3,465	$800	$1,740	$720
$1,600	$160	$1,000	$753.75	$220	$300	$1,155	$800	$1,740	$340
25	84	60	50.25	132	280	66	85	190	44
25	84	58	50	180	150	42	80	150	40
$1,100	$2,100	$4,000	$2,800	$8,000	$8,000	$4,000	$5,000	$8,000	$4,000
$800	$1,680	$3,000	$1,507.50	$5,300	$5,900	$3,465	$1,300	$2,485	$1,320
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
	82							30	16
								None.	None.
	None.							¼ crop.	¼ crop.
	50							170	40
25	50	58	50	180	150	42	80	General.	General.
General.	General.	General.	General.	General.	General.	General.	General.	$2,694.50	$650
$300	$254	$1,112	$750	$3,130	$1,770	$672	$1,500	Frame.	Frame.
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Brick.	Frame.	Frame.	Good.	Good.
Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	7	5
3	4	5	3	3	6	8	5		
1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
	3							4	

Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.	Farm No. 28.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
1868	1881	1873	1878	1907	1886	1909	1882	(a)	1880	
Cal.	Colo.	Minn.	Minn.	S. Dak.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Minn.	Minn.	
1897	1890	1890	1888	1888	1907	1890	1883	1888	1887	
$2,000	$1,000	$1,200	$1,200	$1,500	$1,300	$5,000	$1,500	None.	$1,200	$35,400
$3,825	$4,260	$4,850	$4,655	$10,675	$2,400	$19,200	$7,070	$6,270	$5,205	$203,585
		1890			1907					1,240
		80			160					700
		None.			160					
1907	1890	1899	1888	1898		1890	1883	Inher-	1897	
								ited.		
5	60	55	25	80		400	160	60	10	242,225
5	None.	55	None.	None.		None.	None.	None.	None.	200
$100	$1,200	$1,575	$400	$700		$9,000	$4,800	Inher-	$300	$29,422.50
								ited.		
$100	$400	$428.33	$133.33	$700		$3,000	$1,600	Inher-	$300	$23,902.08
								ited.		
145	60	55	130	205		560	160	120	45	4,271.25
75	50	55	50.25	205		200	160	100	30	3,439.25
$5,000	$3,000	$3,500	$3,000	$10,000		$14,000	$6,000	$5,000	$4,000	$155,900
$4,345	$1,200	$1,375	$1,345	$5,530		$12,200	$4,800	$1,800	$1,700	$108,048.51
None.	None.	None.	None.	$1,250		None.	None.	None.	None.	$1,250
		800		200	160				60	1,853
		None.		None.	None.				None.	
		¼ crop.		¼ crop.	¼ crop.				(d)	4,255.25
		400	50.25	250	160	200	160	100	90	
75	50	General.	General.	General.	General.	(c)	General.	General.	General.	
General.	General.	$3,290	$660	$2,237.51	$420	$1,100	$1,025	$1,730	$1,140	$42,628.80
$675	$624.75	Frame.	Frame.	Brick.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Brick.	
Frame.	Frame.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	
Fair.	Good.	6	6	8	5	7	5	5	6	156
7	6									
1	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	1	1	42
2	2	2	2	4	1	3	1	1	3	42
	4				6					22

a Not reported.
d 37 per cent of wheat crop.
c Dairy and live stock.

TABLE 273.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—				
		Farming for father.	Farm hands.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	Occupation unknown.
Farmer	7	.....	3	2	2	.....
At home	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Farm hand	9	.....	6	1	2	.....
Common laborer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Total	24	1	10	3	9	1

TABLE 274.—*First purchase of land.*

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Total of prices.	Average price per farm.	Average price per acre.
Tillable, but not cultivated	18	1,871.25	103.96	$46,307.50	$2,572.64	$24.75
Under one-fourth cultivated	1	160.00	160.00	6,400.00	6,400.00	40.00
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	2	117.00	58.50	2,790.00	1,395.00	23.85
Three-fourths or more cultivated	5	224.00	44.80	3,955.00	791.00	17.66
Total	[a] 26	2,372.25	91.24	59,452.50	2,286.63	25.06

[a] Not including 1 inherited farm (60 acres).

TABLE 275.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.											
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Grain and forage	27	.....	.....	1	4	8	6	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Fruit	6	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dairy products	11	.....	4	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animal products	23	1	4	6	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount per farm	26	.....	.....	.....	3	7	6	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 276.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Danish	9	7	16
Norwegian	1	.....	1
Swedish	19	25	44
Foreign-born:			
Danish	3	2	5
Swedish	22	19	41

TABLE 277.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Danish:								
Under 18 years	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 years and under 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 years and under 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 years and under 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 years and under 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45 years or over	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Swedish:								
Under 18 years	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25	12	12	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 years and under 30	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
30 years and under 35	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
35 years or over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22	19	.....	13	3	.....	3	.....

TABLE 278.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swedish	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	8
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	6	2	12	2	16	4	16	2	22

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3
Swedish	7	.....	.....	7	5	1	.....	6	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	.....	17
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	4	1	11	2	14	2	15	2	19

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	7	1	.....	8
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swedish	8	.....	.....	8	9	1	.....	10	4	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4	.....	25
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	1	5
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	7	.....	10	3	23	4	30	6	31	4	41

TABLE 279.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Norwegian						1		1
Swedish					1	1		2
Foreign-born:								
Danish	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	13
Swedish	1	7	3	1	3	8	16	39

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Norwegian							1	1
Swedish					1		1	2
Foreign-born:								
Danish	1	3		1		2	2	9
Swedish	1	5	2	7	6	8	12	41

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:								
Norwegian						1	1	2
Swedish					2	1	1	4
Foreign-born:								
Danish	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	22
Swedish	2	12	5	8	9	16	28	80

TABLE 280.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Danish	3									3
Swedish	22								2	20

FEMALE.

Danish	2									2
Swedish	19		1						2	16

TOTAL.

Danish	5									5
Swedish	41		1						4	36

TABLE 281.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Danish	14	8	8	6	6	14	14
Norwegian	1	1	1			1	1
Swedish	41	18	18	23	23	41	41
Foreign-born:							
Danish	5	3	3	2	1	5	4
Swedish	41	22	22	19	19	41	41

TABLE 282.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Danish	3					3	3
Swedish	22					22	22

FEMALE.

Danish	2					2	1
Swedish	19	1	1			18	18

TOTAL.

Danish	5					5	4
Swedish	41	1	1			40	40

TABLE 283.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
			Under 14.		14 or over.	
			Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Danish	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Swedish	22	.....	2	2	20	20

FEMALE.

Danish	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Swedish	19	.....	1	1	18	18

TOTAL.

Danish	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Swedish	41	.....	3	3	38	38

TABLE 284.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak, but not to read and write, English.	Able to speak and read, but not write, English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Danish:					
Male	3	.....	.....	1	2
Female	2	1	.....	.....	1
Total	5	1	.....	1	3
Swedish:					
Male	22	.....	1	.....	21
Female	19	.....	7	1	11
Total	41	.....	8	1	32

TABLE 285.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Danish	12	7	7	7	5	5	5	12	12	12
Norwegian	1	1	1	1				1	1	1
Swedish	32	13	13	13	19	19	19	32	32	32
Foreign-born:										
Danish	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	5	5	5
Swedish	41	22	22	22	19	19	19	41	41	41

TABLE 286.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Danish	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Swedish	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	22

FEMALE.

Danish	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Swedish	19	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	18	18	18

TOTAL.

Danish	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Swedish	41	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40

TABLE 287.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Danish	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Swedish	22	2	2	2	20	20	20

FEMALE.

Danish	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Swedish	19	1	1	1	18	18	18

TOTAL.

Danish	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Swedish	41	3	3	3	38	38	38

TABLE 288.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	3	....	4
Swedish	1	....	....	1	....	7	....	7	....	3	....	3	1	10	....	11

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	3	....	2	....	2	1	3	....	4
Swedish	1	....	....	1	2	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	8

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	2	....	....	2	....	4	....	4	....	2	....	2	2	6	....	8
Swedish	2	....	....	2	2	10	....	12	....	3	....	3	4	15	....	19

GERMANS O

TABLE 289.—*Data for farmers about*

GERMAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1881	1881	1857
Location of head before coming to present locality	Wis.	Cal.	Kans.
Date of settling in present locality	1893	1899	1902
Money brought to present locality	$900	$600	$3,000
Net value of all property now owned by head [b]	$4,200	$3,170	$17,720
Date of first lease			
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	1893	1899	1902
Number of acres first purchased	8.75	8	16
Number of acres ready for use	8.75	None.	16
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,700	$800	$6,500
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$800	$125	$2,500
Number of acres now owned	8.75	8	16
Number of acres ready for use	8.75	8	16
Gross value of land now owned	$4,500	$3,000	$16,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$1,700	$800	$6,500
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	$900	$200	None.
Number of acres now leased			
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	8.75	4	13
Kind of farm	General.	Poultry.	General.
Value of products sold past year	$796	$200	$1,585
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	6	6
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	3	1
Women	1	3	1
Children under 15	3	3	None.

Data reported.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1886	1851	1873
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1904	1900	1905
Money brought to present locality	$1,500	$500	$300
Net value of all property now owned by head [b]	$10,770	$4,440	$3,625
Date of first lease			
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	1904	1900	1905
Number of acres first purchased	20	10	20
Number of acres ready for use	None.	(a)	None.
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,300	$950	$1,200
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	None.	$500	$50
Number of acres now owned	100	10	20
Number of acres ready for use	80	10	20
Gross value of land now owned	$15,000	$4,500	$4,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$7,650	$950	$1,200
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	$3,000	$400	$800
Number of acres now leased			
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	40	10	20
Kind of farm	Potato.	Vegetable.	Potato.
Value of products sold past year	$5,000	$302	$1,105
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Good.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	3	5	5
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	7
Women	1	2	2
Children under 15	4	3	3

[a] Not reported.

[b] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA.

Anaheim, Orange County, Cal.

GERMAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1890	1849	1892	1874	1876	1874	1892	1894
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Kans.	Cal.	Cal.	Ohio.	Canada.
1906	1865	1905	1903	1902	1898	1892	1904
(a)	$8,000	$700	$500	$300	$200	$300	$1,500
$17,895	$102,375	$8,475	$2,102	$6,110	$5,465	$5,096	$5,671
	1865						
	20						
	20						
1902	1868	1905	1903	1902	1898	1898	1904
20	20	20	4	10	6.5	5	19
None.	20	None.	4	None.	None.	None.	None.
$500	$4,000	$600	$256	$440	$195	$250	$665
$500	$4,000	$600	$256	(a)	$195	$30	$221.67
20	20	20	4	23	6.5	25	19
20	20	20	4	23	6.5	25	19
$16,000	$30,000	$8,000	$2,000	$7,000	$5,000	$6,000	$6,500
$500	$4,000	$600	$256	(a)	$195	$1,000	$665
None.	None.	None.	None.	$2,000	None.	$1,600	$1,500
				24			5
							$30
				½ of crop.			
20	19	15	4	47	6.5	25	24
Potato.	(a)	General.	General.	Potato.	General.	Vegetable.	Potato.
$800	$2,625	$385	$192	$700	$315	$1,220	$1,025
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Cement.	Frame.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.
3	14	7	4	6	5	3	3
1	2	2	2	5	2	1	1
1	3	2	1	4	1	1	1
1	None.	6	None.	10	None.	4	3

Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1854	1876	1881	1881	1843	1864	1894	1895
Ill.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Mich.	Germany.	Cal.
1887	1906	1906	1905	1887	1905	1854	1906
$10,000	$2,000	$200	$3,500	$20,000	$2,500	$2,000	$1,750
$19,050	$8,905	$5,110	$12,125	$35,360	$6,458	$19,505	$3,395
	1898						
	5						
	5						
1887	1899	1906	1905	1887	1906	1894	1905
20	5	18	24	55	21	15	10
20	None.	None.	24	55	21	15	10
$6,800	$175	$3,500	$3,300	$15,000	$2,000	$3,000	$1,600
$6,800	(a)	$3,500	$3,300	$15,000	$2,000	$1,500	$1,600
20	20	18	24	34	16	40	10
19	20	18	24	34	16	40	10
$16,000	$9,000	$6,000	$12,000	$34,000	$6,000	$18,000	$3,000
$6,800	(a)	$3,500	$3,300	(a)	(a)	$2,000	$1,600
None.	$2,000	$1,100	$1,400	None.	None.	None.	None.
	1		20				
	$80		$125				
19	27	17	44	34	7	40	9
Nut.	Potato.	Potato.	Vegetable.	(d)	General.	General.	Dairy.
$1,550	$1,175	(a)	$716	$1,900	$732.50	$1,220	$563.72
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.
4	7	4	5	7	5	6	3
1	2	2	1	1	1	5	1
1	3	1	1	2	1	3	1
None.	4	None.	1	None.	None.	None.	1

a Nut and fruit.

d Nut and vineyard.

TABLE 289.—*Data for farmers about*

GERMAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1873	1867	1881
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Iowa.
Date of settling in present locality	1890	1874	1885
Money brought to present locality	$5,000	$3,000	$9,000
Net value of all property now owned by head [b]	$4,370	$31,705	$16,735
Date of first lease			
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	1890	1874	1905
Number of acres first purchased	11.5	103	20
Number of acres ready for use	11.5	None.	20
Purchase price of land first purchased	$2,000	$1,000	$7,500
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$2,000	$250	None.
Number of acres now owned	11.5	103	20
Number of acres ready for use	11.5	103	20
Gross value of land now owned	$5,000	$30,900	$15,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$2,000	$1,000	$7,500
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	$1,000	None.	None.
Number of acres now leased			
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	11	103	12
Kind of farm	General.	General.	Nut.
Value of products sold past year	$209.75	$242	$1,333
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Brick.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	6	8	9
Number of occupants:			
Men	3	1	2
Women	2	1	1
Children under 15	2	None.	5

[a] Not reported.

[b] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease

Anaheim, Orange County, Cal.—Continued.

GERMAN FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.	Farm No. 28.	Farm No. 29.	Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
1893	1887	1866	1901	1871	1891	1904	
Wis.	Tex.	Cal.	Mich.	Cal.	Cal.	Honolulu.	
1896	1899	1869	1902	1874	1907	1904	
(a)	$4,000	$2,000	$3,000	$12,000	(a)	$300	(a)
$11,025	$17,445	$25,030	$15,730	$15,635	$6,407	$6,315	$450,499
1896							35
10							35
None.							
1896	1869	1869	1902	1874	(a)	1904	
10	20	60	20	60		20	698.75
None.	20	60	20	None.		20	(a)
$350	$3,000	$3,000	$2,700	$12,000		$900	$67,611
$350	$3,000	$900	$1,700	$12,000		$185	(a)
10	20	48	50	30	20	30	234.75
10	20	48	50	30	20	30	698.75
$2,500	$15,000	$24,000	$13,000	$15,000	$7,000	$6,000	$264,000
$350	$3,000	(a)	$5,550	(a)	(a)	$300	(a)
None.	None.	None.	$1,000	None.	$1,000	None.	$22,900
10			30				97
$200			$300				$735
15	20	48	50	30	19	22	788.36
General.	General.	Nut.	General.	Dairy.	Potato.	General.	
$1,467	$1,760	$1,605	$2,150	$1,650	$178	$241	(a)
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Good.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	
5	6	6	6	5	3	2	171
1	1	1	3	None.	1	1	88
1	1	2	3	3	1	1	53
2	4	None.	10	None.	1	1	71

a Inherited farm.

TABLE 289.—*Data for farmers about*

GERMAN-AMERICAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States			
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Kans.
Date of settling in present locality	1903	1903	1903
Money brought to present locality	$3,000	$7,000	$300
Net value of all property now owned by head[b]	$14,750	$13,000	$1,200
Date of first lease	1903		1903
Number of acres first leased	10		10
Number of acres ready for use	10		10
Date of first purchase	1907	1903	
Number of acres first purchased	10	25	
Number of acres ready for use	10	25	
Purchase price of land first purchased	$10,000	$5,000	
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$7,000	$5,000	
Number of acres now owned	10	25	
Number of acres ready for use	10	25	
Gross value of land now owned	$15,000	$12,500	
Purchase price of land now owned	$10,000	$5,000	
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	$3,000	None.	
Number of acres now leased			10
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent			(a)
Number of acres used past year	10	25	10
Kind of farm	(a)	(a)	Fruit.
Value of products sold past year	a None.	$550	$625
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	5	6	6
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	1
Women	1	None.	1
Children under 15	None.	2	None.

a Not reported.

b This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

Anaheim, Orange County, Cal.—Continued.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Idaho.	Cal.	Cal.	
1906	1903	1907	1904	1904	1900	
$500	(a)	$2,500	$2,000	$4,000	$700	(a)
(a)	$6,640	$3,185	$7,100	$11,035	$7,265	(a)
						26
						36
1906	1903	1907	1904	1904	1900	
33.5	5	7	7	12	10	109.5
33.5	5	7	7	12	10	109.5
$6,700	$2,400	$2,200	$1,700	$3,000	$450	$23,050
$300	$2,400	$2,200	$1,700	$3,000	$450	$21,950
33.5	20	7	7	12	16	130.5
33.5	18	7	7	12	16	128.5
$9,000	$6,000	$3,000	$6,200	$10,000	$6,000	$67,700
(a)	(a)	$2,200	$1,700	$3,600	$675	(a)
(a)	None.	None.	None.	$2,000	$300	(a)
						16
33.5	18	7	7	12	16	144.5
General.	(d)	Poultry.	Poultry.	Nut.	General.	
$1,135	$900	$300	$810	$870	$330	$5,310
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	
5	4	5	5	4	7	48
2	5	1	2	1	1	15
2	1	2	1	1	2	11
1	1	4	2	4	4	18

a Nut and poultry.
d Nut and vegetable.
e Farm cultivated less than a year.

TABLE 290.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

GERMAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—						
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	Other wage-earners.	Occupation unknown.
In business for self	1	1						
Farmer	3			2	1			
At home	11			2	1	3	2	3
Wage-earners in city	4		2	1	1			
Other wage-earners	8			1		4	3	
Total	27	1	2	6	3	7	5	3

TABLE 291.—*First purchase of land.*

GERMAN FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Total of prices.	Average price per farm.	Average price per acre.
Tillable but not cultivated	17	398.50	23.44	$29,905.00	$1,759.12	$75.04
Three-fourths or more cultivated	13	281.25	21.63	55,966.00	4,381.23	202.61
Not reported	1	10.00	10.00	950.00	950.00	95.00
Total	a 31	689.75	22.25	87,811.00	2,832.61	127.31

GERMAN-AMERICAN FARMERS.

Tillable but not cultivated	3	42.00	14.00	7,650.00	2,550.00	182.14
Three-fourths or more cultivated	5	67.50	13.50	24,400.00	4,880.00	361.48
Total	8	109.50	13.69	32,050.00	4,006.25	292.69

a Not including 1 inherited farm.

TABLE 292.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

GERMAN FARMERS.

Kind of products.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.										
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 or over.
Vegetables	19	2	2	4	3	3	4				1	
Fruit	13	1	1	3	2	5		1				
Walnuts	12	2	2			4	3	1				
Dairy products	17	5	3	3	3	2	1					
Animal products	26	5	7	11	3							
Total amount per farm	31			6	3	5	5	7	2		1	

GERMAN-AMERICAN FARMERS.

Grain and forage	1					1						
Vegetables	2	1	1									
Fruit	2	2				1						
Walnuts	2		1		1	1						
Dairy products	4	1	3									
Animal products	6		1		4	1						
General crops not itemized	1					1						
Total amount per farm	3				2	5	1					

TABLE 293.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	12	12	24
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	65	60	125
German	1		1
Mexican			
Foreign-born:	37	37	74
German		1	1
Spanish			

TABLE 294.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
German:								
Under 18 years	17	17		10				
18 years and under 20	3	3		2				
20 years and under 25	4	3		1	1		1	
25 years and under 30	6	4		4	2		2	
30 years and under 35	1	1		1				
35 years and under 40	2	1			1		1	
40 years and under 45	1	1		1				
45 years or over	2				2		2	
Total	36	30		19	6		6	

TABLE 295.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	2			2	2			2									4			4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	10			10	6	2		8	2	5		7	1	2	1	4	19	9	1	29
German														1		1		1		1
Mexican																				
Foreign-born, German	1			1	6	1		7	1	11		12	1	13	3	16	9	25	3	36

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White	1			1		1		1									1	1		2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German	2			2	6	3		9	4	7		11		3		3	12	13		25
Foreign-born:	2			2	1	1		2	1	9		10		10	9	19	4	20	9	32
German	1			1													1			1
Spanish																				

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White	3			3	2	1		3									5	1		6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	12			12	12	5		17	6	13		19	1	5	1	7	31	23	1	54
German														1		1		1		1
Mexican																				
Foreign-born:	3			3	7	2		9	2	20		22	1	22	11	35	13	46	11	69
German	1			1													1			1
Spanish																				

TABLE 296.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German	2	5	3	2	4	4	4	24
Foreign-born, German	12	20	3	11	14	15	17	92
FEMALE.								
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German	6	3	1	1	3	5	1	20
Foreign-born, German	14	19	6	5	9	16	21	90
TOTAL.								
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German	8	8	4	3	7	9	5	44
Foreign-born, German	26	39	9	16	23	31	38	182

TABLE 297.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
German	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	6	24
FEMALE.										
German	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	5	21
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
German	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	3	11	45
Spanish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 298.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
German	90	53	53	46	46	99	99
Mexican	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Foreign-born:							
German	74	37	36	37	34	74	70
Spanish	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE 299.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
German	37	1	1	4	3	32	32
FEMALE.							
German	37	1	1	9	8	27	25
Spanish	1			1			
TOTAL.							
German	74	2	2	13	11	59	57
Spanish	1			1			

TABLE 300.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
German	37	12	12	25	24
FEMALE.					
German	37	14	14	23	20
Spanish	1	1			
TOTAL.					
German	74	26	26	48	44
Spanish	1	1			

TABLE 301.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read or write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
German:					
Male	26	1	4	5	16
Female	38	3	5	6	22
Total	73	4	9	11	48

TABLE 302.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White	12	8	8	8	4	4	4	12	12	12
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
German	76	37	37	37	39	39	39	76	76	76
Mexican	1	1	1	1				1	1	1
Foreign-born:										
German	72	36	35	35	36	35	35	72	70	70
Spanish	1				1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 303.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
German	36	1	1	1	3	3	3	32	31	31

FEMALE.

German	36	1	1	1	8	8	8	27	26	26
Spanish	1				1	1	1			

TOTAL.

German	72	2	2	2	11	11	11	59	57	57
Spanish	1				1	1	1			

TABLE 304.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
German	36	11	10	10	25	25	25
FEMALE.							
German	36	13	13	13	23	23	22
Spanish	1	1	1	1			
TOTAL.							
German	72	24	23	23	48	47	47
Spanish	1	1	1	1			

TABLE 305.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	2	....	....	2	1	3	....	4	....	2	....	2	3	5	....	8
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German	12	....	....	12	....	20	....	20	....	4	....	4	12	24	....	36
Foreign-born, German	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
FEMALE.																
Native-born of native father, White	6	....	....	6	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	6	4	....	10
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German	13	1	....	14	1	15	....	16	....	5	....	5	14	21	....	35
Foreign-born, German	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	4
TOTAL.																
Native-born of native father, White	8	....	....	8	1	6	....	7	....	3	....	3	9	9	....	18
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German	25	1	....	26	1	35	....	36	....	9	....	9	26	45	....	71
Foreign-born, German	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	5	....	5

PORTUGUESE ABOUT

TABLE 306.—*Data for Portuguese farmers*

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	Born here.	1876	1894
Location of head before coming to present locality		Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1870	1892	1897
Money brought to present locality		$5,000	$3,000
Net value of all property now owned by head[a]	$7,265	$9,170	$10,200
Date of first lease			
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	Inherited.	1902	1903
Number of acres first purchased		10	5
Number of acres ready for use		10	5
Purchase price of land first purchased		$5,000	$5,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price		$5,000	$3,000
Number of acres now owned	7	10	5
Number of acres ready for use	7	10	5
Gross value of land now owned	$7,000	$8,000	$10,000
Purchase price of land now owned	(b)	$5,000	$5,000
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	None.	None.	$1,000
Number of acres now leased			
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	7	10	5
Kind of farm	Vegetable.	Grain.	Vegetable.
Value of products sold past year	$1,000	$680	$200
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	4	7
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	2
Women	1	1	3
Children under 15	2	None.	None.

Data reported.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1882	1903	1900
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Portugal.	Portugal.
Date of settling in present locality	1888	1903	1900
Money brought to present locality	$2,700	$200	$200
Net value of all property now owned by head[a]	$4,160	$975	$530
Date of first lease		1904	1905
Number of acres first leased		6	180
Number of acres ready for use		6	180
Date of first purchase	1898		
Number of acres first purchased	3		
Number of acres ready for use	3		
Purchase price of land first purchased	$3,300		
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$2,700		
Number of acres now owned	3		
Number of acres ready for use	3		
Gross value of land now owned	$4,000		
Purchase price of land now owned	$3,300		
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	None.		
Number of acres now leased		6	140
Yearly cash rent per farm		$280	$2,200
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	3	12	140
Kind of farm	Vegetable.	Vegetable.	Vegetable.
Value of products sold past year	$210	$785	$4,610
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	5	11	5
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	6
Women	1	1	2
Children under 15	None.	3	2

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops, or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land, as do not become their property upon the expiration of their ease.

SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA.

about San Leandro, Cal.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1870	1868	1857	1863	1873	1868	1863	1891	1891
Cal.	Portugal.	Portugal.	Portugal.	Portugal.	R. I.	Cal.	Portugal.	Portugal.
1907	1868	1857	1864	1873	1872	1872	1891	1891
$5,000	None.	None.	None.	None.	(b)	$1,000	None.	None.
	$226,550	$6,315	$12,285	$10,680	$16,385	$21,035	$10,372	$3,465
$6,125	1873	1900					1894	1903
	(b)	4					5	6
	(b)	4					5	6
1907	1876	1904	1873	1890	1901	1872	1895	1907
15	30	5	12	12	4.5	5	3	5
15	30	5	12	12	4.5	5	3	5
$4,500	$9,000	$4,000	$4,800	$6,000	$2,250	$1,000	$2,750	$2,375
$4,500	$9,000	$4,000	$4,800	$4,000	$2,250	$1,000	$2,000	$2,375
15	216	5	12	12	4.5	14.75	146	8
15	216	5	12	12	4.5	14.75	146	8
$5,500	$200,000	$6,000	$12,000	$10,000	$13,000	$15,000	$13,000	$5,000
$4,500	$65,900	$4,000	$4,800	$6,000	$2,250	$6,225	$13,750	$4,775
None.	$5,000	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	$3,000	$2,000
								6
								$135
33	348	5	12	12	4.5	14.75	146	14
Grain.	(c)	Vegetable.	Fruit.	(d)	Fruit.	Vegetable	(c)	Vegetable.
$800	$19,625	$1,295	$1,005	$1,240	$665	$2,995	$2,900	$1,064
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
5	6	6	5	4	4	6	8	6
1	8	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
8	1	2	None.	1	1	None.	3	2

Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.
None.	None.	None.	2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1874	1853	1865	1902	1891	1902	1898	1898	1898
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Portugal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1906	1899	1899	1902	1907	1901	1898	1898	1899
$2,000	$4,440	$5,000	None.	$2,700	$20,000	$6,000	$2,000	$540
			$175	$6,220	$33,870	$32,650	$5,500	$3,035
$5,555	$12,400	$14,430	1904	1907	1901			1899
1906			18	45	13			10
20			18	45	13			10
20				1907	1901	1898	1898	1899
1906	1880	1880		5.5	7	20	2	2
2	11	4		5.5	7	20	2	2
2	11	4		$2,612.50	$7,000	$6,000	$600	$1,040
$1,400	$4,440	$5,000		$2,612.50	$7,000	$6,000	$300	$540
$1,400	$4,440	$5,000		5.5	7	22.5	2	2
2	9	16.5		5.5	7	22.5	2	2
2	9	16.5		$5,000	$12,000	$30,000	$5,500	$2,000
$4,000	$12,000	$15,000		$2,612.50	$7,000	$6,250	$600	$1,040
$1,400	$4,400	$7,000		None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	$1,000		45	62.5			
9	5		18	$675	(f)			
$75	$100		$506		(g)			
11	14	16.5	18	20	50.5	22.5	2	2
Vegetable.	(d)	(d)	(d)	Vegetable.	(d)	(d)	Fruit.	(d)
$715	$945	$800	$432.50	$1,130	$2,260	$2,240	$385	$240
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Bad.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.
4	4	10	4	5	6	8	6	4
2	2	3	2	1	1	1	4	1
1	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
4	None.	3	None.	1	2	None.	1	None.

b Not reported.
c Grain and vegetable.
d Vegetable and fruit.
e Vegetable and dairy.
f 80 acres, $450.
g 25 acres, share.

TABLE 306.—*Data for Portuguese farmers*

Data reported.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1858	1862	1870
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal., Idaho.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1870	1896	1900
Money brought to present locality	$2,000	$300	$1,000
Net value of all property now owned by head [b]	$6,700	$2,000	$7,885
Date of first lease		1896	1900
Number of acres first leased		5	57
Number of acres ready for use		5	57
Date of first purchase	1870		1906
Number of acres first purchased	11.5		12.75
Number of acres ready for use	11.5		12.75
Purchase price of land first purchased	$3,450		$6,220
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$2,000		$2,000
Number of acres now owned	7.5		12.75
Number of acres ready for use	7.5		12.75
Gross value of land now owned	$8,500		$10,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$4,000		$5,220
Indebtedness on land and improvements now owned	None.		$3,000
Number of acres now leased		155	57
Yearly cash rent per farm		$750	$630
Share rent			
Number of acres used past year	7.5	155	57
Kind of farm	Fruit.	Vegetable.	(c)
Value of products sold past year	$50	$3,165	$6,025
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of apartment	Good.	Bad.	Bad.
Number of rooms	5	4	8
Number of occupants:			
Men	2	1	3
Women	1	2	3
Children under 15	None.	2	1

[a] Not reported.

[b] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land, as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

[c] Vegetable and fruit.

About San Leandro, Cal.—Continued.

Farm No. 28.	Farm No. 29.	Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.	Farm No. 33.	Farm No. 34.	Farm No. 35.	Farm No. 36.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1888	1863	1862	1876	1886	1870	1873	1877	1867	.....
Portugal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	.....
1888	1874	1862	1900	1900	1890	1890	1902	1894	.....
$50	$3,000	$2,000	$2,000	$1,200	$1,000	$800	$1,500	$5,200	(a)
$580	$32,480	$9,440	$8,775	$3,306	$10,335	$28,600	$4,415	$12,140	$307,895
1886	.....	1892	1900	1900	.....	1890	1902	1894	.....
10	.....	10	20	5	.....	200	6	10	(a)
10	.....	10	20	5	.....	200	6	10	(a)
.....	1874	1892	1900	1900	1890	1890	1902	1894	.....
.....	23	9	2.5	5.5	10	5	4	9	258.25
.....	23	9	2.5	5.5	10	5	4	9	255.25
.....	$5,000	$2,700	$3,350	$2,000	$4,000	$1,700	$1,900	$7,200	$116,617.50
.....	$3,000	$2,000	$1,800	$800	$1,000	$850	$1,900	$5,200	998,187.50
.....	35	13	2.5	4.5	10	251.5	4	9	874.5
.....	35	13	2.5	4.5	10	(c)	4	9	(c)
.....	$20,000	$9,000	$5,000	$3,000	$10,000	$20,000	$4,000	$11,000	$598,500
.....	$11,000	$5,400	$3,350	$2,000	$4,000	$9,000	$1,900	$7,200	(c)
.....	None.	None.	$500	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	$16,150
10	.....	.....	20	5	.....	240	.....	.....	796.5
$120	.....	.....	$710	$150	.....	$600	.....	.....	$7,041
10	35	13	22.5	10.5	10	200	6	9	1,507.25
Vegetable	(d)	(d)	(e)	Vegetable	Fruit.	(f)	Vegetable	Fruit.	.....
$965	$1,010	$950	$2,300	$148	$479	$6,535	$455	$365	$70,588.50
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	.....
5	7	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	204
2	3	1	2	1	2	5	3	3	75
1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	56
1	None.	6	4	1	1	1	2	2	57

d 80 acres, $450.
e 25 acres, share.
f Grain and vegetable.

TABLE 307.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to present locality, by occupation abroad.*

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—			
		Without occupation.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	In other occupations.
Farmer	2	1		1	
At home	15	2	7	6	
Farming for father	3	2			1
Farm hand	10	3	3	4	
Common laborer	1			1	
Wage-earner in city	1		1		
Other wage-earners	1			1	
Total	33	8	11	13	1

TABLE 308.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—			
		Farmers.	Farm hands.	Common laborers.	Other wage-earners.
Farmer	2		1	1	
At home	15		12	3	
Farming for father	3		1	1	1
Farm hand	10		8	1	1
Common laborer	1		1		
Wage-earner in city	1	1			
Other wage-earners	1		1		
Total	33	1	24	6	2

TABLE 309.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

PORTUGUESE FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling product valued at each specified amount.											
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Grain and forage	7				3	2					2		
Vegetables	20	1	2	4	4	6	5	1	1	3		1	
Fruit	27	3	2	7	5	8	1		1				
Dairy products	3	1			2								
Animal products	12	5	3	1	1		2						
Total amount per farm	36		1	4	5	9	7		5	2	3	1	

TABLE 310.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White		1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	45	48	93
Foreign-born, Portuguese	43	33	76

TABLE 311.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Portuguese:								
Under 18 years	11	11	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20	9	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1
20 years and under 25	11	10	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....
25 years and under 30	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 years and under 35	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
35 years and under 40	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....
40 years and under 45	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
45 years or over	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	41	34	1	26	7	.....	6	1

TABLE 312.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	2	.....	.....	2	7	2	.....	9	2	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	.....	16
Foreign-born, Portuguese	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	4	.....	9	.....	9	1	23	3	27	4	34	3	41

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	4	.....	.....	4	3	8	.....	11	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....	20
Foreign-born, Portuguese	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	10	1	11	.....	13	2	15	4	24	3	31

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	6	.....	.....	6	10	10	.....	20	2	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	36
Foreign-born, Portuguese	3	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	7	.....	19	1	20	1	36	5	42	8	58	6	72

TABLE 313.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	12	15	5	6	24	1 16	27	1 105
Foreign-born, Portuguese								

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	12	2 11	5	6	14	1 15	16	1 79
Foreign-born, Portuguese								

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	24	2 26	10	12	38	2 31	43	4 184
Foreign-born, Portuguese								

TABLE 314.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Portuguese	43						8	2	5	28

FEMALE.

Portuguese	33			1			7	3	5	17

TOTAL.

Portuguese	76			1			15	5	10	45

TABLE 315.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	69	33	33	36	36	69	69
Foreign-born, Portuguese	76	43	35	33	19	76	54

TABLE 316.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Portuguese	43	.....	.....	8	4	35	31
FEMALE.							
Portuguese	33	1	.....	7	2	25	17
TOTAL.							
Portuguese	76	1	.....	15	6	60	48

TABLE 317.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Portuguese	43	5	5	38	30
FEMALE.					
Portuguese	33	11	10	22	9
TOTAL.					
Portuguese	76	16	15	60	39

TABLE 318.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, or write English.
Portuguese:					
Male	42	8	27	.....	7
Female	33	14	10	1	8
Total	75	22	37	1	15

TABLE 319.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	55	26	26	26	29	29	29	55	55	55
Foreign-born, Portuguese	75	42	17	17	33	21	21	75	38	38

TABLE 320.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Portuguese	42	.....	.....	.....	7	4	4	35	13	13
FEMALE.										
Portuguese	33	1	1	1	7	5	5	25	15	15
TOTAL.										
Portuguese	75	1	1	1	14	9	9	60	28	28

TABLE 321.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Portuguese	42	4	3	3	38	14	14
FEMALE.							
Portuguese	33	11	9	9	22	12	12
TOTAL.							
Portuguese	75	15	12	12	60	26	26

TABLE 322.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	11	1	....	12	1	12	....	13	....	4	....	4	12	17	....	29
Foreign-born, Portuguese	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
FEMALE.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	3	1	....	4	15	13	....	28
Foreign-born, Portuguese	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2
TOTAL.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Portuguese	23	1	....	24	1	24	....	25	3	5	....	8	27	30	....	57
Foreign-born, Portuguese	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	4

VICINITY OF SEATTLE AND

TABLE 323.—*Data for immigrant farmers*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1880	1888	1889
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Wash.	Minn.
Date of settling in present locality	1887	1890	1898
Money brought to present locality	$600	$300	$100
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$17,020	$1,340	$6,000
Date of first lease		1900	1903
Number of acres first leased		40	10
Number of acres ready for use		None.	None.
Date of first purchase	1888		
Number of acres first purchased	20.75		
Number of acres ready for use	None.		
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,700		
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$700		
Number of acres now owned	27		
Number of acres ready for use	27		
Gross value of land now owned	$12,000		
Purchase price of land now owned	$700		
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.		
Number of acres now leased		40	10
Yearly cash rent per farm		$700	$200
Share rent		None.	None.
Number of acres used past year	27	25	10
Kind of farm	(b)	Truck.	Truck.
Value of products sold past year	$2,550	$4,200	$4,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	6	4	6
Number of occupants:			
Men	3	1	4
Women	2	2	1
Children under 15		2	0

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.

COMA, WASHINGTON.

out Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	5	5	13	.....
1900	1893	1900	1886	1859	1891	1894	1899	.....
Wash.	Wash.	Tex.	Italy.	Pa.	Wash.	Wash.	Cal.	.....
1903	1908	1904	1886	1870	1904	1905	1901	.....
$600	$400	$600	None.	$75	$1,600	$2,000	$400	$6,675.00
$1,300	$40	$4,610	$50,275	$56,285	$4,300	$1,220	$628.20	$142,286.20
1903	1908	.....	1889	1871	1904	1906	1901	.....
50	500	.....	15	222	60	20	80	1,607
30	35	.....	None.	None.	40	35	60	195
.....	.....	1894	1902	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	40	15	135	.....	.....	.....	210.75
.....	.....	None.	15	None.	.....	.....	.....	15.00
.....	.....	$280	$9,000	$1,460	.....	.....	.....	$12,280.00
.....	.....	$30	$1,000	$1,400	.....	.....	.....	$3,130.00
.....	.....	40	21	163	.....	.....	.....	264
.....	.....	2	21	60	.....	.....	.....	110
.....	.....	$4,000	$25,000	$50,000	.....	.....	.....	$81,000.00
.....	.....	$280	$15,000	$5,000	.....	.....	.....	$20,280.00
.....	.....	None.	None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	None.
50	500	.....	.....	.....	60	30	232	942
$800	None.	.....	.....	.....	$1,500	$1,000	$5,000	$8,300.00
None.	½ share.	.....	.....	.....	None.	None.	None.	.....
50	35	2	21	60	60	30	242	572
Truck.	General.	Dairy.	Truck.	Dairy.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	.....
$4,900	$855.40	$600	$1,600	$4,550	$14,400	$12,000	$60,000	$110,555.00
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	½ frame.	.....
Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	.....
3	6	6	10	6	4	5	3	89
1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	18
1	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	13
3	6	5	3	.....	.....	4	1	30

½ Fruit and dairy.

TABLE 323.—*Data for immigrant farmers about*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1900	1903	1904	1900
Location of head before coming to present locality	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.
Date of settling in present locality	1902	1904	1905	1904
Money brought to present locality	$250	$400	$300	$300
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$5,935	$2,420	$380	$900
Date of first lease	1903	1904	1905	1904
Number of acres first leased	40	8	10	7.5
Number of acres ready for use	40	8	None.	None.
Number of acres now leased	35.5	16.5	10	25.5
Yearly cash rent per farm	$1,065	$577.50	$150	(b)
Share rent	None.	None.	None.	(c)
Labor performed as rent				
Years covered by present lease	(d)	(d)	5	(d)
Number of acres used past year	35.5	16.5	10	25.5
Kind of farm	Truck.	Truck.	Fruit.	Fruit.
Value of products sold past year	$12,070	$6,000	$3,154	$3,210
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.
Number of rooms	5	5	3	4
Number of occupants:				
Men	7	8	1	1
Women	1	1	1	1
Children under 15	1	2	3	.....

Data reported.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1900	1900	1899	1897
Location of head before coming to present locality	Wash.	Japan.	Japan.	P. I.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1900	1899	1906
Money brought to present locality	$700	$30	$30	$500
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$210	$2,160	$725	$1,075
Date of first lease	1907	1902	1903	1906
Number of acres first leased	11	16	20	10
Number of acres ready for use	5	None.	20	10
Number of acres now leased	11	67	10	14
Yearly cash rent per farm	None.	$1,176	$250	(f)
Share rent	3	None.	None.	None.
Labor performed as rent				(f)
Years covered by present lease	5	(d)	(d)	(d)
Number of acres used past year	11	22	10	12
Kind of farm	(e)	(e)	Truck.	(e)
Value of products sold past year	$1,154	$4,300	$416	$2,100
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	3	2	3
Number of occupants:				
Men	2	3	1	1
Women	.....	1	1	1
Children under 15	.....	1	2	1

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] $300 for 15 acres.
[c] $100 for 5 acres.
[d] One-third share for 10.5 acres.
[e] Clearing of land.
[f] For 10 acres, clearing of land.
[g] Not reported.
[h] Fruit and vegetables.

Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1897	1902	1892	1892	1903	1900	1903	1900	1897	1891
Mont.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.
1900	1905	1902	1903	1906	1899	1907	1902	1899	1906
$700	$700	$1,500	$700	$300	$30	$500	$150	$300	$450
$2,135	$1,180	$2,200	$12,000	$570	$1,305	$1,270	$625	$485	$125
1900	1905	1903	1908	1906	1902	1907	1904	1904	1906
8	25	23	30	12	10	13	23	10	15
8	None.	None.	30	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	5
40	26	22	100	32	15	13	13	10	15
$660	$320	$625	$2,000	$500	$300	None.	$200	$200	(c)
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
						(c)			(f)
1	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
20	26	17	100	12	28	10	13	10	12
Dairy.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Fruit.	(h)	Veg.	Fruit.	Truck.	Truck.
$2,030	$2,320	$2,000	$30,000	$3,147	$2,870	$1,440	$2,750	$1,170	$1,300
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.
3	2	7	6	3	5	3	5	2	2
1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	1	1		1		1	1	
	2	3	3		2		2	3	

Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.	Farm No. 28.
None.	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	2
1900	1899	1895	1897	1903	1902	1898	1902	1900	1901
Japan.	Wash.	Japan.	Cal.	Japan.	Wash.	Ill.	Wash.	Japan.	Wash.
1901	1901	1895	1901	1903	1903	1902	1906	1902	1901
$30	$50	$30	$700	$30	$200	$400	$700	$30	$150
$1,400	$775	$4,325	$1,225	$1,212.50	$3,016.67	$1,037.50	$770	$25	$1,425
1907	1902	1896	1903	1904	1903	1904	1907	1908	1904
20	9	13	10	20	6	88	7	11.5	6
30	None.	13	10	20	6	None.	7	11.5	None.
50	48	90	26	30	27	88	15	21.5	100
$1,000	$505	$2,050	$780	$600	$750	$1,000	$400	$445	$1,800
None.	None.	None.	None	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1				5	1	5	2	(m)	(g)
15	(k)	(l)	(g)	30	27	None.	10	11.5	20
Truck.	(k)	Truck.	(k)	(n)	(p)	Dairy.	Veg.	(k)	(q)
$1,800	$5,940	$36,000	$2,100	$8,200	$13,200	$6,000	$1,200	$400	$4,850
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.
2	6	5	3	5	6	3	3	4	5
4	4	2	2	5	3	2	2	2	2
		1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
		5	1				2	1	

i $150 for 10 acres.
j For 4 acres, clearing of land.
k 15 acres, 6 years; 20 acres, 5 years; 13 acres, 1 year.
l 10 acres, 2 years; 50 acres, 3 years; 30 acres, 6 years.
m 11.5 acres, 5 years; 10 acres, 2 years.
n Fruit and truck.
o Dairy, fruit, and vegetable.
p Truck and live stock.
q Dairy and vegetable.

TABLE 323.—*Data for immigrant farmers about*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 29.	Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.
Number of partners	2	2	3	5
Date of arrival of head in United States	1907	1904	1903	1898
Location of head before coming to present locality	Japan.	Hawaii.	Japan.	Japan.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1905	1903	1898
Money brought to present locality	$60	$60	$30	$30
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$1,010	$755	$3,050	$1,730
Date of first lease	1907	1907	1903	1904
Number of acres first leased	3	15	26	270
Number of acres ready for use	None.	None.	20	70
Number of acres now leased	24	25	194	325
Yearly cash rent per farm	(c)	$406	$3,600	$3,300
Share rent	None.	None.	None.	None.
Labor performed as rent	(c)			
Years covered by present lease	(c)	(d)	(e)	(e)
Number of acres used past year	None.	23	151	30
Kind of farm	Poultry.	$4,130	(f)	(f)
Value of products sold past year	$1,170	(m)	$22,880	$11,720
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.
Number of rooms	2	3	6	7
Number of occupants:				
Men	2	2	3	5
Women	1	1	3	3
Children under 15			1	4

Data reported.	Farm No. 43.	Farm No. 44.	Farm No. 45.	Farm No. 46.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1893	1901	1900	1903
Location of head before coming to present locality	Wash.	Oreg.	Wash.	Mont.
Date of settling in present locality	1903	1903	1903	1906
Money brought to present locality	$1,200	$250	$500	$500
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$4,050	[a] $130	$820	$610
Date of first lease	1903	1907	1903	1907
Number of acres first leased	10	30	10	(c)
Number of acres ready for use	10	30	8	
Number of acres now leased	98	10	10	(c)
Yearly cash rent per farm	$2,254	$250	$250	$300
Share rent	None.	None.	None.	None.
Labor performed as rent				
Years covered by present lease	(p)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Number of acres used past year	80	10	10	(c)
Kind of farm	Truck.	Truck.	Berries.	(q)
Value of products sold past year	$5,300	$240	$1,960	$2,310
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	6	3	5	2
Number of occupants:				
Men	4	1	1	2
Women		1		1
Children under 15				

[a] Not reported.
[b] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[c] $75 for 3 acres.
[d] For 21 acres, clearing of land.
[e] Clearing of land.
[f] 21 acres, 2 years; 3 acres, 4 years.
[g] 15 acres, 3 years.
[h] 130 acres, 1 year; 30 acres, 4 years.
[i] Dairy and truck.

ttle and Tacoma, Wash.—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 33.	Farm No. 34.	Farm No. 35.	Farm No. 36.	Farm No. 37.	Farm No. 38.	Farm No. 39.	Farm No. 40.	Farm No. 41.	Farm No. 42.
2	3	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1901	1900	1901	1899	1903	1902	1898	1905	1904	1902
B. C.	Japan.	Oreg.	Japan.	Wash.	Canada.	Mont.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.
1901	1900	1907	1899	1905	1902	1903	1909	1906	1905
$150	$30	$400	$30	$1,000	$120	$700	$850	$80	(e)
$325	$600	$115	$1,370	$2,855	$804	$6,226	$750	$750	$850
1902	1904	1908	1907	1908	1903	1903	1909	1906	1906
6	7	40	100	6	5	15	45	10	5
None.	7	6	None.	None	None.	None.	None.	2	5
11	160	40	100	6	20.5	28	45	10	20
$180	$6,400	$200	$1,500	$40	$410	$560	$1,200	$400	$700
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
(c)	(h)	(c)	5	(c)	1	(c)	5	(c)	1
3	160	6	2.5	None.	None.	19	None.	5	12
(i)	Veg.	Veg.	Dairy.	(f)	Dairy.	Berries.	Dairy.	Fruit.	Truck.
$375	$21,000	$270	$3,200	$940	$2,070	$7,900	None.	None.	$1,500
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.
4	10	3	3	1	3	3	8	3	3
2	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
1	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....

Farm No. 47.	Farm No. 48.	Farm No. 49.	Farm No. 50.	Farm No. 51.	Farm No. 52.	Farm No. 53.	Total.
2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1905	1906	1904	1897	1904	1905	1899	.....
Hawaii.	Wash.	Wash.	Oreg.	Wash.	Wash.	Idaho.	.....
1905	1907	1905	1904	1907	1906	1907	.....
$60	$150	$250	$200	$1,000	$200	$70	(e)
$600	(m) $325	$420	$1,800	$460	$445	$300	$84,301.67
1905	1907	1908	1904	1908	1907	1907	.....
2.5	7	5	30	7	5	5	1,156.5
2.5	7	2.5	14	7	5	5	415.5
10	7	15	30	11	5	10	2,185.5
$242.50	None.	$370	$540	$355	$125	$250	$43,180.00
None.	½ share.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
(c)	3	(c)	(c)	1	(c)	1	.....
10	7	5	27	11	5	10	1,208.5
Berries.	Berries.	Berries.	Truck.	Truck.	(r)	Truck.	.....
$1,170	$1,500	$1,230	$1,900	$730	$595	$324	$230,405.00
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Barn.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	.....
3	2	5	2	1	3	2	202
1	2	1	2	2	1	1	134
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	45
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	53

/ Dairy and vegetable.
h Berry and vegetable.
i Poultry and live stock.
m Truck and poultry.
n In debt.
o 3 greenhouses.
p 2 to 4 year lease.
q Nursery (lettuce).
r Fruit and truck.

TABLE 323.—*Data for immigrant farmers about*

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1880	1886	1896
Location of head before coming to present locality	Wash.	Iowa.	Wash.
Date of settling in present locality	1906	1900	1902
Money brought to present locality	$1,200	$400	$1,600
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$3,400	$8,710	$8,335
Date of first lease			
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	1903	1900	1900
Number of acres first purchased	40	20	35
Number of acres ready for use	None.	5	None.
Purchase price of land first purchased	$2,000	$600	$525
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$2,000	$400	$525
Number of acres now owned	40	8	35
Number of acres ready for use	8	6	35
Gross value of land now owned	$3,000	$8,000	$8,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$2,000	$650	$525
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	$300	None.
Number of acres now leased			
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent			
Labor performed as rent			
Number of acres used past year	8	6	8
Kind of farm	General.	General.	(*d*)
Value of products sold past year	$415	$585	$305
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	7	5	7
Number of occupants:			
Men	2	1	1
Women	1	1	1
Children under 15	3	1	2

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.

Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.—Continued.

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1888	1881	1883	1891	1881	1894	1864	1899	1881
Dakota.	Nebr.	Wash.	Wash.	Minn.	Ohio.	Wash.	Wash.	Wash.
1899	1904	1904	1906	1904	1905	1907	1905	1900
$300	(a)	$3,000	$3,500	$2,300	$650	$1,800	$300	$300
$16,620	$9,320	$5,525	$12,435	$3,715	$12,935	$4,080	$2,100	$4,270
					1905			
					40			
					40			
1894	1904	1904	1906	1904		1907	1906	1900
3	13.5	10	5	78.5		3	12	10
3	None.	None.	None.	1		3	None.	10
$750	$1,000	$2,000	$3,300	$1,000		$1,500	$400	$350
$200	$1,000	$2,000	$3,300	$1,600		$1,500	$300	$100
18.5	13.5	10	15	78.5		3	12	10
18.5	5	10	5	10		3	3	10
$15,000	$9,000	$5,000	$10,000	$3,000		$2,500	$2,000	$4,000
$4,625	$1,000	$2,000	$5,300	$1,600		$1,500	$400	$350
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.		None.	None.	None.
30					40			
$400					None.			
None.					½ crop.			
15	5	10	5	10	40	3	2.5	7
Dairy.	General.	General.	General.	(c)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
$2,115	$455	$470	$210	$325	$1,540	$160	$100	$180
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.
6	8	7	7	7	6	6	4	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	3	3	1	2		2	1	1
2	3	1	5	2			1	5

a Not reported.
c Dairy and vegetables.
d Cleared leased land and 4 acres more.
e Dairy and hops.
f Dairy, hay, and poultry.
g Fruit and berries.
h Dairy and poultry.
i Fruit and vegetables.

TABLE 323.—*Data for immigrant farmers*

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1886	1886	1879
Location of head before coming to present locality	S. Dak.	Wash.	Minn.
Date of settling in present locality	1904	1901	1904
Money brought to present locality	$3,000	$3,000	$4,000
Net value of property now owned by head*	$6,600	$21,618	$8,925
Date of first lease			
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	1904	1901	1904
Number of acres first purchased	22	53	15
Number of acres ready for use	10	17.67	3
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,200	$2,100	$2,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$600	$2,100	$2,000
Number of acres now owned	22	47	15
Number of acres ready for use	10	40	15
Gross value of land now owned	$6,000	$20,000	$8,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$1,200	$2,100	$2,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	None.	None.
Number of acres now leased			
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Share rent			
Labor performed as rent			
Number of acres used past year	10	40	15
Kind of farm	General.	General.	General.
Value of products sold past year	$320	$2,100	$1,155
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	10	8	5
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	1
Women	1	2	1
Children under 15	5	3	3

Data reported.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1892	1892	1887
Location of head before coming to present locality	Iowa.	Ger.	Wash.
Date of settling in present locality	1906	1892	1903
Money brought to present locality	$5,000	$200	$6,000
Net value of property now owned by head*	$10,963	$620	$33,072
Date of first lease		1907	
Number of acres first leased		7	
Number of acres ready for use		7	
Date of first purchase	1906		1903
Number of acres first purchased	30		100
Number of acres ready for use	None.		3
Purchase price of land first purchased	$7,500		$8,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$5,000		$4,000
Number of acres now owned	30		100
Number of acres ready for use	28		60
Gross value of land now owned	$10,000		$20,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$7,500		$8,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.		None.
Number of acres now leased		7	
Yearly cash rent per farm		$150	
Share rent		None.	
Labor performed as rent			
Number of acres used past year	28	7	60
Kind of farm	General.	General.	General.
Value of products sold past year	$560	$510	$3,190
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Number of rooms	9	6	8
Number of occupants:			
Men	2	1	2
Women	1	1	1
Children under 15		4	3

* This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.

bout Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.—Continued.

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.
2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1852	1863	1854	1863	1857	1866	1892	1885	1856
Wash.	Wash.	Wis.	Wash.	Wash.	St. Louis.	Ger.	Ger.	Nebr.
1879	1905	1904	1904	1891	1891	1892	1885	1902
$100	$3,000	$4,500	$2,000	$1,450	$300	None.	None.	$2,000
$64,960	$4,425	$9,475	$3,130	$36,320	$20,580	$7,975	$2,520	$15,000
1879	1905	1904	1904	1891	1883	1902	1903	1902
160	20	10	25	18.75	108	80	15	15
None.	None.	7	3	None.	1.5	20	None.	None.
$440	$500	$1,800	$2,500	$2,600	$2,000	$5,500	$300	$2,000
$440	$500	$1,800	$2,500	$1,200	$2,000	$1,533.33	$300	$2,000
200	15	63	25	20.75	88	34	19.5	15
250	15	8	3.5	20.75	68	30	5	15
$80,000	$4,000	$11,000	$3,000	$23,000	$26,400	$7,000	$2,000	$15,000
(b)	$500	$2,850	$2,500	$4,250	$3,000	$5,975	$900	$2,000
None.	None.	$2,000	None.	$300	None.	None.	None.	None.
								10
								$80
								None.
2.50	15	8	3.5	5	66	None.	5	15
General.	General.	General.	General.	General.	Dairy.	Grain.	(c)	General.
$13,450	$220	$585	$250	None.	$1,300	None.	$300	$3,895
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
10	8	8	7	7	5	2	5	5
3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
1	1	4	1	3	1		2	2
2	1	2	2		3		6	3

Farm No. 28.	Farm No. 29.	Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.	Farm No. 33.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	
1883	1886	1881	1887	1888	1891	
Minn.	Minn.	Puyallup.	Hawaii.	Pittsburg.	Ger.	
1889	1892	1902	1887	1895	1891	
$80	$1,000	$4,000	$300	$300	$25	(b)
$7,315	$42,180	$90,950	$8,900	$950	$9,337.50	$486,865.50
	1892			1904		
	10			37		94
	10			30		77
1893	1901	1902	1887		1899	
5	20	27.5	20		40	954.25
5	15	10	None.		None.	117.17
$2,700	$4,000	$6,000	$750		$1,000	$69,018.00
$1,000	$2,000	$3,000	$100		$800	$46,466.33
15	70	85	30		80	1,327.75
		85				999.75
15	70	85	20		15	1,299.75
$7,000	$40,000	$95,000	$9,000		$20,000	$463,965.00
$4,735	$14,100	$11,325	$900		$8,000	(b)
None.	None.	None.	None.		$2,000	$4,980.00
		67		37	15	205
		$1,400		None.	$300	$2,340
		None.		½ share.	None.	
		(c)				881
15	70	75	18	16	16	1,161
General.	(c)	Truck.	General.	(d)	General.	
$1,125	$5,000	$26,000	$135	$660	$4,420	$72,865.00
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	
4	7	10	6	6	6	219
1	3	2	1	2	2	47
2	2	3	1	1	2	80
2	1	3		2	3	69

b Not reported. c Dairy and vegetables. d Dairy and hops.

TABLE 324.—*Median farm and average number of acres per farm.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Average size of farm (acres).	Median farm (acres).
Italian	11	108.45	6
Japanese	53	42.03	2
Scandinavian and German	33	46.48	9

TABLE 325.—*Farms now leased.*

Race of farmer.	Number.	Total number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated.	Number of acres not cultivated.
Italian	7	942.0	462.0	48
Japanese	a 52	2,185.5	1,401.5	78
Scandinavian and German	b 7	206.0	82.0	12

a Not including 1 nursery (3 greenhouses).
b Including the leased portions of 4 farms consisting of both owned and leased land.

TABLE 326.—*Farms now owned, and present gross value.*

Race of farmer.	Number of farms owned.	Acres.			Present gross value of land and improvements.		
		Total number.	Cultivated.	Not cultivated.	Total value.	Value per farm.	Value per acre.
Italian	4	251.00	110.00	141.00	$91,000.00	$22,750.00	$362.55
Scandinavian and German	a 20	1,327.75	889.75	438.00	465,900.00	15,530.00	350.80

a Including the owned portions of 4 farms consisting of both owned and leased land.

TABLE 327.—*Number of farms of each specified kind.*

Kind of farm.	Italian.	Japanese.	Scandinavian and German.
Dairy	2	5	2
Dairy and poultry			1
Dairy and vegetable	1	2	3
Fruit		10	1
Grain			1
General farm	1	1	23
Nursery		1	
Poultry		1	
Poultry and live stock		1	
Poultry and truck		1	
Truck	7	20	1
Truck and fruit		9	1
Truck and live stock		1	
Total	11	53	33

TABLE 328.—*Tenure of land.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Number of farms—							
		Owned.	Leased for cash.	Leased on share basis.	Leased for labor or cash and labor.	Partly owned and partly leased for cash.	Partly leased for cash and partly on share basis.	Partly owned and partly leased for labor or cash and labor.	Partly leased for cash and partly leased for labor or cash and labor.
Italian	11	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese	53	.....	45	2	2	.....	1	.....	3
Scandinavian and German	33	26	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....

TABLE 329.—*Acres owned or leased.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Total acreage.	Number of acres owned.	Number of acres leased—		
				For cash.	On share basis.	For labor or cash and labor.
Italian	11	1,193.00	251.00	442.00	500.00	.....
Japanese	53	2,185.50	.....	[a]2,069.00	28.50	88.00
Scandinavian and German	33	1,533.75	1,327.75	62.00	77.00	67.00

[a] Not including 1 farm consisting of 3 greenhouses.

TABLE 330.—*Acres leased for cash.*

Race of farmer.	Total acreage leased.	Leased for cash.	
		Acreage.	Average rent per acre.
Italian	942.0	442	$20.81
Japanese	2,185.5	[a]2,069	20.62
Scandinavian and German	206.0	62	15.16

[a] Not including 1 farm consisting of 3 greenhouses.

TABLE 331.—*Money brought to the United States.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Amount.	Italian.	Japanese.	Scandinavian.
None	6		11
Under $25	3		4
$25 and under $50		66	4
$50 and under $100	1	4	6
$100 and under $150		3	1
$150 and under $200		1	1
$200 and under $300		1	2
$300 and under $400			1
$400 and under $500	1		
$500 and under $1,000			
$1,000 and over			1
Total	11	75	31

TABLE 332.—*Financial progress of head of household.*

[In estimating gains and losses the value of furniture and growing crops and the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases have not been included.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Gain.			Loss.		
		Number.	Money brought to locality.	Net value of property now owned.	Number.	Money brought to locality.	Net value of property now owned.
Italian	11	9	$4,275.00	$141,996.39	2	$2,400.00	$1,360.00
Japanese	53	44	14,300.00	52,301.67	8	3,650.00	1,240.00
Scandinavian and German	23	23	55,875.00	477,545.80			

TABLE 333.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—						
		In business for self.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Sawmill laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.
Farmer	1						1	
At home	1				1			
Farming for father	4		3	1				
Farm hand	3		1	1				
Common laborer	1			1				
Wage-earner in city	1						1	
Other wage-earners	1		1					
Total	11		5	3	1		2	

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	11	1	3	3	1		1	2
Farmer	22	1	8	8	1		3	1
At home	2	1						1
Farming for father	6		3	1	1		1	
Farm hand	4		3				1	
Wage-earner in city	5		1	1			1	2
Other wage-earners	3		2	1				
Total	53	3	20	14	3		7	6

TABLE 333.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad*—Continued.

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—					
		Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In other occupations.
In business for self	1		1				
Farmer	4		3			1	
At home	3		3				
Farming for father	3				1	1	1
Farm hand	8	1	4	1	2		
Common laborer	1					1	
Wage-earner in city	10		4	1	1	4	
Other wage earners	1						1
Total	31	1	15	2	4	7	2

TABLE 334.—*Occupation of head of household from time of purchase or lease until living could be made from land, by number of years employed.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation.	Number.	Number employed each specified number of years.			
		1.	2.	3 and under 5.	5 or over.
After leasing, farm hand	4	4			

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

After purchasing:					
Farm hand	8	3	1	3	1
In other occupations	6	1	1	2	2
Total	14	4	2	5	3

TABLE 335.—*First purchase of land.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Total of prices.	Average price per farm.	Average price per acre.
None tillable	3	196.75	65.25	$3,380.00	$1,126.67	$17.27
Three-fourths or more cultivated	1	15.00	15.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	600.00
Total	4	212.75	53.00	12,380.00	3,095.00	58.74

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

None tillable	10	$65.50	$6.55	$9,515.00	$951.50	$26.02
One-half and under three-fourths tillable	1	30.00	30.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	250.00
Tillable but not cultivated	3	36.75	12.25	7,900.00	2,633.33	215.27
Less than one-fourth cultivated	5	236.50	65.30	17,100.00	3,420.00	52.37
One-fourth and under one-half cultivated	5	172.50	34.50	15,400.00	3,080.00	89.25
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	1	10.00	10.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	180.00
Three-fourths or more cultivated	5	41.00	8.20	9,800.00	1,960.00	239.02
Total	30	594.25	32.81	69,015.00	2,300.50	70.12

TABLE 336.—*First lease of land.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Cash tenants.				
				Number.	Number of acres leased.	Total yearly rental.	Yearly rental per farm.	Yearly rental per acre.
Less than one-fourth tillable	1	222.00	222.00	1	222.00	$100.00	$100.00	$0.45
One-half tillable	1	40.00	40.00					
Tillable but not cultivated	2	25.00	12.50	2	25.00	550.00	275.00	22.00
Less than one-fourth cultivated	1	500.00	500.00					
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	1	50.00	50.00	1	50.00	800.00	800.00	16.00
Three-fourths or more cultivated	3	170.00	56.67	3	170.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	17.65
Total	9	1,007.00	111.89	7	467.00	4,450.00	635.71	9.53

JAPANESE FARMERS.

None tillable	11	138.00	12.55	3	37.00	$301.00	$67.00	$8.43
Tillable but not cultivated	6	249.50	41.58	3	233.00	3,700.00	1,233.33	15.88
One-fourth and under one-half tillable	1	10.00	10.00					
One-half and under three-fourths tillable	4	53.00	13.25	4	53.00	706.50	191.63	14.48
Three-fourths tillable	2	22.00	11.00	2	22.00	250.00	125.00	11.36
Less than one-fourth cultivated	1	40.00	40.00					
One-fourth and under one-half cultivated	4	326.00	81.50	3	289.00	2,250.00	750.00	7.79
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	1	36.00	36.00	1	36.00	250.00	250.00	6.94
Three-fourths or more cultivated	22	282.00	12.82	20	255.00	4,746.50	237.33	18.61
Total	a 52	1,156.50	22.24	a 37	925.00	12,164.00	328.76	13.15

a Not including 1 nursery (3 greenhouses) leased for $300 a year.

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	1	37.00	37.00					
Three-fourths or more cultivated	3	57.00	19.00	2	17	$450.00	$225.00	$26.47
Total	4	94.00	23.50	2	17	450.00	225.00	26.47

TABLE 337.—*Net value of farm property now owned.*

Net value.	Italian farmers.		Japanese farmers.		Scandinavian farmers.		
	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.
Under $50		1	6				
$50 and under $100			2	1		1	1
$100 and under $250			6	3		3	
$250 and under $500		3	12	1		9	
$500 and under $1,000		2	5	4		11	
$1,000 and under $1,500		3	6	1		1	
$1,500 and under $2,500		1	5		2	4	
$2,500 and under $5,000	1	1	5	2	6	3	
$5,000 and under $10,000			1		11	1	
$10,000 and under $20,000	1				7		
$20,000 or over	2				4		
Total	4	11	51	11	30	33	1

TABLE 338.—*Net value of all property now owned.*

[This table does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.]

Net value.	Italian farmers.	Japanese farmers.	Scandinavian farmers.
None		3	
Under $50	1	1	
$50 and under $100		3	
$100 and under $250		8	
$250 and under $500	1	14	2
$500 and under $1,000	3	9	
$1,000 and under $1,500		7	1
$1,500 and under $2,500	2	5	7
$2,500 and under $5,000	1	2	11
$5,000 and under $10,000	1	1	7
$10,000 and under $25,000	2		5
$25,000 or over			
Total	11	53	33

TABLE 339.—*Number of farms owned, leased, or both owned and leased, by each specified number of partners.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Form of tenure.	Number of farms.	Number farmed by 1 farmer.	Number farmed by each specified number of partners.				
			2.	3.	4.	5.	10.
Owned	4	4					
Leased	7	4				2	1
Total	11	8				2	1

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Leased	53	37	11	3	1	1	

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN FARMERS.

Owned	28	25	1				
Leased	3	3					
Both owned and leased	4	3	1				
Total	33	31	2				

TABLE 340.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.											
		None.	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Grain and forage	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	2	1
Vegetables	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fruit	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dairy products	4	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Animal products	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total amount per farm	11	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	4	....	2	1

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Vegetables	26	....	2	4	3	5	1	6	6	3	5	3	5	1
Fruit	26	....	....	....	5	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	....	....
Dairy products	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....
Animal products	14	....	....	4	2	3	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total amount per farm	53	1	....	....	....	5	3	10	5	8	10	4	6	1

SCANDINAVIAN FARMERS.

Grain and forage	5	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Vegetables	23	....	3	3	7	4	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
Fruit	15	....	1	5	3	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Dairy products	26	....	2	8	6	3	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	....
Animal products	28	....	5	10	10	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total amount per farm	23	2	....	....	4	0	6	3	1	2	3	1	1	1

TABLE 341.—*Money sent abroad during past year.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Money sent abroad.			Number not sending.
		Number sending.	Total amount.	Average amount.	
Italian	11	7	$273.00	$39.00	4
Japanese	77	43	9,620.00	220.93	34
Scandinavian and German	35	2	35.00	17.50	33

TABLE 342.—*Average surplus or deficit of past year.*

	Italian.		Japanese.		Scandinavian and German.	
	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.
Reporting:						
Surplus	10	$1,107.30	52	$469.92	1	$200.00
Deficit	....	....	2	405.00	....	....
Neither surplus or deficit	1	....	10	....	....	....
Total	11	....	64	....	1	....
Average surplus based on total number	....	1,006.64	....	$382.31	....	$200.00

TABLE 343.—*Surplus or deficit of past year, by classified amounts.*

ITALIAN.

Amount.	Number reporting—	
	Surplus.	Deficit.
Under $100	4	
$100 and under $250		
$250 and under $500	1	
$500 and under $1,000	3	
$1,000 and under $2,500	2	
$2,500 and over		
Total	10	

JAPANESE.

Under $100	6	
$100 and under $250	18	1
$250 and under $500	26	1
$500 and under $1,000	2	
$1,000 and under $2,500		
$2,500 and over		
Total	32	2

SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN.

Under $100	1	
$100 and under $250		
$250 and under $500		
$500 and under $1,000		
$1,000 and under $2,500		
$2,500 and over		
Total	1	

TABLE 344.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	2	2	4
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Danish	2	4	6
German	22	24	46
Italian, North	11	10	21
Italian, South	9	6	15
Japanese	27	21	48
Norwegian	11	17	28
Swedish	10	8	18
Foreign-born:			
Danish	3	4	7
German	16	12	28
Italian, North	9	5	14
Italian, South	8	8	16
Japanese	84	45	129
Norwegian	11	7	18
Swedish	5	6	11

TABLE 345.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Danish:								
Under 18 years	1	1		1				
18 years and under 20								
20 years and under 25	2	2	1	1				
25 years or over								
Total	3	3	1	2				
German:								
Under 18 years	5	5		4				
18 years and under 20	2	2		1				
20 years and under 25	4	4		4				
25 years and under 30	1				1		1	
30 years and under 35	2	1		1	1		1	
35 years and under 40	1				1			1
40 years and under 45								
45 years or over	1	1						
Total	16	13		10	3		2	1
Italian, North:								
Under 18 years	2	2						
18 years and under 20								
20 years and under 25	5	4	2	2	1			1
25 years and under 30	1	1		1				
30 years and under 35	1	1		1				
35 years or over								
Total	9	8	2	4	1			1
Italian, South:								
Under 18 years	2	2		1				
18 years and under 20								
20 years and under 25								
25 years and under 30	2	1		1	1			1
30 years and under 35								
35 years and under 40	1				1			1
40 years and under 45								
45 years or over	1				1			1
Total	6	3		2	3			3
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	7	5		1	2	1		1
18 years and under 20	9	8	1	3	1			1
20 years and under 25	29	21	2	8	8	3	1	4
25 years and under 30	15	5		3	10	4	1	5
30 years and under 35	7	1			6	3	2	1
35 years and under 40	9				9	1	3	5
40 years and under 45	2				2	2		
45 years or over	2				2		2	
Total	80	40	3	15	40	14	9	17
Norwegian:								
Under 18 years	2	2		1				
18 years and under 20	4	4		3				
20 years and under 25	3	3		3				
25 years and under 30	1	1		1				
30 years and under 35	1	1		1				
35 years or over								
Total	11	11		9				
Swedish:								
Under 20 years								
20 years and under 25	3	2		2	1		1	
25 years and under 30	2	1		1	1		1	
30 years or over								
Total	5	3		3	2		2	

TABLE 346.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
German	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Italian, North	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Norwegian	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	...	3	...	3	2	13	1	16
German	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	1	10	2	7	...	9
Italian, North	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	2	5	...	7
Italian, South	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	5	...	6
Japanese	1	...	...	1	12	6	...	18	8	45	1	54	...	7	...	7	21	58	1	80
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	6	1	7	1	9	1	11
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
German	5	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	7	3	...	9
Italian, North	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	4
Norwegian	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
Swedish	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	6	...	6	...	11	1	12
Italian, North	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5
Italian, South	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	5	...	7
Japanese	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	17	...	24	...	24	...	2	...	2	...	44	...	44
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	7
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	5	1	6

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
German	7	...	...	7	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	13	2	...	15
Italian, North	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	6	1	...	7
Norwegian	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	8
Swedish	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Foreign-born:																				
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	7	...	7
German	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	11	15	1	16	2	24	2	28	
Italian, North	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	6	...	6	2	12	...	14
Italian, South	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	3	10	...	13
Japanese	1	1	...	2	12	23	...	35	8	60	1	78	...	9	...	9	21	102	1	124
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	7	...	8	...	7	1	8	1	16	1	18
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	8	...	8	...	10	1	11

TABLE 347.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of persons within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born:								
Danish	1				1		3	5
German	1	13	3	3	4	5	10	39
Italian, North	4	4		3	2	2	5	20
Italian, South	3	7	1		2	1	3	17
Japanese	25	6	1	2	35	78	7	154
Norwegian	3	6	1	1	1	5	7	24
Swedish	1	8	1			1	5	16
FEMALE.								
Foreign-born:								
Danish	1	3				2	1	7
German	3	9	3	5	2	7	7	36
Italian, North	1	3	2	2	1	5	2	16
Italian, South	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	14
Japanese	17	6		1	16	25	2	69
Norwegian	6	6		3	3	6	3	27
Swedish	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	13
TOTAL.								
Foreign-born:								
Danish	2	3			1	2	4	12
German	4	21	6	8	6	12	17	74
Italian, North	5	7	2	5	3	7	7	36
Italian, South	5	10	3	1	4	3	5	31
Japanese	42	12	1	3	51	103	9	223
Norwegian	9	12	1	4	4	11	10	51
Swedish	2	10	3	3	1	4	7	30

TABLE 348.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Danish	3									3
German	16						1		5	10
Italian, North	9							1	3	5
Italian, South	8			2		1			4	1
Japanese	84		2	4	4	7	43	18	6	
Norwegian	11							1	1	9
Swedish	5									5

FEMALE.

Danish	4							1		3
German	12			1			1	1	1	8
Italian, North	5		1				2		1	1
Italian, South	8			3			2		3	
Japanese	45	2	5	10	6	9	11	2		
Norwegian	7						2	1		4
Swedish	6								1	5

TOTAL.

Danish	7			1			2	1	6	6
German	28						2	1	4	18
Italian, North	14		1			1	2		7	6
Italian, South	16			5				20	6	1
Japanese	129	2	7	14	10	16	54	2	1	
Norwegian	18						2		1	13
Swedish	11									16

TABLE 349.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Danish	4	1	1	3	3	4	4
German	42	21	21	21	21	42	42
Italian, North	16	7	7	9	9	16	16
Italian, South	10	6	5	4	4	10	9
Japanese	8	3	3	5	5	8	8
Norwegian	20	8	8	12	12	20	20
Swedish	16	9	9	7	7	16	16
Foreign-born:							
Danish	7	3	3	4	4	7	7
German	28	16	16	12	9	28	25
Italian, North	14	9	9	5	4	14	13
Italian, South	16	8	7	8	6	16	13
Japanese	129	84	73	45	3	129	76
Norwegian	18	11	11	7	6	18	17
Swedish	11	5	5	6	6	11	11

TABLE 350.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by age, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Danish	3					3	3
German	16			1	1	15	15
Italian, North	9					9	9
Italian, South	5	2	2			3	3
Japanese	84	17	10	43	41	24	22
Norwegian	11					11	11
Swedish	5					5	5
FEMALE.							
Danish	4					4	4
German	12	1	1	1		10	8
Italian, North	5	1		2	2	2	2
Italian, South	8	3	2	2	1	3	3
Japanese	45	32	1	11	2	2	
Norwegian	7			2	2	5	4
Swedish	6					6	6
TOTAL.							
Danish	7					7	7
German	28	1	1	2	1	25	23
Italian, North	14	1		3	2	11	11
Italian, South	16	6	4	2	1	8	8
Japanese	129	49	11	54	43	26	22
Norwegian	18			2	2	16	16
Swedish	11					11	11

TABLE 351.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Danish	3			3	3
German	16	2	2	14	14
Italian, North	9	2	2	7	7
Italian, South	8	4	4	4	3
Japanese	84	4	4	80	69
Norwegian	11	1	1	10	10
Swedish	5			5	5

FEMALE.

Danish	4	1	1	3	3
German	12	1	1	11	8
Italian, North	5			5	4
Italian, South	8	2	2	6	4
Japanese	45	1	1	44	2
Norwegian	7	1	1	6	5
Swedish	6			6	6

TOTAL.

Danish	7	1	1	6	6
German	28	3	3	25	22
Italian, North	14	2	2	12	11
Italian, South	16	6	6	10	7
Japanese	129	5	5	124	71
Norwegian	18	2	2	16	15
Swedish	11			11	11

TABLE 352.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read and write English.
Danish:					
Male	3				
Female	4				
Total	7				
German:					
Male	16		2	2	
Female	12	3	4	1	
Total	28	3	6	3	
Italian, North:					
Male	9		3	1	
Female	5	1	4		
Total	14	1	7	1	
Italian, South:					
Male	6	1	3	1	
Female	8	2	4		
Total	16	3	7	1	
Japanese:					
Male	83	11	42		
Female	45	42	1		
Total	128	53	43		
Norwegian:					
Male	11		1	1	
Female	7	1	1	1	
Total	18	1	2	2	1
Swedish:					
Male	5				
Female	6		2	2	
Total	11		2	2	

TABLE 353.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Danish	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
German	34	17	17	17	17	17	17	34	34	34
Italian, North	12	4	4	4	8	8	8	12	12	12
Italian, South	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8
Norwegian	16	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	16	16
Swedish	13	7	7	7	6	6	6	13	13	13
Foreign-born:										
Danish	7	3	3	3	4	4	4	7	7	7
German	28	16	16	16	12	12	12	28	28	28
Italian, North	14	9	9	9	5	4	4	14	13	13
Italian, South	16	8	8	8	8	5	5	16	8	8
Japanese	128	83	77	77	45	38	38	128	115	115
Norwegian	18	11	11	11	7	7	7	18	18	18
Swedish	11	5	5	5	6	6	6	11	11	11

TABLE 354.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Danish	3							3	3	3
German	16				1	1	1	15	15	15
Italian, North	9							9	9	9
Italian, South	8	3	3	3				5	2	2
Japanese	83	16	15	15	43	20	20	24	23	23
Norwegian	11							11	11	11
Swedish	5							5	5	5

FEMALE.

Danish	4							4	4	4
German	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
Italian, North	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Italian, South	3	3	1	1	2			3	2	2
Japanese	45	32	29	29	11	7	7	2	2	2
Norwegian	7				2	2	2	5	5	5
Swedish	6							6	6	6

TOTAL.

Danish	7							7	7	7
German	28	1	1	1	2	2	2	25	25	25
Italian, North	14	1	1	1	2	1	1	11	11	11
Italian, South	16	6	4	4	2			8	4	4
Japanese	128	48	44	44	54	46	46	26	25	25
Norwegian	18				2	2	2	16	16	16
Swedish	11							11	11	11

TABLE 855.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Danish	3				3	3	3
German	16	2	2	2	14	14	14
Italian, North	9	2	2	2	7	7	7
Italian, South	8	4	3	3	4	2	2
Japanese	83	3	3	3	80	74	74
Norwegian	11	1	1	1	10	10	10
Swedish	5				5	5	5

FEMALE.

Danish	4	1	1	1	3	3	3
German	12	1	1	1	11	11	11
Italian, North	5				5	4	4
Italian, South	8	2	1	1	6	2	2
Japanese	45	1	1	1	44	37	37
Norwegian	7	1	1	1	6	6	6
Swedish	6				6	6	6

TOTAL.

Danish	7	1	1	1	6	6	6
German	28	3	3	3	25	25	25
Italian, North	14	2	2	2	12	11	11
Italian, South	16	6	4	4	10	4	4
Japanese	128	4	4	4	124	111	111
Norwegian	18	2	2	2	16	16	16
Swedish	11				11	11	11

TABLE 356.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
German	1	....	....	1	....	12	....	12	....	2	1	3	1	14	1	16
Italian, North	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	8
Italian, South	3	....	....	3	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	4	5	....	9
Japanese	24	....	....	24	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	24	3	....	27
Norwegian	3	....	....	3	....	4	1	5	1	....	....	1	4	4	1	9
Swedish	1	....	....	1	....	8	....	8	....	1	....	1	1	9	....	10
Foreign-born:																
Italian, South	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2
Japanese	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	4

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4
German	3	....	....	3	....	9	....	9	....	3	....	3	3	12	....	15
Italian, North	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	3	....	2	....	2	1	5	....	6
Italian, South	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	2	4	2	....	6
Japanese	16	....	....	16	2	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	18	3	....	21
Norwegian	5	....	....	5	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	5	....	11
Swedish	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	4
Foreign-born:																
Italian, South	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Japanese	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Danish	2	....	....	2	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	5
German	4	....	....	4	....	21	....	21	....	5	1	6	4	26	1	31
Italian, North	5	....	....	5	....	7	....	7	....	2	....	2	5	9	....	14
Italian, South	5	....	....	5	1	7	....	8	2	....	....	2	8	7	....	15
Japanese	40	....	....	40	2	6	....	8	....	....	....	....	42	6	....	48
Norwegian	8	....	....	8	1	9	1	11	1	....	....	1	10	9	1	20
Swedish	2	....	....	2	....	10	....	10	1	1	....	2	3	11	....	14
Foreign-born:																
Italian, South	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	3
Japanese	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	4	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	5

JAPANESE AND ITALIAN

TABLE 357.—*Data for farmers*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.
Number of partners	None.	2
Date of arrival of head in United States	1897	1902
Location of head before coming to present locality	Oreg.	Oreg.
Date of settling in present locality	1903	1907
Money brought to present locality	$450	$700
Net value of all property now owned by head*	$3,025	$2,075
Date of first lease	1903	
Number of acres first leased	20	
Number of acres ready for use	20	
Date of first purchase	1903	1907
Number of acres first purchased	125	20
Number of acres ready for use	80	None.
Purchase price of land first purchased	$5,625	$3,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	(b)	$500
Number of acres now owned	125	20
Number of acres ready for use	80	10
Gross value of land now owned	$6,250	$6,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$5,625	$3,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$3,925	$2,000
Number of acres now leased	28	3
Yearly cash rent per farm	$280	$60
Share rent		
Years covered by present lease	(b)	1
Number of acres used past year	28	10
Kind of farm	Truck.	Veg.
Value of products sold past year	$1,530	$115
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	2
Number of occupants:		
Men	4	3
Women	2	None.
Children under 15	2	None.

* This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

b Not reported.

NEAR PORTLAND, OREGON.

about *Portland, Oreg.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.
3	2	4	None.	None.	None.	2	None.
1905	1900	1902	1898	1896	1899	1900	1906
Idaho.	Oreg.	Idaho.	Oreg.	Oreg.	Wash.	Oreg.	Colo.
1906	1904	1905	1908	1904	1905	1905	1906
$100	$300	$40	$1,500	$600	$700	$200	$300
$150	$950	In debt $475.	$3,150	(b)	$500	$275	$400
1908	1905	1905	.....	.....	1906	1905	1906
20	40	60	.....	.....	15	22	18
20	20	52	.....	.....	15	20	18
.....	.....	.....	1908	1904	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	0.33	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	None.	None.	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$1,650	(b)	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$1,000	(b)	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	0.33	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	0.33	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$4,000	(b)	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$1,650	(b)	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$650	None.	.....	.....	.....
20	40	200	.....	.....	25	40	30
(c)	$125	$1,300	.....	.....	$600	$570	$200
5	5	5	.....	.....	8	5	(b)
20	28	200	None.	0.33	15	20	20
Fruit.	Truck.	(d)	Fruit.	Florist.	Fruit.	Fruit.	Fruit.
None.e	$1,806	$5,500	None.e	$1,800	$1,720	$2,035	$1,430
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Very bad.	Very bad.
2	6	5	3	3	3	6	3
3	4	6	1	2	3	5	4
None.	1	None.	1	None.	1	1	None.
None.	1	None.	1	None.	1	1	None.

e Tenant pays $55 water tax and cares for young apple trees in lieu of rent.
d General farm.
e Land cultivated less than one year.

TABLE 357.—*Data for farms*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.
Number of partners	None.	2
Date of arrival of head in United States	1905	1900
Location of head before coming to present locality	Oreg.	Oreg.
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1905
Money brought to present locality	$500	$300
Net value of all property now owned by head[a]	$500	$00
Date of first lease	1905	1905
Number of acres first leased	20	11.5
Number of acres ready for use	20	11.5
Date of first purchase		
Number of acres first purchased		
Number of acres ready for use		
Purchase price of land first purchased		
Amount of cash paid on purchase price		
Number of acres now owned		
Number of acres ready for use		
Gross value of land now owned		
Purchase price of land now owned		
Debt on land and improvements now owned		
Number of acres now leased	30	30
Yearly cash rent per farm	$450	$800
Share rent		
Years covered by present lease	5	3
Number of acres used past year	30	11½
Kind of farm	Fruit.	Truck.
Value of products sold past year	$2,020	$830
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Very bad.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	4
Number of occupants:		
Men	1	2
Women	1	1
Children under 15	2	1

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[b] Not reported.

about *Portland, Oreg.*—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	None.	.....
1905	1909	1904	1900	1903	1902	1900	.....
Hawaii.	Oreg.	Idaho.	Oreg.	Oreg.	Oreg.	Idaho.	.....
1905	1905	1905	1906	1906	1905	1903	.....
$80	$400	$20	$500	$900	$300	$150	$8,340
$750	$720	$300	$300	$530	$155	None.	(b)
1906	1905	1908	1906	1906	1907	1908	.....
40	14	5	12.5	20	50	16	354
40	14	5	12.5	20	50	16	354
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,575.00
32	11	5	21	20	50	16	601
$352	$225	$50	$225	$525	$400	$252	(b)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c)	5	5	(d)	5	5	(b)	.....
20	11	5	21	20	50	16	535.33
Truck.	Truck.	Veg.	Truck.	Fruit.	(e)	Veg.	.....
$2,300	$1,250	$200	$880	$2,580	$530	$250	$26,856.00
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Very bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	.....
4	4	2	7	4	5	4	75
3	3	1	5	4	2	1	57
1	None.	None.	None.	1	1	None.	11
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	None.	11

c Twenty acres leased for five years, 10 acres for one year.
d Twelve and five-tenths acres leased for five years, 8.5 for four years.
e General farm.

TABLE 357.—*Data for farmers*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

	Farm No. 1.
Number of partners	3
Date of arrival of head in United States	1903
Location of head before coming to present locality	Italy.
Date of settling in present locality	1903
Money brought to present locality	$40
Net value of all property now owned by head [a]	$1,700
Date of first lease	1908
Number of acres first leased	15
Number of acres ready for use	14
Date of first purchase	1909
Number of acres first purchased	15
Number of acres ready for use	14
Purchase price of land first purchased	$13,500
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$4,000
Number of acres now owned	15
Number of acres ready for use	15
Gross value of land now owned	$13,500
Purchase price of land now owned	$13,500
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$9,500
Number of acres now leased	6
Yearly cash rent per farm	$125.25
Share rent	
Years covered by present lease	[b]
Number of acres used past year	19
Kind of farm	Veg.
Value of products sold past year	$4,680
Type of house occupied	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.
Number of rooms	4
Number of occupants:	
Men	4
Women	1
Children under 15	2

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

about *Portland, Oreg.*—Continued.

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Total.
5	5	8	4	3	2	5	.....
1882	1892	1893	1902	1881	1897	1885	.....
Italy.	Italy.	Italy.	Italy.	Cal.	Italy.	Italy.	.....
1882	1892	1893	1902	1882	1897	1885	.....
$50	$50	$30	$30	$300	$10	$100	$610
$50,400	$6,070	$9,275	$145	$20,190	$250	(b)	(b)
1885	1895	1904	1905	1885	1908	1896	.....
50	45	38	28	40	25	25	206
50	45	36	28	40	25	25	263
1898	1904	.....	.....	1899	.....	1900	.....
4	134	.....	.....	20	.....	65	238
4	100	.....	.....	15	.....	12	145
$2,000	$10,050	.....	.....	$1,600	.....	$2,250	$29,400
$2,000	$10,050	.....	.....	$1,600	.....	$2,250	$19,900
134	134	.....	.....	None.	.....	25	308
120	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	294
$50,000	$20,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
$12,000	$10,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6,500	$42,050
None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.	$9,500
.....	45	60	28	40	25	25	229
.....	$900	$1,320	$400	$500	$300	$750	$4,295.25
.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
120	179	60	28	40	25	50	521
Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	Veg.	.....
$24,000	$18,000	$16,800	$7,800	$14,400	$1,200	$18,000	$104,880
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	.....
4	4	3	3	5	4	5	32
1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
3	1	3	2	2	1	None.	14

b Not reported.

TABLE 358.—*Money brought to the United States.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Amount.	Italian.	Japanese.	Amount.	Italian.	Japanese.
None	1		$150 and under $200		
Under $25	3		$200 and under $300		1
$25 and under $50	3	21	Total	10	29
$50 and under $100	2	5			
$100 and under $150	1	2			

TABLE 359.—*Occupation in locality of head of household before lease or purchase, by number of years employed.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation.	Number reporting complete data.	Number employed each specified number of years.				
		Under 1.	1 and under 3.	3 and under 6.	6 and under 10.	10 or over.
Farm hand	7		1	4		2
Common laborer	1			1		
Total	8		1	5		2

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Farm hand	6	2	3	1		
Railroad laborer	1			1		
Common laborer	2		2			
Total	9	2	5	2		

TABLE 360.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to present locality, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—						
		Without occupation.	In business for self.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.
Farmer	3	3						
Farming for father	3	2		1				
Farm hand	1	1						
Other wage-earners	1	1						
Total	8	7		1				

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	1				1			
Farmer	6			1	2	2		1
At home	3		2	1				
Farming for father	7			2	3	1	1	
Farm hand	2	1			1			
Total	19	1	2	4	7	3	1	1

TABLE 361.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—			
		Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	In domestic service.
Farmer	3	3			
Farming for father	3	3			
Farm hand	1	1			
Other wage-earners	1	1			
Total	8	8			

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	1		1		
Farmer	6		3	3	
At home	3	1			2
Farming for father	7		6		1
Farm hand	2	1	1		
Total	19	2	11	3	3

TABLE 362.—*Number of farms owned, leased, or both owned and leased, by each specified number of partners.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Form of tenure.	Number of farms.	Number farmed by one farmer.	Number farmed by each specified number of partners.				
			2.	3.	4.	5.	8.
Owned	1					1	
Leased	4		1	1	1		1
Both owned and leased	3			1		2	
Total	8		1	2	1	3	1

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Owned	2	2					
Leased	15	9	4	1	1		
Both owned and leased	2	1	1				
Total	19	12	5	1	1		

TABLE 363.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.											
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Vegetables	8						1			1	1	5	
Total amount per farm	8						1			1	1	5	

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Vegetables	17			4	4	3	5		1				
Fruit	13	1			4	4	1	3					
General crops not itemized	2						1		1				
Total amount per farm	17		1	1	1	3	2	4	4		1		

TABLE 364.—*Live stock on farm.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Kind of live stock.	Number.	Number of farms having each specified number of each kind of live stock.						
		1.	2 or 3.	4 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 24.	25 or over.
Horses	8	.....	1	3	2	2	.....	.....
Cows	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Horses	18	5	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 365.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Italian	7	5	12
Japanese	6	4	10
Foreign-born:			
Italian	10	10	20
Japanese	29	10	39

TABLE 366.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Italian, North:								
Under 18 years	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20 years	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25 years	4	4	.....	a 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 years and under 30 years	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
30 years or over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	8	.....	a 6	2	.....	2	.....
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years and under 20 years	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and under 25 years	11	9	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
25 years and under 30 years	6	1	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....
30 years and under 35 years	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1
35 years and under 40 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
40 years or over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	29	18	1	2	11	5	4	2

a Including one person whose wife returned to Italy.

TABLE 367.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	2	2	8	...	10
Japanese	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	13	5	10	...	15	...	1	...	1	15	14	...	29

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	8
Japanese	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	10

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:																				
Italian, North	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	7	...	9	...	9	...	2	...	2	3	15	...	18
Japanese	1	...	...	1	10	7	...	17	5	15	...	20	...	1	...	1	16	23	...	39

TABLE 368.—*Location of wives of foreign-born husbands, by race of husband.*

Race of husband.	Number reporting complete data.	Number reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Italian	8	7	1
Japanese	14	9	5

TABLE 369.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total.	Number within each specified age group.						
		Under 6 years.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	19	4	3	.....	.....	3	7	2
Japanese	65	7	.....	.....	2	25	27	4

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	15	3	3	1	.....	5	3	.....
Japanese	15	4	.....	.....	1	4	6	.....

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:								
Italian, North	34	7	6	1	.....	8	10	2
Japanese	80	11	.....	.....	3	29	33	4

TABLE 370.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Italian, North	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	3
Japanese	29	.....	.....	1	2	5	16	5	.....	.....

FEMALE.

Italian, North	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	2	1
Japanese	10	.....	.....	1	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Italian, North	20	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	2	4	4
Japanese	39	.....	.....	3	4	11	17	5	.....	.....

TABLE 371.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.*

ITALIAN, SOUTH.

Present political condition.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States—	
		5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.
Aliens	1	1	
Having first papers only	1	1	
Having second papers	2		2
Total	4	2	2

TABLE 372.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, North	5	3	2	2	2	5	4
Foreign-born:							
Italian, North	20	10	9	10	7	20	16
Japanese	39	29	29	10	4	39	33

TABLE 373.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian	10	1		3	3	6	6
Japanese	20	8	8	16	16	5	5

FEMALE.

Italian	10	1		5	4	4	3
Japanese	10	9	3	1	1		

TOTAL.

Italian	20	2		8	7	10	9
Japanese	30	17	11	17	17	5	5

TABLE 374.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian	10	1	1	9	8
Japanese	29	.....	.....	29	29

FEMALE.

Italian	10	4	4	6	3
Japanese	10	1	1	9	3

TOTAL.

Italian	20	5	5	15	11
Japanese	39	1	1	38	32

TABLE 375.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Italian, North:					
Male	10	1	6	1	2
Female	8	3	3	.....	2
Total	18	4	9	1	4
Japanese:					
Male	29	.....	8	.....	21
Female	10	6	2	.....	2
Total	39	6	10	.....	23

TABLE 376.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Foreign-born:										
Italian	18	10	10	10	8	8	8	18	18	18
Japanese	39	29	29	29	10	10	10	39	39	39

TABLE 377.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian	10	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	6	6
Japanese	29	8	8	8	16	16	16	5	5	5

FEMALE.

Italian	8	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4
Japanese	10	9	9	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL.

Italian	18	2	2	2	6	6	6	10	10	10
Japanese	39	17	17	17	17	17	17	5	5	5

TABLE 378.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian	10	1	1	1	9	9	9
Japanese	29	.....	.....	.....	29	29	29

FEMALE.

Italian	8	2	2	2	6	6	6
Japanese	10	1	1	1	9	9	9

TOTAL.

Italian	18	3	3	3	15	15	15
Japanese	39	1	1	1	38	38	38

ABLE 379.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
ative-born of foreign father by race of father:																
Italian	4	....	....	4	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	7
Japanese	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	6

FEMALE.

ative-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian	3	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	3	2	....	5
Japanese	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	4
oreign-born, Italian	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2

TOTAL.

ative-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Italian	7	....	....	7	1	3	....	4	....	1	....	1	8	4	....	12
Japanese	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	10
oreign-born, Italian	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2

JAPANESE AND GERMAN-RUSSIAN

TABLE 380.—*Data for farmers*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	6	5	5
Date of arrival of head in United States	1906	1899	1903
Location of head before coming to present locality	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.
Date of settling in present locality	1909	1906	1904
Money brought to present locality	$400	$500	$20
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$283.33	$347	$40
Date of first lease	1909	1906	1907
Number of acres first leased	240	110	6
Number of acres ready for use	205	110	6
Date of first purchase	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres first purchased	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres ready for use	.....	.....	.....
Amount paid for land first purchased	.....	.....	.....
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres now owned	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres usable	.....	.....	.....
Value of land now owned	.....	.....	.....
Purchase price of land now owned	.....	.....	.....
Debt on land and improvements now owned	.....	.....	.....
Number of acres now leased	240	600	200
Cash rent per farm	$3,000	$2,300	$2,000
Share rent			
Years covered by present lease	(b)	(b)	(b)
Number of acres used past year	30	220	200
Kind of farm	Beets.	Beets.	(c)
Value of products past year	$1,950	$7,500	$6,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
Number of rooms	3	5	5
Number of occupants:			
Men	6	5	5
Women	None.	None.	None.
Children under 15	None.	None.	None.

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] Not reported.
[c] Not specified.

NORTHERN COLORADO.

Northern Colorado.

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.
4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1901	1900	1898	1906	1904	1898	1903	(b)	1904	1905
Wyo.	Colo.	Colo.	Kans.	Colo.	Wyo.	Nebr.	Nebr.	Colo.	Utah.
1906	1906	1909	1906	1905	1905	1908	1906	1907	1906
None.	$1,333.33	$100	None.	$100	$15	$1,200	$130	$50	$100
$155	$2,930	$117.50	$922.50	$725	$1,527.50	$915	$200	$285	$275
1907	1906	1909	1908	1907	1906	1908	1908	1908	1908
160	480	45	194	74	160	160	55.5	30	75
160	480	45	194	74	160	160	55.5	30	75
160	600	45	194	80	160	200	66	80	83
$1,550	(b)		$2,500	$1,100				$750	$753
(b)	(b)	½ crop. (b)	(b)	(b)	½ crop. (b)	(c) (b)	(d) (b)	(b)	(b)
160	557	14	194	135	155	175	66	30	75
Beets.	Beets.	Veg.	Beets.	Beets.	Beets.	(e)	Beets.	Beets.	(f)
$6,600	$14,300	$450	$7,000	$8,200	$4,550	$5,240	$4,800	$2,500	$2,810
rame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Good.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.
5	8	4	3	3	3	5	4	4	2
4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

d Forty per cent crop.
e Beets and grain.
f Beets and vegetables.

TABLE 380.—*Data for farmers of*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.
Number of partners	2	2	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1901	1904	1898
Location of head before coming to present locality	Colo.	Nev.	Colo.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1906	1907
Money brought to present locality	$50	$275	$100
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$100	$500	$400
Date of first lease	1907	1908	1908
Number of acres first leased	90	30	90
Number of acres ready for use	90	30	90
Date of first purchase			
Number of acres first purchased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Amount paid for land first purchased			
Amount of cash paid on purchase price			
Number of acres now owned			
Number of acres usable			
Value of land now owned			
Purchase price of land now owned			
Debt on land and improvements now owned			
Number of acres now leased	61	53	90
Cash rent per farm		$742	
Share rent	⅓ crop.	(*f*)	⅓ crop.
Years covered by present lease	(*f*)	30	(*f*)
Number of acres used past year	90		90
Kind of farm	Beets.	Beets.	Beets.
Value of products past year	$3,900	$2,100	$6,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.
Number of rooms	4	4	3
Number of occupants:			
Men	2	2	1
Women	None.	None.	None.
Children under 15	None.	None.	None.

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investment by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] For 230 acres, $2,810.
[c] Not specified.
[d] One hundred and fifty acres, three-fifths of crop.

Northern Colorado—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1903	1904	1902	1902	1899	1904	1899	1903	1901	1902
Cal.	Colo.	Colo.	Utah.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Idaho.	Cal.	Colo.
1907	1907	1909	1906	1905	1909	1909	1906	1908	1904
$150	$300	$900	$30	None.	$200	$760	None.	$25	$250
$950	$380	$300	$1,250	$2,000	$250	$500	$640	$3,650	$2,990
1907	1908	1909	1907	1906	1909	1909	1908	1907	1908
60	40	120	80	116	45	80	35	100	21
60	40	120	80	116	45	80	35	100	21
70	60	120	75	300	45	80	90	380	67
$1,200	$650	$1,200	$925		$675	$1,000	$400	(b)	
(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(c)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(d)	(c)
70	40	25	80	300	50	80	35	145	21
Beets.	Beets.	(g)	Beets.	Beets.	(g)	(b)	Beets.	Beets.	Beets.
$3,000	$2,600	$1,850	$5,600	$27,820	$3,000	$1,300	$2,275	$7,200	$1,060
Frame.	Frame.	Brick.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Good.	Fair.
3	3	6	3	6	2	3	2	5	6
1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
None.	None.	1	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	1
None.	None.	1	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	1

c One-half beet crop.
f Not reported.
g Beets and vegetables.
b Beets and grain.

TABLE 380.—*Data for farmers*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 27.	Farm No. 28.	Farm No. 29.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1899	1903	1903
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Colo.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1908	1908
Money brought to present locality	$100	$1,000	None.
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$110	[b] $700	[b] $600
Date of first lease	1908	1908	1908
Number of acres first leased	50	160	20
Number of acres ready for use	50	160	20
Date of first purchase			
Number of acres first purchased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Amount paid for land first purchased			
Amount of cash paid on purchase price			
Number of acres now owned			
Number of acres usable			
Value of land now owned			
Purchase price of land now owned			
Debt on land and improvements now owned			
Number of acres now leased	50	10	100
Cash rent per farm		$160	
Share rent	(c)		(h)
Years covered by present lease	(f)	(f)	(f)
Number of acres used past year	50	160	100
Kind of farm	Beets.	Beets.	(f)
Value of products past year	$3,750	$2,000	$3,900
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.
Number of rooms	4	4	4
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	1
Women	None.	None.	None.
Children under 15	None.	None.	None.

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[b] In debt.
[c] For 1,200 acres, $3,200.
[d] For 80 acres, $1,200.
[e] For 110 acres, $1,100.
[f] Not reported.

of Northern Colorado—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.	Farm No. 33.	Farm No. 34.	Farm No. 35.	Farm No. 36.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1904	1905	1900	1903	1906	1904	1904	.....
Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	.....
1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1907	1908	.....
$1,600	$100	$1,500	$500	$500	$300	$1,000	$13,488.33
$945.50	$220	$8,500	$2,570	$4,100	$500	$1,715	$40,094.33
1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1908	1908	.....
32	25	100	40	120	35	80	3,205.50
32	25	100	40	120	35	80	3,200.50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	80	1,300	560	340	75	200	6,955
$960	$600	(*a*)	(*d*)	(*a*)	$1,125	$1,100	(*f*)
.....	.....	(*b*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	.....	.....	.....
(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	.....
53	25	1,200	75	120	35	80	4,983
Beets.	Beets.	(=)	Beets.	Beets.	Beets.	Beets.	.....
$2,000	$1,125	$25,600	$5,250	$5,200	$1,665	$5,000	$197,835
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Brick.	.....
Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	.....
4	7	5	8	3	3	2	140
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	68
None.	None.	None.	None.	1	None.	None.	5
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2

e Fifty-five per cent of crop.
h Not specified.
i One hundred and sixty acres.
j Four hundred and eighty acres.
k One hundred and thirty acres, one-third of crop.
l Beets and vegetables.
= Beets and grain.

TABLE 380.—*Data for farmers of*

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1901	1899	1900	1899	1899
Locaton of head before coming to present locality	Nebr.	Nebr.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1903	1902	1902	1902
Money brought to present locality	$800	None.	$200	None.	None.
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$3,045	$25	$5,120	$3,345	$625
Date of first lease	1905	1907	1902	1904	1902
Number of acres first leased	40	400	40	20	400
Number of acres ready for use	40	400	40	20	400
Date of first purchase	1908	.....	1904	1908	1908
Number of acres first purchased	80	.....	60	80	240
Number of acres ready for use	80	.....	60	80	240
Amount paid for land first purchased	$8,000	.....	$4,200	$8,000	$18,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$1,500	.....	$3,000	$1,500	None.
Number of acres now owned	80	.....	60	80	240
Number of acres usable	80	.....	60	80	240
Value of land now owned	$8,000	.....	$7,500	$8,000	$18,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$8,000	.....	$4,200	$8,000	$18,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$6,500	.....	$200	$6,500	$18,000
Number of acres now leased	.....	160	40	.....	.....
Cash rent per farm	.....	.....	$680	.....	.....
Share rent	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....
Years covered by present lease	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....
Number of acres used past year	80	400	60	80	240
Kind of farm	(d)	(c)	Beets.	Beets.	(c)
Value of products past year	$3,136	$11,160	$1,200	$2,303	$2,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.
Number of rooms	2	4	5	2	3
Number of occupants:					
Men	1	1	2	2	3
Women	1	1	2	1	2
Children under 15	3	None.	6	4	2

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] Not reported.

northern Colorado—Continued.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	.....
1892	1884	1903	1902	1902	1887	1899	1902	1892	.....
Nebr.	Colo.	Baratov, Rus.	Kans.	Colo.	Nebr.	Nebr.	Kans.	Nebr.	.....
1902	1906	1903	1902	1903	1902	1904	1902	1905	.....
$2,500	$250	None.	$300	None.	None.	None.	None.	$30	$4,080
$11,205	$830	$2,645	$8,210	$835	$2,490	$700	$7,745	$987.50	$47,927.50
.....	1908	1906	.....	1907	1905	1907	1902	1905	.....
.....	35	30	.....	40	160	70	19	80	1,334
.....	35	30	.....	40	160	70	19	80	1,334
1905	.....	1909	1904	.....	.....	.....	1907	.....	.....
136	.....	80	40	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	876
(b)	.....	80	40	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	(b)
$5,500	.....	$13,000	$4,000	.....	.....	.....	$12,000	.....	$72,700
$1,500	.....	$1,500	$2,000	.....	.....	.....	$2,000	.....	$13,000
136	.....	80	40	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	1,016
(b)	.....	85	40	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	(b)
$12,000	.....	$13,000	$8,000	.....	.....	.....	$23,000	.....	$97,500
$5,500	.....	$13,000	$4,000	.....	.....	.....	$22,000	.....	$92,700
$3,500	.....	$11,500	$400	.....	.....	.....	$20,000	.....	$66,000
160	35	.....	220	40	160	80	.....	280	1,175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$680
(c)	¼ crop.	.....	(c)	¼ crop.	(c)	(c)	.....	¼ crop.	.....
(b)	(b)	.....	(b)	(b) 40	(b)	(b)	.....	(b)	.....
100	35	90	70	160	160	(b)	160	280	(b)
(e)	Veg.	(e)	Beets.	(d)	Beets.	(d)	(e)	(d)	.....
$2,980	$1,400	$3,140	$3,100	$1,085	$2,800	$1,510	$12,100	$4,140	$52,734
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	.....
5	3	4	5	4	7	4	2	5	55
2	3	4	4	1	2	1	1	2	29
2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	21
6	3	None.	3	4	2	3	1	1	38

c Not specified.
d Beets and vegetables.
e Beets and grain.

TABLE 381.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to present locality, by occupation abroad.*

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—								
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farming for father.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.	Other wage-earners.
Farmer	9	.....	2	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
At home	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Other wage-earners	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	14	.....	2	1	5	2	2	2	.....	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmer	7	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
At home	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Farming for father	18	1	5	.....	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Wage-earner in city	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	36	4	13	.....	8	5	3	.....	2	1

TABLE 382.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—							
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farming for father.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.
Farmer	9	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....
At home	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Other wage-earners	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	14	.....	.....	1	8	2	2	1	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Farmer	7	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
At home	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Farming for father	18	.....	.....	.....	10	5	1	.....	2
Wage earner in city	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1
Total	36	1	1	.....	16	10	4	.....	4

TABLE 383.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Kind of product sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.											
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Grain and forage	12	1	2	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Vegetables	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	5	2	1	.....	.....
Dairy products	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animal products	8	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total amount per farm	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4	.....	2	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Grain and forage	7	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Vegetable	35	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	4	6	7	11	2	1
Animal products	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total amount per farm	36	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	8	5	13	1	3

TABLE 384.—*Live stock on farm.*

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Kind of live stock.	Number.	Number of farms having each specified number of each kind of live stock.						
		1.	2 or 3.	4 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 25.	25 or over.
Horses	14	.....	1	6	4	2	1	.....
Mules	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cows	14	4	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Other neat cattle	9	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine	12	2	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Horses	30	1	6	9	6	3	2	3
Cows	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine	8	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2

TABLE 385.—*Average surplus or deficit of past year.*

	Japanese.	
	Number.	Average.
Reporting:		
Surplus	27	$271.11
Deficit	4	162.50
Neither surplus nor deficit	9	.....
Total	40	.....
Average surplus based on total number	.....	189.25

TABLE 386.—*Surplus or deficit of past year, by classified amounts.*

JAPANESE.

Amount.	Number reporting—	
	Surplus.	Deficit.
Under $100	2	
$100 and under $250	2	
$250 and under $500	12	2
$500 and under $1,000	5	1
$1,000 and under $2,500	4	1
$2,500 and over	2	
Total	27	4

TABLE 387.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
German-Russian	20	19	39
Japanese	1	1	2
Foreign-born:			
German-Russian	30	18	48
Japanese	40	5	45

TABLE 388.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married on visit abroad.	Married in the United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
German-Russian:								
Under 18 years	12	12		6				
18 years and under 20	3	3		2	1		1	
20 years and under 25	2	2		1				
25 years and under 30	4				4		4	
30 years and under 35								
35 years and under 40								
40 years and under 45	1				1		1	
45 years or over	2				2		2	
Total	34	16		9	8		8	
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	1	1						
18 years and under 20	5	4			1	1		
20 years and under 25	15	15		1				
25 years and under 30	16	10			6	3		3
30 years and under 35	2	2		1				
35 years and under 40	1				1	1		
40 years or over								
Total	40	32		2	8	5		3

TABLE 389.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father,																				
German-Russian	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Foreign-born:																				
German-Russian	4	...	...	4	3	9	...	12	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	5	7	17	...	24
Japanese	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	12	18	9	1	28	...	...	...	...	29	10	1	40

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father,																				
German-Russian	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Foreign-born:																				
German-Russian	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	4	1	5	...	16	1	17
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father,																				
German-Russian	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Foreign-born:																				
German-Russian	4	2	...	6	3	14	...	17	...	8	...	8	...	9	1	10	7	33	1	41
Japanese	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	13	18	13	1	32	...	...	...	...	29	15	1	45

TABLE 390.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born:								
German-Russian	9	13	1	7	13	3	5	51
Japanese	1	...	...	...	12	30	...	43

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:								
German-Russian	5	11	3	3	5	5	5	37
Japanese	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	6

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:								
German-Russian	14	24	4	10	18	8	10	88
Japanese	2	...	...	...	13	34	...	49

TABLE 391.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified numbe of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
German-Russian	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	7	2
Japanese	40	.....	.....	.....	4	4	25	7	.....	.....
FEMALE.										
German-Russian	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	3	2	2
Japanese	5	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
German-Russian	48	.....	1	1	.....	.....	26	7	9	4
Japanese	45	.....	2	1	6	4	25	7	.....	.....

TABLE 392.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German-Russian	25	11	11	14	14	25	25
Foreign-born:							
German-Russian	48	30	26	13	8	43	34
Japanese	45	40	30	5	1	45	31

TABLE 393.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
German-Russian	30	.....	.....	17	13	13	13
Japanese	40	8	3	25	21	7	6
FEMALE.							
German-Russian	18	2	.....	9	3	7	5
Japanese	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.							
German-Russian	48	2	.....	26	16	20	18
Japanese	45	13	4	25	21	7	6

TABLE 394.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
German-Russian	30	15	15	15	11
Japanese	40	.....	.....	40	30
FEMALE.					
German-Russian	18	2	2	16	6
Japanese	5	.....	.....	5	1
TOTAL.					
German-Russian	48	17	17	31	17
Japanese	45	.....	.....	45	31

TABLE 395.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
German-Russian:					
Male	30	4	5	4	17
Female	18	10	5	1	2
Total	48	14	10	5	19
Japanese:					
Male	40	10	17	2	11
Female	5	4	1	.....	.....
Total	45	14	18	2	11

TABLE 396.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, German-Russian	12	7	7	7	5	5	5	12	12	12
Foreign-born:										
German-Russian	48	30	30	29	18	18	14	48	48	43
Japanese	45	40	40	39	5	5	5	45	45	44

TABLE 397.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
German-Russian	30	.....	.....	.....	17	17	16	13	13	13
Japanese	40	8	8	8	25	25	24	7	7	7
FEMALE.										
German-Russian	18	2	2	2	9	9	6	7	7	6
Japanese	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
German-Russian	48	2	2	2	26	26	22	20	20	19
Japanese	45	13	13	13	25	25	24	7	7	7

TABLE 398.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
German-Russian	30	15	15	15	15	15	14
Japanese	40	.....	.....	.....	40	40	39
FEMALE.							
German-Russian	18	2	2	2	16	16	12
Japanese	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
TOTAL.							
German-Russian	48	17	17	17	31	31	26
Japanese	45	.....	.....	.....	45	45	44

TABLE 399.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
German-Russian	9	.....	.....	9	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	.....	17
Japanese	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Foreign-born, German-Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	6
FEMALE.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
German-Russian	5	.....	.....	5	4	6	.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	9	9	.....	18
Japanese	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Foreign-born, German-Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
TOTAL.																
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
German-Russian	14	.....	.....	14	4	14	.....	18	.....	3	.....	3	18	17	.....	35
Japanese	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Foreign-born, German-Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	7

SOUTH ITALIANS NE

TABLE 400.—*Data for Ital*

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.
Number of partners	None.	None.	Non
Date of arrival of head in United States	1901	1876	19
Location of head before coming to present locality	Colo.	Colo.	I
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1885	19
Money brought to present locality	$700	$1,000	Non
Net value of property now owned by head*	$1,335	$3,370	$1
Date of first lease			19
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	1905	1885	
Number of acres first purchased	2	10	
Number of acres ready for use	2	(a)	
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,000	$900	
Amount of cash paid of purchase price	$600	$900	
Number of acres now owned	2	10	
Number of acres ready for use	2	10	
Gross value of land now owned	$1,200	$3,200	
Purchase price of land now owned	$1,000	$900	
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	None.	
Number of acres now leased	None.	None.	
Yearly cash rent per farm			$1
Number of acres used past year	2	10	
Kind of farm	Truck.	Truck.	Tru
Value of products sold past year	$254	$478	$
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Fra
Repair of house	Fair.	Fair.	Fa
Number of rooms	3	4	
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	3	
Women	1	2	
Children under 15	1	9	Non

Data reported.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15
Number of partners	None.	None.	Non
Date of arrival of head in United States	1889	1888	1
Location of head before coming to present locality	Colo.	Colo.	Co
Date of settling in present locality	1893	1905	1
Money brought to present locality	$475	$600	$
Net value of property now owned by head*	$1,654	$1,706	$2,
Date of first lease			
Number of acres first leased			
Number of acres ready for use			
Date of first purchase	1893	1905	1
Number of acres first purchased	4	4	
Number of acres ready for use	4	3	
Purchase price of land first purchased	$300	$325	$
Amount of cash paid of purchase price	$300	$325	$
Number of acres now owned	4	4	
Number of acres ready for use	4	4	
Gross value of land now owned	$1,300	$1,600	$2,
Purchase price of land now owned	$300	$325	$
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	None.	No
Number of acres now leased	None.	None.	No
Yearly cash rent per farm			
Number of acres used past year	4	4	
Kind of farm	Truck.	Truck.	Tru
Value of products sold past year	$353	$308	$
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Fra
Repair of house	Bad.	Fair.	Fa
Number of rooms	3	4	
Number of occupants:			
Men	1	1	
Women	1	2	
Children under 15	5	4	

* This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investment
tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease

DENVER, COLORADO.

truck gardeners near Denver.

Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1882	1889	1901	1881	1881	1889	1897	1895	1899
Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.
1905	1900	1907	1889	1888	1898	1906	1905	1905
$450	$300	$160	$120	$600	$900	$800	$600	$625
$155	$1,045	$206	$108	$4,525	$1,795	$2,590	$987	$883
1905	.....	1907	1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1890	.....	.....	1888	1898	1906	1905	1905
.....	3	.....	.....	8	4	10	2½	3
.....	(b)	.....	.....	8	4	10	2½	3
.....	$140	.....	.....	$400	$600	$1,500	$500	$550
.....	$140	.....	.....	$400	$600	$700	$500	$550
.....	3	None.	None.	14	4	10	2½	3
.....	3	.....	.....	14	4	10	2½	3
.....	$900	.....	.....	$4,000	$1,700	$3,000	$900	$800
.....	$140	.....	.....	$1,120	$600	$1,500	$500	$550
.....	None.	.....	.....	None.	None.	$600	None.	None.
6	None.	5	8	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
$210	.....	$180	$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	3	5	6	6	4	10	2½	3
Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.
$370	$225	$366	$378	$533	$352	$375	$227	$202
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
3	4	4	3	6	2	3	3	2
1	3	1	1	2	None.	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
4	5	2	4	2	None.	5	2	None.

Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1893	1887	1880	1893	1890	1900	1889	1884	.....
Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Colo.	Born here	.....
1898	1889	1890	1898	1900	1905	1900	1883	.....
$1,000	$175	$600	$600	$500	$550	$700	.....	$11,755
$1,420	$2,888	$6,195	$1,597	$1,535	$910	$1,430	$89	$30,170
1898	1889	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	1907	.....
2	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	36
2	5	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30
1902	1899	1892	1898	1902	1905	1900	.....	.....
4	5	28	4	2	2	2½	.....	100
4	5	24	4	2	2	2½	.....	(b)
$700	$900	$2,250	$400	$180	$285	$500	.....	$11,730
$500	$400	$300	$400	$180	$285	$500	.....	$7,980
4	8	20	4	5	2	2½	None.	107
4	8	20	4	5	2	2½	.....	107
$1,500	$2,700	$6,000	$1,500	$1,700	$800	$1,200	.....	$36,200
$742	$1,330	$2,250	$400	$500	$285	$500	.....	$13,756
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....	$600
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	3	25
4	8	20	4	5	2	2½	$100	$660
Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	Truck.	3	122
$320	$460	$710	$230	$332	$206	$260	Truck.	.....
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	$107	$7,909
Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Frame.	.....
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Fair.	.....
1	1	4	1	1	1	None.	1	71
1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	30
3	4	2	5	3	None.	3	None.	31
								64

b Not reported.

TABLE 401.—*Financial progress of head of household.*

[In estimating gains and losses, the value of furniture and growing crops and the value of such investme by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of th leases, have not been included.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Gain.			Loss.		
		Number.	Money brought to locality.	Net value of property now owned.	Number.	Money brought to locality.	Net va of pro erty n owne
Italian	22	20	$11,135	$38,818	2	$570	$

TABLE 402.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming present locality, by occupation abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—				
		In business for self.	At home.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Comm laborer
Farmer	10	1	.....	6	1	.
At home	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Farming for father	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Farm hand	6	1	.....	2	1	
Total	19	2	1	10	2	

TABLE 403.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupati abroad.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—				
		In business for self.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	Occup tion u know
Farmer	10	2	5	2	1	.....
At home	2	.....	1	.....	.....	
Farming for father	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Farm hand	6	1	1	2	2	.....
Total	19	3	7	4	4	

TABLE 404.—*Net value of farm property now owned by Italian farmers.*

Net value.	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.
Under $50			19
$50 and under $100		8	1
$100 and under $250		14	1
$250 and under $500		1	
$500 and under $1,000	4		
$1,000 and under $1,500	2		
$1,500 and under $2,500	8		
$2,500 and under $5,000	3		
$5,000 and under $10,000	1		
Total	18	23	21

TABLE 405.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.				
		Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.
Vegetables	23			6	14	3
Dairy products	1	1				
Animal products	5	4		1		
Total amount per farm	23			6	14	3

TABLE 406.—*Live stock on farm.*

ITALIAN FARMERS.

Kind of live stock.	Number.	Number of farms having each specified number of live stock.	
		1.	2 or 3.
Horses	23	17	6
Cows	13	12	1

TABLE 407.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Italian, North		1	1
Italian, South	46	35	81
Foreign-born, Italian, South	22	21	43

TABLE 408.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by race of individual and age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.		Married on first arrival in United States.		
		Number.	Married in United States.	Number.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Italian, South:						
Under 18 years	4	4	3	...	...	...
18 years and under 20	3	3	3	...	...	...
20 years and under 25	3	2	2	1	1	...
25 years and under 30	2	1	1	1	1	...
30 years and under 35	5	1	1	4	3	1
35 years and under 40	3	1	1	2	2	...
40 years or over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	12	11	8	7	1

TABLE 409.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, South	7	...	...	7	1	1	...	2	...	7	...	7	...	9	...	9	8	17	...	25
Foreign-born, Italian, South	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Italian, North	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Italian, South	3	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6
Foreign-born, Italian, South	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	9	2	11	...	5	1	6	2	16	3	21

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Italian, North	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Italian, South	10	1	...	11	1	3	...	4	...	7	2	9	...	14	1	15	11	25	3	39
Foreign-born, Italian, South	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	7	1	16	2	19	...	14	1	15	3	35	3	41

TABLE 410.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, South					1			1
Foreign-born, Italian, South	8	27	4	7	4	8	9	67
FEMALE.								
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, South					1			1
Foreign-born, Italian, South	11	11	7	4	6	11	6	56
TOTAL.								
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, South					2			2
Foreign-born, Italian, South	19	38	11	11	10	19	15	123

TABLE 411.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Italian, South	22						3	5	4	10
FEMALE.										
Italian, South	21			1			1	4	5	10
TOTAL.										
Italian, South	43			1			4	9	9	20

TABLE 412.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.*

SOUTH ITALIANS.

Present political condition.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States—	
		5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.
Aliens	3	1	2
Having first papers only	2	1	1
Having second papers	7	.....	7
Total	12	2	10

TABLE 413.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Italian, North	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Italian, South	62	38	37	24	24	62	61
Foreign-born, Italian, South	43	22	13	21	6	43	19

TABLE 414.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Italian, South	22	.....	.....	3	1	19	12
FEMALE.							
Italian, South	21	1	.....	1	.....	19	6
TOTAL.							
Italian, South	43	1	.....	4	1	38	18

TABLE 415.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
MALE.					
Italian, South	22	5	5	17	8
FEMALE.					
Italian, South	21	3	3	18	3
TOTAL.					
Italian, South	43	8	8	35	11

TABLE 416.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Sex and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Italian, South:				
Male	22	9	10	3
Female	21	15	4	2
Total	43	24	14	5

TABLE 417.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Italian, North	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italian, South	37	20	16	16	17	15	15	37	31	31
Foreign-born, Italian, South	43	22	4	4	21	2	2	43	6	6

TABLE 418.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, South	22	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	19	4	4
FEMALE.										
Italian, South	21	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	2	2
TOTAL.										
Italian, South	43	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	38	6	6

TABLE 419.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Italian, South	22	5	4	4	17	.....	.....
FEMALE.							
Italian, South	21	3	2	2	18	.....	.....
TOTAL.							
Italian, South	43	8	6	6	35	.....	.....

TABLE 420.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, South	8	....	....	8	12	14	....	26	3	....	....	3	23	14	....	37
Foreign-born, Italian, South	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, South	11	....	....	11	4	7	....	11	4	....	3	7	19	7	3	29

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Italian, South	19	....	....	19	16	21	....	37	7	....	3	10	42	21	3	66
Foreign-born, Italian, South	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2

TABLE 421.—*Data for Japanese*

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.
Number of partners	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1905	1900
Location of head before coming to present locality	City.	Wyo.
Date of settling in present locality	1905	1904
Money brought to present locality	$60	$2,500
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$160	$1,530
Date of first lease	1906	1904
Number of acres first leased	40	120
Number of acres ready for use	40	120
Date of first purchase		
Number of acres first purchased		
Number of acres ready for use		
Purchase price of land first purchased		
Amount of cash paid on purchase price		
Number of acres now owned		
Number of acres ready for use		
Gross value of land now owned		
Purchase price of land now owned		
Debt on land and improvements now owned		
Number of acres now leased	223	340
Yearly cash rent per farm	$1,303.75	(c)
Share rent	None.	(f)
Number of acres used past year	480	190
Kind of farm	Beet.	(f)
Value of products sold past year	$32,400	$7,314
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Good.
Number of rooms	6	6
Number of occupants:		
Men	1	1
Women		

Data reported.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.
Number of partners	None.	4
Date of arrival of head in United States	1899	1905
Location of head before coming to present locality	Idaho.	Utah.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1909
Money brought to present locality	$2,400	$70
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$2,850	$17.50
Date of first lease		1909
Number of acres first leased		85
Number of acres ready for use		70
Date of first purchase	1908	
Number of acres first purchased	12.2	
Number of acres ready for use	12.2	
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,500	
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$1,500	
Number of acres now owned	12.2	
Number of acres ready for use	12.2	
Gross value of land now owned	$2,850	
Purchase price of land now owned	$1,500	
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	
Number of acres now leased		85
Yearly cash rent per farm		None.
Share rent		(f)
Number of acres used past year	12.2	54
Kind of farm	(c)	Beet.
Value of products sold past year	$300	$3,623.50
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Tent.
Repair of house	Fair.	Bad.
Number of rooms	2	Tent.
Number of occupants:		
Men	1	4
Women		

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such improvements by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] In debt.
[c] $1,120 for 40 acres.

NORTHERN UTAH.

farmers of Northern Utah.

Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.
None.	None.	2	None.	None.	2
1905	1904	1900	1904	1895	1899
Wyo.	Utah.	Idaho.	Idaho.	Cal.	Idaho.
1907	1905	1904	1905	1903	1907
None.	$10	$100	$50	$1,000	$160
[b] $20	$500	$420	$160	$5,287	[a] $3,212.50
1908	1906	1907	1907	1903	1908
40	300	79	45	105	200
40	None.	79	45	105	200
				1905	1907
				20	40
				20	10
				$2,000	$2,500
				$1,000	None.
				20	40
				20	40
				$3,000	$5,000
				$2,000	$2,500
				None.	$500
23	350	79	130	160	315
None.	None.	[d]	None.	$1,650	[c]
½ share.	½ share.	[e]	½ share.	None.	[h]
40	400	79	90	67	40
Beet.	Beet.	Beet.	Beet.	[f]	Beet.
$1,620	$27,000	$4,488.75	$7,695	$7,050	$2,160
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.
2	2	2	2	3	2
2	1	3	1	1	3
				1	

Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	3	
1904	1906	1902	1903	1906	
Nev.	City.	Utah.	Utah.	Idaho.	
1908	1909	1908	1905	1908	
$500	$450	$2,000	$1,400	$300	$11,000.00
$360	$35	$1,800	$2,025	$145	$18,482.00
1909	1909	1908	1909	1909	
78	60	190	177	56.5	1,575.5
78	60	190	177	48	1,252.0
					72.2
					42.2
					$6,000.00
					$2,500.00
					72.2
					72.2
					$10,850.00
					$6,000.00
					$500.00
78	150	190	177	56.5	2,356.5
$978	$2,100	$2,110	[g]	$531.67	$13,450.92
None.	None.	None.	[m]	None.	
[n] None.	[n] None.	[n] None.	[n] None.	[n] None.	1,452.2
Beet.	Beet.	Beet.	Beet.	Beet.	
[n] None.	[n] None.	[n] None.	[n] None.	[n] None.	$93,551.25
Log.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	
2	3	5	4	5	46
1	1	1	1	3	25
		1			2

[a] $987.50 for 55 acres.
[b] $1,920 for 200 acres.
[c] One-half share for 200 acres.
[d] One-half share for 20 acres; ½ share for 4 acres.
[e] $1 per ton for 115 acres.
[f] Beet and oats.
[g] Beet and barley.
[h] $900 for 120 acres.
[i] $1 per ton produced.
[m] One-half share for 87 acres.
[n] Farm cultivated less than a year.
[o] Beet and vegetable.

TABLE 422.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—					
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	In domestic service.
In business for self	2			2			
Farmer	2		1		1		
At home	4	1		1		1	1
Farming for father	4			2	1		1
Farm hand	2	1		1			
Wage-earner in city	1			1			
Total	15	2	1	7	2	1	2

TABLE 423.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.												
		None.	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,500.	$1,500 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.
Grain and forage	2					1	1							
Vegetables	10					1			1	1	3	2		2
Animal products	1									1				
Total amount per farm	15	5				1			1	1	2	3		2

TABLE 424.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	22	2	24

TABLE 425.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 16 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	2	2						
18 years and under 20	3	3		1				
20 years and under 25	9	7			2	2		
25 years and under 30	5	5		1				
30 years and under 35	2				2	2		
35 years and under 40								
40 years and under 45	1	1						
45 or over								
Total	22	18		2	4	4		

TABLE 426.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	11	4	5	2	11	...	...	...	...	14	6	2	22

FEMALE.

Foreign-born, Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2

TOTAL.

Foreign-born, Japanese	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	13	4	5	2	11	...	...	...	...	14	8	2	24

TABLE 427.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born, Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	22
FEMALE.								
Foreign-born, Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
TOTAL.								
Foreign-born, Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	.....	24

TABLE 428.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Japanese	22	.....	.....	.....	3	6	10	3	.....	.....
FEMALE.										
Japanese	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.										
Japanese	24	1	.....	.....	3	6	11	3	.....	.....

TABLE 429.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Foreign-born, Japanese	24	22	21	2	2	24	23

TABLE 430.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	22	9	8	10	10	3	3
FEMALE.							
Japanese	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
TOTAL.							
Japanese	24	10	9	11	11	3	3

TABLE 431.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Japanese	22	.....	.....	22	21
FEMALE.					
Japanese	2	.....	.....	2	2
TOTAL.					
Japanese	24	.....	.....	24	23

TABLE 433.—*Ability of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, to speak, read, and write English, by sex and race of individual.*

Race and sex of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Unable to speak, read, or write English.	Able to speak but not to read and write English.	Able to speak and read but not write English.	Able to speak, read, and write English.
Japanese:					
Male	22	1	7		14
Female	2		2		
Total	24	1	9		14

TABLE 433.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Foreign-born, Japanese	24	22	15	15	2	2	2	24	17	17

TABLE 434.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	22	9	6	6	10	6	6	3	3	3
FEMALE.										
Japanese	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
TOTAL.										
Japanese	24	10	7	7	11	7	7	3	3	3

TABLE 435.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Japanese	22	.....	.....	.....	22	15	15

FEMALE.

Japanese	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2

TOTAL.

Japanese	24	.....	.....	.....	24	17	17

IMMIGRANTS IN FRESNO

GENERAL

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.
Number of partners	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1899	1899
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	N. Y.
Date of settling in present locality	1906	1903
Money brought to present locality	$150	$3,000
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$4,624	$10,625
Date of first lease		
Number of acres first leased		
Number of acres ready for use		
Date of first purchase	1906	(b)
Number of acres first purchased	10	20
Number of acres ready for use	None.	20
Purchase price of land first purchased	$1,150	$5,200
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$150	$2,500
Number of acres now owned	10	50
Number of acres ready for use	10	50
Gross value of land now owned	$4,000	$14,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$1,150	$6,950
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	$5,357
Number of acres now leased		
Yearly cash rent for farm		
Share rent		
Number of acres used past year	10	50
Kind of farm	Truck.	Fruit.
Value of products sold past year	$800	$1,315
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Bad.
Number of rooms	3	5
Number of occupants:		
Men	2	2
Women	1	1
Children under 15	1	5

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such improvements by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] Not reported.

COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

SURVEY.

in Fresno County, Cal.

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.
None.	None.	None.	None.	2	None.	None.
1901	1900	1898	1895	1897	1883	1896
Armenia.	Mass.	Mass.	N. J.	Mass.	Cal.	N. J.
1901	1906	1906	1903	1901	1906	1896
$6,500	$600	$6,000	$3,000	$1,000	None.	$200
$22,350	(b)	$6,485	$8,025	$10,850	$40,400	$9,250
(b)	(b)	1908	1903	(b)	a 1902	(b)
40	9	40	40	20	160	40
40	None.	40	40	20	None.	30
$10,000	(b)	$11,500	$3,000	$2,000	$6,400	$11,000
$5,000	(b)	$4,000	$3,000	$1,500	$3,500	$5,000
70	9	40	40	85	160	30
70	9	40	40	85	160	30
$25,000	$5,000	$11,500	$7,000	$22,000	$40,000	$14,000
$18,000	(b)	$11,500	$3,000	$10,000	$6,400	$11,000
$7,000	(b)	$7,500	None.	$3,000	$2,500	$6,000
70	9	40	40	85	160	None.
Vineyard.	Vineyard.	Vineyard.	(d)	(d)	Fruit.	(d)
None.	None.	None.	$905	$3,150	$2,000	None.
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.
6	3	2	4	6	6	3
3	1	1	2	4	1	1
3	1	1	1	2	1	1
2	3	2	3	5	2	4

a Bought land four years before he moved to farm.
d Fruit and vineyards.

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers in*

ARMENIAN FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.
Number of partners	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1884	1890
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Mass.
Date of settling in present locality	1900	1903
Money brought to present locality	$1,000	$125
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$36,250	$3,975
Date of first lease		
Number of acres first leased		
Number of acres ready for use		
Date of first purchase	(b)	(b)
Number of acres first purchased	40	10
Number of acres ready for use	40	5
Purchase price of land first purchased	$12,000	$1,550
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$2,000	$300
Number of acres now owned	40	10
Number of acres ready for use	40	10
Gross value of land now owned	$18,000	$4,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$12,000	$1,550
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$2,000	$300
Number of acres now leased	110	
Yearly cash rent per farm	None.	
Share rent	¼ crop.	
Number of acres used past year	150	10
Kind of farm	(c)	(d)
Value of products sold last year	$3,550	$1,200
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Fair.
Number of rooms	5	3
Number of occupants:		
Men	1	2
Women	1	1
Children under 15	2	5

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such improvement by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.
[b] Not reported.

Fresno County, Cal.—Continued.

ARMENIAN FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	3	
1906	1860	1866	1906	1907	1858	
N. Y.	N. J.	R. I.	Cal.	Armenia.	Brazil.	
1907	1906	1907	1907	1907	1858	
$150	$1,000	$10,000	$2,500	$5,000	$6,698.66	$47,291.66
$1,925	$1,960	$15,200	$5,500	$5,220	$12,083.33	(a)
(b)	(b)	(b)	1907	1907	(b)	
20	80	60	40	20	160	800
7	20	40	40	20	160	322
$4,500	$3,150	$15,000	$10,500	$6,000	$41,000	(b)
$200	$1,000	$5,000	$2,500	$3,500	$15,000	(b)
20	80	60	40	20	160	924
20	80	60	40	20	160	924
$4,500	$3,150	$15,000	$10,500	$7,000	$41,000	$246,150
$4,500	$3,150	$15,000	$10,500	$6,000	$41,000	(b)
$3,500	$2,150	$10,000	$8,000	$2,500	$15,000	(b)
						110
20	80	60	32	20	160	976
(c)	Dairy.	(c)	Vineyard.	(c)	(c)	
$600	$800	None.	None.	None.	$16,100	$30,615
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	
3	5	7	6	6	10	83
1	1	2	3	2	3	22
1	2	1	1	3	3	28
2		5		4	3	47

a Fruit and vineyard.
b Fruit and berry.

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers in*

DANISH FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1901	1891	1880	1889
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1900	1884	1898
Money brought to present locality	$300	$1,000	$1,000	$350
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	$490	$59,600	(b)	$17,633
Date of first lease	1907		(b)	
Number of acres first leased	40		100	
Number of acres ready for use	None.		100	
Date of first purchase		1900	(b)	1898
Number of acres first purchased		40	20	20
Number of acres ready for use		40	20	20
Purchase price of land first purchased		$3,200	$800	$1,250
Amount of cash paid on purchase price		$600	$200	$227.50
Number of acres now owned		1,040	80	40
Number of acres ready for use		1,040	80	28
Gross value of land now owned		$52,000	$40,000	$16,000
Purchase price of land now owned		$15,543	$11,000	$1,800
Debt on land and improvements now owned		None.	None.	None.
Number of acres now leased	40	740		
Yearly cash rent per farm	$300	None.		
Share rent		¼ crop.		
Number of acres used past year	None.	1,780	80	28
Kind of farm	Dairy.	Grain.	Vineyard.	(c)
Value of products sold past year	None.	$8,500	$3,922	$2,702
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	4	11	6	6
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	3	2	1
Women	1	4	3	2
Children under 15	1			

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such improvements by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.

[b] Not reported.

[c] Owned farm sometime before living on it.

Fresno County, Cal.—Continued.

DANISH FARMERS.

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1873	1890	1890	1872	1879	1873	1879	1883	1898
Cal.	Cal.	Denmark.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1879	1902	1880	1906	1882	1888	1906	1896	1872
$600	$2,500	None.	$5,500	$700	$1,000	$1,200	$800	$1,400
$28,327	$20,813	$20,155	$19,520	$21,375	$4,890	$1,435	$22,215	$3,745
(b)	1902	1882	c 1906	1882	1888	1906	1896	1872
80	50	40	40	20	8	20	40	20
None.	50	None.	33	None.	2	3	20	None.
$1,600	$3,500	$2,000	$7,500	$900	$1,200	(b)	$1,600	$1,200
$600	$1,750	$300	$3,000	$300	(d)	$1,200	$800	$300
380	50	40	40	60	8	20	120	20
60	50	40	26	44	8	3	50	20
$11,920	$20,000	$16,000	$10,000	$18,000	$4,000	(d)	$20,000	$1,000
$5,155	$3,500	$2,000	$7,500	$3,200	$1,200	(d)	$3,100	$1,200
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	$200	None.	None.
640								
$6,400								
None.								
e 700	30	40	26	44	8	None.	50	30
(f)	Vineyard.	Vineyard.	(f)	Vineyard.	(f)	Dairy.	(f)	(f)
$3,220	$2,460	$3,900	$1,300	$2,656	$1,000	None.	$1,650	$1,725
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
7	5	7	6	6	5	4	7	6
2	1	3	4	3	3	2	2	1
3	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1
1		3	3	1	4		3	

d Traded house and lot in town.
e Of these 640 acres were used for pasture.
f Vineyard and fruit.
g Vineyard, fruit, and dairy.

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers in*

DANISH FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1894	1873	1890	1869
Location of head before coming to present locality	Denmark	Cal.	Denmark	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1894	1906	1890	1876
Money brought to present locality	$100	$9,000	$100	$750
Net value of property now owned by head[a]	(b)	$60,220	$400	$9,315
Date of first lease			(b)	
Number of acres first leased			20	
Number of acres ready for use			2	
Date of first purchase	1895	1896		(b)
Number of acres first purchased	20	45		20
Number of acres ready for use	None.	22.5		None.
Purchase price of land first purchased	$300	$5,000		$1,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$100	$9,000		$100
Number of acres now owned	35	145		40
Number of acres ready for use	35	145		None.
Gross value of land now owned	$10,000	$50,000		$8,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$2,800	$20,000		$8,000
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	None.		None.
Number of acres now leased			20	
Yearly cash rent per farm			$120	
Share rent			None.	
Number of acres used past year	35	145	20	(b)
Kind of farm	(c)	(f)	Dairy.	(f)
Value of products sold past year	$2,200	$7,100	$280	$935
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.
Number of rooms	6	10	4	8
Number of occupants:				
Men	3	3	1	2
Women	3	1	2	3
Children under 15	1	1	5	

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such improvements by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their lease.

[b] Not reported.

[c] Leveled 70 acres in payment for 10.

Fresno County, Cal.—Continued.

DANISH FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Total.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
1879	1887	1889	1883	1878	1901	1887	1900	.....
Cal.	Cal.	Iowa.	Cal.	Cal.	Denmark.	Cal.	Cal.	.....
1890	1894	1905	1886	1905	1901	1907	1906	.....
$1,100	$2,000	$3,000	$1,000	$1,200	$20	$500	$100	$35,120
$25,134	$10,147	$8,475	$5,965	$2,329	$8,030	$175	$350	(b)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1907	1906	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	115
(b)	1894	(b)	1886	1905	(b)	.....	.....	.....
20	10	80	20	20	40	.....	.....	673
None.	None.	80	None.	None.	None.	.....	.....	300
$1,000	$1,250	$6,000	$2,500	$1,600	$1,600	.....	.....	(b)
$700	(c)	$1,500	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	.....	.....	(b)
100	140	80	40	5	40	.....	.....	2,533
90	80	80	None.	5	20	.....	.....	1904
$20,000	$13,900	$10,000	$5,000	$2,500	$6,000	.....	.....	(b)
$10,000	(b)	$6,500	$3,500	(b)	$1,000	.....	.....	(b)
None.	$4,800	$4,000	None.	$400	None.	.....	.....	$10,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	1,455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$300	$250	$7,270
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.	None.	.....
90	80	80	d 40	5	20	4	9	3,334
(c)	(c)	(c)	Dairy.	Poultry.	Dairy.	(c)	Vineyard.	.....
$6,150	940	$2,580	$1,000	$300	$1,050	None.	$260	$57,040
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	.....
Good.	Bad.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	.....
7	2	3	5	5	4	7	5	148
2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	51
2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	46
.....	4	1	2	.....	4	5	4	42

d All used as pasture.
e Vineyard and fruit.
f Vineyard and hay.

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers in*

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.
Number of partners	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1885	1887
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1901	1901
Money brought to present locality	$4,000	$25
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	$23,300	$25,125
Date of first lease		
Number of acres first leased		
Number of acres ready for use		
Date of first purchase	1901	1901
Number of acres first purchased	80	40
Number of acres ready for use	40	40
Purchase price of land first purchased	$6,000	$6,000
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$4,000	$25
Number of acres now owned	80	106
Number of acres ready for use	80	106
Gross value of land now owned	$16,000	$25,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$6,000	$10,600
Debt on land and improvements now owned	None.	$4,000
Number of acres now leased		
Yearly cash rent per farm		
Share rent		
Number of acres used past year	80	106
Kind of farm	(c)	(c)
Value of products sold past year	$1,300	$4,975
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Good.	Good.
Number of rooms	6	6
Number of occupants:		
Men	3	1
Women	1	1
Children under 15	2	2

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.
[b] Not reported.
[c] Less than a year on farm.

Fresno County, Cal.—Continued.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.	Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1900	1891	1891	1901	1896	1897	1900
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.
1902	1906	1904	1907	1905	1908	1907
$2,600	$2,500	$1,100	$500	$1,400	$9,000	$4,100
$14,180	$18,606	$7,181	$2,270	$12,280	$13,345	$6,508
(a)	1906	(a)	1907	1906	1908	(a)
20	80	20	20	60	40	30
20	25	None.	10	None.	40	22
$3,225	$14,000	$900	$1,900	$2,000	$12,000	$4,500
$1,000	$2,500	$450	$500	$1,400	$9,000	$1,500
40	40	30	20	60	40	30
20	40	20	10	50	40	20
$15,000	$15,000	$6,000	$2,500	$15,000	$13,000	$6,000
$7,000	(b)	$900	$1,800	$2,000	$12,000	$4,500
$3,500	$3,500	$700	$1,300	$3,900	$3,000	$1,000
30	40	20	10	50	c None.	30
(c)	Vineyard.	(c)	Alfalfa.	(f)	Orchard.	(c)
$3,400	$2,600	None.	$250	$1,005	c None.	$700
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.
4	4	2	4	5	5	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	5	3		4	3	4

b Vineyard and hay.
c Vineyard and fruit.
f Vineyard fruit and alfalfa.

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers in*

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.
Number of partners	2	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1900	1899
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1908
Money brought to present locality	$2,000	$600
Net value of property now owned by head [b]	$2,087.50	$4,230
Date of first lease		
Number of acres first leased		
Number of acres ready for use		
Date of first purchase	1907	1908
Number of acres first purchased	60	40
Number of acres ready for use	60	40
Purchase price of land first purchased	$6,600	$2,500
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	$3,000	$600
Number of acres now owned	60	40
Number of acres ready for use	60	40
Gross value of land now owned	$7,000	$5,000
Purchase price of land now owned	$6,600	$2,500
Debt on land and improvements now owned	$3,600	$1,170
Number of acres now leased		
Yearly cash rent per farm		
Share rent		
Number of acres used past year	60	40
Kind of farm	(c)	Alfalfa.
Value of products sold past year	$2,050	$1,115
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame
Repair of house	Fair.	Good.
Number of rooms	2	4
Number of occupants:		
Men	2	2
Women	2	1
Children under 15	7	5

[a] Farm of 140 acres leased by three partners who also own separately.

[b] This does not include value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

[c] Gave 40 acres of fruit-bearing vines in lieu of cash.

Fresno County, Cal.—Continued.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 16.	Farm No. 17.	Total.
None.	2	None.	a 3	a 3	a 3	
1900	1883	1903	1896	1903	1903	
Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	Cal.	
1904	1902	1907	1908	1908	1908	
$300	$250	$1,000	$1,000	$675	$1,060	$33,370
$6,805	$8,742.50	$3,925	$2,365	$3,622	$2,305	$156,221
			1908	1908	1908	
			a 140	(c)	(c)	140
			140	(c)	(c)	140
1904	(c)	1907	1908	1908	1908	
20	40	40	25	20	25	670
None.	None.	40	25	30	25	417
$1,400	(c)	$4,000	$2,500	$3,000	$2,500	(c)
$500	(c)	$1,000	$675	$675	$675	(c)
40	40	40	25	30	25	736
40	40	40	25	30	25	706
$10,000	$14,000	$4,125	$2,500	$3,000	$2,500	$160,625
$5,000	(c)	$4,000	$2,500	$3,000	$2,500	(c)
$5,000	None.	$3,000	$1,825	$2,325	$1,825	$38,645
			140	(c)	(c)	140
				(c)	(c)	
			Half share.	(c)	(c)	
40	40	d None.	d None.	d None.	d None.	846
(f)	(f)	Alfalfa.	Alfalfa.	Alfalfa.	Alfalfa.	
$800	$2,700	d None.	d None.	d None.	d None.	$20,195
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	
2	4	1	2	2	2	87
1	2	3	2	1	1	25
1	2	3	1	1	1	28
4	8	4	7	1		50

a Not reported.
d Less than a year on farm.
e Alfalfa and dairy.
f Vineyard and fruit.

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers in*

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Data reported.	Farm No. 1.	Farm No. 2.	Farm No. 3.	Farm No. 4.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1903	1905	1896	1899
Location of head before coming to present locality	Hawaii.	Hawaii.	Cal.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1903	1905	1907	1900
Money brought to present locality	None.	$300	$7,500	$60
Net value of property now owned by head [a]	[b]	$620	$15,255	$50
Date of first lease	1907	1905	.....	1908
Number of acres first leased	3	5	.....	100
Number of acres ready for use	3	5	.....	100
Date of first purchase	.....	.....	1907	.....
Number of acres first purchased	.....	.....	40	.....
Number of acres ready for use	.....	.....	40	.....
Purchase price of land first purchased	.....	.....	$11,000	.....
Amount of cash paid on purchase price	.....	.....	$4,000	.....
Number of acres now owned	.....	.....	40	.....
Number of acres ready for use	.....	.....	40	.....
Gross value of land now owned	.....	.....	$16,000	.....
Purchase price of land now owned	.....	.....	$11,000	.....
Debt on land and improvements now owned	.....	.....	$3,500	.....
Number of acres now leased	20	5	.....	135
Yearly cash rent per farm	None.	$100	.....	None.
Share rent	40 per ct.	None.	.....	[f]
Number of acres used past year	3	5	40	100
Kind of farm	Fruit.	Vegetable.	[c]	[c]
Value of products sold past year	$400	$1,200	$1,500	$5,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.
Number of rooms	3	3	4	5
Number of occupants:				
Men	2	2	2	5
Women	.....	1	1	.....
Children under 15	1	2	2	.....

[a] This does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

[b] In debt $650.

[c] In debt $300.

[d] $2,200 for 160 acres.

[e] $100 for 5 acres.

Fresno County, Cal.—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Farm No. 5.	Farm No. 6.	Farm No. 7.	Farm No. 8.	Farm No. 9.	Farm No. 10.	Farm No. 11.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
1896	1899	1900	1902	1900	1893	1902
Cal.	Japan.	Cal.	Mont.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.
1902	1899	1901	1902	1900	1906	1903
$20	$30	$100	$50	$80	$150	$400
$1,530	$24,750	$730	$3,460	$16,900	(c)	$4,410
1905		1907		1905	1907	
80		22		100	5	
80		22		100	5	
	1905		1905	1905		1907
	160		20	30		20
	160		12	None.		20
	$5,600		$2,500	$2,500		$900
	$1,000		$500	$300		$125
	320		20	110		20
	320		20	110		20
	$36,800		$4,000	$18,000		$4,500
	$17,600		$2,500	$10,000		$900
	$12,000		$900	$5,500		$640
40		50	20	240	15	
None.		None.	None.	(d)	(e)	
(f)		Half share.	Half share.	(g)	(h)	
40	160	50	20	240	5	20
(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	General.	Fruit.	(f)
$3,540	$830	$3,500	$505	$12,750	$350	$1,100
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.
4	5	5	4	5	3	3
3	7	1	2	5	1	1
	1	1		1	1	1
	1	1			1	1

f 60 per cent gross income.
g Half share for 80 acres.
h Half share for 10 acres.
i Vineyard and fruit.
j Vineyard, fruit, and hay.

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers in*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 12.	Farm No. 13.	Farm No. 14.	Farm No. 15.
Number of partners	None.	None.	None.	None.
Date of arrival of head in United States	1893	1903	1905	1899
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Idaho.	Hawaii.	Cal.
Date of settling in present locality	1907	1907	1908	1902
Money brought to present locality	$1,400	$150	$50	$20
Net value of all property now owned by head [b]	$320	$500	(c)	$4,920
Date of first lease	1908	1908	1908	1906
Number of acres first leased	40	100	8	40
Number of acres ready for use	40	100	8	40
Date of first purchase				1907
Number of acres first purchased				20
Number of acres ready for use				20
Purchase price of land first purchased				$1,600
Amount of cash paid on purchase price				$250
Number of acres now owned				20
Number of acres ready for use				20
Gross value of land now owned				$5,000
Purchase price of land now owned				$1,600
Debt on land and improvements now owned				$1,080
Number of acres now leased	40	40	40	80
Yearly cash rent per farm	None.	None.	None.	None.
Share rent	Half share.	Half share.	(d)	Half share.
Number of acres used past year	40	23	8	120
Kind of farm	(c)	General.	Potato.	(d)
Value of products sold past year	$1,275	$1,925	[e] None.	$5,000
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.
Number of rooms	3	4	2	5
Number of occupants:				
Men	1	1	1	9
Women	1	1		
Children under 15	1	1		

[a] Not reported.

[b] This does not include value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

[c] In debt $140.

[d] In debt $200.

[e] In debt $50.

Fresno County, Cal.—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 15.	Farm No. 17.	Farm No. 18.	Farm No. 19.	Farm No. 20.	Farm No. 21.	Farm No. 22.	Farm No. 23.
None.	None.	None.	4	3	2	2	2
1897	1906	1900	1903	1905	1899	1905	1903
Cal.	Japan.	Cal.	Cal.	Ariz.	Cal.	Hawaii.	Cal.
1898	1906	1901	1908	1906	1902	1905	1906
$100	$40	$40	$1,200	$10	$300	$700	(a)
$5,540	(d)	$1,950	$137.50	(e)	$6,250	$6,620	$4,655
1907	1907	1904	1908	1908	1903	.....	.....
40	7	4	15	68	100	.....	.....
40	None.	None.	15	68	80	.....	.....
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	1907	1908	1908
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	40	80
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	40	40
$3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,750	$2,000	$6,800
$3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,000	$1,000	$2,000
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	80	80
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	80	80
$6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$7,500	$16,000	$14,000
$3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,750	$4,360	$6,800
None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,000	$1,760	$4,800
120	4	25	15	75	100	.....	.....
None.	None.	None.	$2.25	$900	None.	.....	.....
(g)	Half share.	Half share.	None.	None.	(h)	.....	.....
100	7	6	15	68	100	40	80
(i)	Fruit.	Fruit.	Vegetable.	Vineyard.	(j)	Vineyard.	Vineyard.
$2,975	$2,300	$1,800	$2,380	$624	$7,607	$300	$700
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Fair.	Very bad.	Very bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Bad.
4	3	4	3	6	5	4	4
3	2	5	5	4	6	2	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

f 55 per cent of crop.
g 60 per cent gross income on 40 acres; one-half share on 80 acres.
h 60 per cent gross income.
i Vineyard and fruit.
j Vineyard, fruit, and alfalfa.
k Did not harvest crop on account of low market prices.

TABLE 436.—*Data for farmers in*

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Data reported.	Farm No. 24.	Farm No. 25.	Farm No. 26.	Farm No. 27.
Number of partners	2	4	a None.	2
Date of arrival of head in United States	1900	1899	1896	1898
Location of head before coming to present locality	Cal.	Wash.	Cal.	British Columbia.
Date of settling in present locality	1901	1900	1903	1898
Money brought to present locality	$40	$20	$1,000	$70
Net value of all property now owned by head [d]	$302.50	None.	$10,975	$1,800
Date of first lease	1907	1908	1903	1900
Number of acres first leased	20	120	3	8
Number of acres ready for use	20	120	None.	None.
Date of first purchase			1904	
Number of acres first purchased			40	
Number of acres ready for use			None.	
Purchase price of land first purchased			$2,000	
Amount of cash paid on purchase price			$300	
Number of acres now owned			67	
Number of acres ready for use			40	
Gross value of land now owned			$22,500	
Purchase price of land now owned			$2,330	
Debt on land and improvements owned			$1,500	
Number of acres now leased	30	120	60	8
Yearly cash rent per farm	None.	None.	$1,900	$144
Share rent	Half share.	(c)	None.	None.
Number of acres used past year	20	120	40	8
Kind of farm	(b)	(b)	(b)	Vegetable.
Value of products sold past year	$1,600	$4,000	$2,300	$4,708
Type of house occupied	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.
Repair of house	Fair.	Very bad.	Bad.	Bad.
Number of rooms	2	7	3	3
Number of occupants:				
Men	2	4	2	3
Women				1
Children under 15				2

a The leased portion of this farm is conducted by two partners.
b A nursery on this farm is conducted by five partners.
c Not reported.
d This does not include value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.

Fresno County, Cal.—Continued.

JAPANESE FARMERS—Continued.

Farm No. 28.	Farm No. 29.	Farm No. 30.	Farm No. 31.	Farm No. 32.	Farm No. 33.	Farm No. 34.	Total.
4	3	2	4	2	[b]None.	2	
1899	1906	1897	1900	1908	1901	1898	
Cal.	Hawaii.	Japan.	Cal.	Wash.	Cal.	Cal.	
1907	1906	1897	1901	1902	1905	1903	
$1,000	$50	$250	$40	$50	$400	$1,200	(c)
$450	$2,263.33	$1,060	$167.50	$25	$1,740	$13,420	$120,780.83
1907		1904	1904	1908			
80		200	80	60			1,328
80		180	80	60			1,246
	1907				1905	1903	
	21				30	40	751
	20				20	40	495
	$5,000				$600	$2,500	$50,150.00
	$2,000				$300	$500	$16,875.00
	21				20	80	1,096
	20				20	80	1,070
	$8,000				$2,000	$22,000	$187,300.00
	$5,000				$600	$3,900	$74,680.00
	$2,000				$100	None.	$35,780.00
80		300	20	60			1,823
$3,300		None.	$400	None.			$10,329.00
None.		(f)	None.	Half share.			
80	20	60	[g]None.	60	20	40	1,768
(h)	(h)	(h)	(i)	(h)	Hay.	(h)	
$5,580	$2,180	$2,360	[g]None.	$2,780	$70	$1,750	$87,929
Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	Frame.	
Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	Very bad.	Bad.	Fair.	Fair.	
4	5	9	3	5	3	4	141
7	4	8	5	4	5	2	112
1	2	2				1	19
4	1						19

[e] 60 per per cent gross income.
[f] 20 acres one-half share; 270 acres 65 per cent crop.
[g] Farm cultivated less than a year.
[h] Vineyard and fruit.
[i] Vineyard and truck.

TABLE 437.—*Median farm and average number of acres per farm.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Average size of farm (acres).	Median farm (acres).
Armenian	17	80.82	40
Danish	25	159.52	80
German-Russian	17	51.53	40
Japanese	34	86.18	45

TABLE 438.—*Farms now leased.*

Race of farmer.	Number.	Total number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated.	Number of acres not cultivated.
Armenian	[a] 1	110	110	.....
Danish	[b] 6	1,455	755	700
German-Russian	[c] 1	140	140	.....
Japanese	[d] 26	1,832	1,735	97

[a] Including the leased portion of 1 farm consisting of both owned and leased land.
[b] Including the leased portions of 2 farms consisting of both owned and leased land.
[c] Including 1 farm leased by 3 partners who also own separately.
[d] Including the leased portions of 5 farms consisting of both owned and leased land.

TABLE 439.—*Farms now owned and present gross value.*

Race of farmer.	Number of farms owned.	Acres.			Present gross value of land and improvements.		
		Total number.	Cultivated.	Not cultivated.	Total value.	Value per farm.	Value per acre.
Armenian	[a] 17	924	864	60	$246,150.00	$14,479.41	$266.40
Danish	[b] 21	2,533	1,904	629	360,230.00	18,016.00	143.38
German-Russian	17	726	706	20	160,625.00	9,448.53	218.24
Japanese	[c] 14	1,098	1,070	28	182,900.00	13,021.43	166.08

[a] Including the owned portion of 1 farm consisting of both owned and leased land.
[b] Including the owned portions of 2 farms consisting of both owned and leased land.
[c] Including the owned portions of 5 farms consisting of both owned and leased land.

TABLE 440.—*Farms showing indebtedness on land.*

Race of farmer.	Number.	Total indebtedness.	Average indebtedness per farm.
Armenian	[a] 14	$79,825.00	$5,701.79
Danish	4	10,000.00	2,500.00
German-Russian	15	38,646.00	2,576.23
Japanese	12	35,780.00	2,981.67

[a] Not including 1 farm not reporting complete data.

TABLE 441.—*Tenure of land.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Number of farms—						
		Owned.	Leased for cash.	Leased on share basis.	Partly owned and partly leased for cash.	Partly owned and partly leased on share basis.	Partly owned, partly leased for cash and partly on share basis.	Partly leased for cash and partly on share basis.
Armenian	17	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Danish	25	19	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....
German-Russian	17	17	.....	.....	.....	a 1	.....	.....
Japanese	34	8	6	13	1	4	1	1

a Including 1 farm leased by 3 partners who also own separately.

TABLE 442.—*Acres owned or leased.*

Race of farmer.	Total number of farms.	Total acreage.	Number of acres owned.	Number of acres leased.	
				For cash.	On share basis.
Armenian	17	1,034	924	.....	110
Danish	25	3,988	2,533	715	740
German-Russian	17	876	726	.....	140
Japanese	34	2,930	1,006	420	1,404

TABLE 443.—*Acres leased for cash.*

Race of farmer.	Total acreage leased.	Leased for cash.	
		Acreage.	Average rent per acre.
Danish	1,455	715	$10.17
Japanese	1,832	420	24.13

TABLE 444.—*Money brought to the United States.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Amount.	Armenian.	Danish.	German-Russian.	Japanese.
None	1	.....	5	1
Under $25	2	7	1	10
$25 and under $50	1	4	.....	23
$50 and under $100	5	5	.....	16
$100 and under $150	1	6	2	2
$150 and under $200	.....	1	2	.....
$200 and under $300	1	1	3	2
$300 and under $400	.....	.....	1	.....
$400 and under $600	.....	.....	.....	2
$600 and under $1,000	.....	.....	1	1
$1,000 and over	5	1	.....	.....
Total	16	25	15	62

TABLE 445.—*Occupation in the United States of head of household before coming to present locality, by occupation abroad.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—							
		Without occupation.	In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.
In business for self	4	3	1						
Farmer	1			1					
At home	2		1	1					
Farm hand	1								
Wage-earner in city	7		1	1				1	
								5	
Total	15	3	3	3				6	

DANISH FARMERS.

Farmer	2			2					
At home	1			1					
Farming for father	3	1		2					
Farm hand	9	2		2	4			1	
Wage-earner in city	6		1	1	1			3	
Other wage-earners	4			2	1			1	
Total	25	3	1	10	6			5	

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Farmer	14		2	2	1		8	1	
At home	1				1				
Farm hand	1						1		
Other wage-earners	1						1		
Total	17		2	2	2		10	1	

JAPANESE FARMERS.

In business for self	2	1					1		
Farmer	6	1			3	1			1
At home	3	2			1				
Farming for father	14	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	
Farm hand	3	2				1			
Wage-earner in city	6	2			1	1	1	1	
Total	34	10	2	1	10	5	3	2	1

TABLE 446.—*First occupation of head of household in the United States, by occupation abroad.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Occupation abroad.	Number.	Number who were—							
		In business for self.	Farmers.	Farm hands.	Railroad laborers.	Common laborers.	Wage-earners in city.	In domestic service.	In other occupations.
n business for self	4	1	3						
armer	1	1							
t home	2	1				1			
arm hand	1						1		
Vage-earner in city	7						7		
Total	15	3	3			1	8		

DANISH FARMERS.

armer	2		1	1					
t home	1						1		
arming for father	3			3					
arm hand	9			7		2			
Vage-earner in city	6			3			3		
ther wage-earners	4			3					1
Total	25		1	17		2	4		1

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

armer	14		1	1	4	6	1		1
t home	1						1		
arm hand	1					1			
ther wage-earners	1				1				
Total	17		1	1	5	7	2		1

JAPANESE FARMERS.

n business for self	2			2					
armer	6			3	2	1			
t home	3			2				1	
arming for father	14			7	5	2			
arm hand	3		1	1	1				
Vage-earner in city	6		1	2	3				
Total	34		2	17	11	3		1	

TABLE 447.—*Occupation of head of household from time of purchase or lease until living could be made from land, by number of years employed.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Occupation.	Number.	Number employed each specified number of years.		
		1.	2.	3 and under 5.
After purchasing, in business for self	3	.....	1	2

DANISH FARMERS.

After purchasing:				
In business for self	1	.....	.....	1
Farm hand	7	.....	.....	7
Common laborer	1	.....	.....	1
Wage-earner in city	3	.....	1	2
In other occupations	1	.....	.....	1
After leasing:				
Farm hand	2	1	.....	1
In other occupations	1	.....	1	.....
Total	16	1	2	13

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

After purchasing, farm hand	4	.....	2	2

JAPANESE FARMERS.

After purchasing, common laborer	8	3	3	2

TABLE 448.—*First purchase of land.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Total of prices.	Average price per farm.	Average price per acre.
None under cultivation	3	179.00	59.67	[a] $7,550.00	$3,775.00	$44.41
One-fourth and under one-half cultivated	2	100.00	50.00	7,650.00	3,825.00	76.50
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	2	70.00	35.00	16,550.00	8,275.00	236.43
Three-fourths or more cultivated	10	460.00	46.00	112,200.00	11,220.00	243.91
Total	17	809.00	47.59	[a] 143,950.00	8,900.88	179.94

DANISH FARMERS.

None under cultivation	10	270.00	27.00	13,060.00	1,305.00	48.33
Under one-fourth cultivated	2	60.00	30.00	[b] 1,600.00	1,600.00	80.00
One-fourth and under one-half cultivated	1	8.00	8.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	150.00
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	1	45.00	45.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	200.00
Three-fourths or more cultivated	7	290.00	41.43	25,250.00	3,607.14	87.07
Total	21	673.00	32.05	[b] 50,100.00	2,505.00	76.72

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

None under cultivation	4	140.00	35.00	[c] 5,300.00	1,766.67	53.00
One-fourth and under one-half cultivated	1	80.00	80.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	175.00
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	3	130.00	43.33	12,300.00	4,100.00	94.62
Three-fourths or more cultivated	9	320.00	35.55	42,325.00	4,702.78	132.26
Total	17	670.00	39.41	[c] 73,925.00	4,630.31	117.34

JAPANESE FARMERS.

None under cultivation	2	70.00	35.00	4,500.00	2,250.00	64.29
Under one-fourth cultivated	1	160.00	160.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	23.44
One-half and under three-fourths cultivated	2	100.00	50.00	9,300.00	4,650.00	93.00
Three-fourths or more cultivated	9	421.00	46.78	32,600.00	3,622.22	77.43
Total	14	751.00	53.64	50,150.00	3,582.14	66.78

[a] Not including 1 farm of 9 acres the price of which is not reported.
[b] Not including 1 farm of 20 acres the price of which is not reported.
[c] Not including 1 farm of 40 acres the price of which is not reported.

TABLE 449.—*First lease of land.*

DANISH FARMERS.

Condition of land.	Number of farms.	Total acreage.	Average number of acres per farm.	Cash tenants.				
				Number.	Number of acres leased.	Total yearly rental.	Yearly rental per farm.	Yearly rental per acre.
None tillable	1	40.00	40.00	1	40.00	$200.00	$200.00	$5.00
Tillable, but not cultivated	1	100.00	100.00	1	100.00	800.00	800.00	8.00
Under one-fourth cultivated	1	20.00	20.00	1	20.00	120.00	120.00	6.00
Three-fourths or more cultivated	2	15.00	7.50	2	15.00	550.00	275.00	36.67
Total	5	175.00	35.00	5	175.00	1,670.00	334.00	9.54

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Tillable, but not cultivated	4	22.00	5.50	1	8.00	120.00	120.00	15.00
Three-fourths or more cultivated	21	1,286.00	61.24	11	501.00	12,345.00	1,122.27	24.64
Total	25	1,308.00	52.32	12	509.00	12,465.00	1,038.75	24.49

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Three-fourths or more cultivated	1	140.00	140.00					

TABLE 450.—*Net value of farm property now owned.*

Net value.	Armenian farmers.			Danish farmers.		
	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.
Under $50		1				
$50 and under $100						
$100 and under $250		4			4	
$250 and under $500		4			3	
$500 and under $1,000		4	4		10	
$1,000 and under $1,500	2	2	2	1	4	
$1,500 and under $2,500		1	2	1	2	
$2,500 and under $5,000	4	1	5	1		
$5,000 and under $10,000	7			6	2	
$10,000 and under $25,000	2			8		
$25,000 or over	1			4		
Not reported	1					
Total	17	17	13	21	25	

TABLE 450.—*Net value of farm property now owned*—Continued.

Net value.	German-Russian farmers.			Japanese farmers.		
	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.	Land and improvements.	Live stock and implements.	Crops on hand.
Under $50					1	
$50 and under $100					2	
$100 and under $220			1		9	3
$250 and under $500		3	1		3	3
$500 and under $1,000	3	6	7		8	
$1,000 and under $1,500	2	2	2		1	
$1,500 and under $2,500	1	4	5	2	4	
$2,500 and under $5,000	1	1		4	1	
$5,000 and under $10,000	5			3		
$10,000 and under $25,000	5			5		
$25,000 or over						
Not reported						
Total	17	16	16	14	29	6

TABLE 451.—*Net value of all property now owned.*

[This table does not include the value of furniture and growing crops or the value of such investments by tenant farmers in or upon the land as do not become their property upon the expiration of their leases.]

Net value.	Armenian farmers.	Danish farmers.	German-Russian farmers.	Japanese farmers.
None[a]				6
Under $50				1
$50 and under $100				1
$100 and under $250		1		2
$250 and under $500		3		3
$500 and under $1,000				3
$1,000 and under $1,500		1		1
$1,500 and under $2,500	2	1		5
$2,500 and under $5,000	2	1	7	4
$5,000 and under $10,000	5	5	4	3
$10,000 and under $25,000	5	7	5	5
$25,000 or over	2	4	1	
Not reported	1	2		
Total	17	25	17	34

[a] Gross value minus indebtedness is nothing or less than nothing.

TABLE 452.—*Number of owners of each farm, by gross value of land and improvements.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Number of owners.	Number of farms.	Number of farms valued at each specified amount.					
		$1,500 and under $2,500.	$2,500 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.	$25,000 or over.	Not reported.
1	15	.....	4	3	6	2	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	17	.....	4	3	7	3	.....

DANISH FARMER.

1	21	.....	2	4	10	4	1

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

1	15	.....	5	3	6	1	.....
2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	17	.....	5	4	7	1	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

1	*9	*1	2	3	2	1	.....
2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	14	1	2	4	6	1	.....

* Including 1 farm owned by 1 man alone, but nursery on it is conducted by 5 partners.

TABLE 453.—*Number of farms owned, leased, or both owned and leased, by each specified number of partners.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Form of tenure.	Number of farms.	Number farmed by 1 farmer.	Number farmed by each specified number of partners.		
			2.	3.	4.
Owned	16	14	1	1	.....
Both owned and leased	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	15	1	1	.....

DANISH FARMERS.

Owned	19	19	.....	.....	.....
Leased	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Both owned and leased	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	25	25	.....	.....	.....

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Owned	17	15	2	.....	.....
Both owned and leased	[a]1	.....	.....	[a]1	.....
Total	17	15	2	[a]1	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Owned	[b]8	[b]4	3	1	.....
Leased	20	11	4	1	4
Both owned and leased	[c]6	[c]5	1	.....	.....
Total	34	20	8	2	4

[a] Including 1 farm leased by 3 partners who also own separately.
[b] Including 1 farm owned by 1 man alone, with nursery on it, conducted by 5 partners.
[c] Including 1 farm leased by 2 partners, 1 of whom owns separately.

TABLE 454.—*Value and kind of products sold.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Kind of products sold.	Number reporting complete data.	Number selling products valued at each specified amount.											
		None.	Under $50.	$50 and under $100.	$100 and under $250.	$250 and under $500.	$500 and under $1,000.	$1,000 and under $1,200.	$1,200 and under $2,000.	$2,000 and under $3,000.	$3,000 and under $5,000.	$5,000 and under $10,000.	$10,000 and under $25,000.
Vegetable	1						1						
Fruit	6						2	2		1	2		1
Dairy products	1						1						
Total amount per farm	17	7					4	2		1	2		1

DANISH FARMERS.

Grain and forage	3				1	1	1					1	
Fruit	16				1	1	2	1	2	4	3	2	
Dairy products	11			1	5	1	3	1					
Animal products	11		1	1	6	2	1						
Total amount per farm	28	3			1	2	3	4	2	4	4	3	

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Grain and forage	6					2	2	2		3	2		
Fruit	7						3						
Dairy products	2					1		1					
Animal products	1					1							
Total amount per farm	17	6				1	2	3		3	2		

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Grain and forage	7			1	3		1			2			
Vegetable	4			1		1		1			1		
Fruit	25					3	3	1	6	3	4	4	1
Total amount per farm	34	3		1		3	4	3	5	7	4	4	1

TABLE 455.—*Live stock on farms.*

ARMENIAN FARMERS.

Kind of live stock.	Number.	Number of farms having each specified number of each kind of live stock.						
		1.	2 or 3.	4 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 25.	26 or over.
Horses	16	2	10	2	1	1	.....	.....
Mules	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cows	16	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other neat cattle	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Swine	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

DANISH FARMERS.

Horses	28	3	10	7	2	2	1	.....
Mules	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cows	24	5	6	7	1	2	1	2
Other neat cattle	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Swine	9	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FARMERS.

Horses	17	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	1
Mules	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cows	16	7	4	1	3	.....	.....	1
Other neat cattle	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine	6	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Horses	27	3	15	6	1	2	.....	.....
Cows	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine	5	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE 456.—*Money sent abroad during past year.*

[This table includes partners as well as individual farmers.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number not sending.	Money sent abroad.		
			Number sending.	Total amount.	Average amount.
Armenian	19	9	10	$541.00	$54.10
Danish	25	19	6	110.00	18.33
German-Russian	19	13	6	886.00	140.17
Japanese	62	39	23	2,470.00	107.39

TABLE 457.—*Average surplus or deficit of past year.*

	Armenian.		Danish.		German-Russian.	
	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.
Reporting:						
Surplus	15	$1,209.27	14	$1,137.14	19	$1,108.16
Deficit			1	200.00		
Neither surplus nor deficit	3		5			
Total	18		20		19	
Average surplus, based on total number		1,001.06		800.00		1,108.16

NOTE.—The Japanese race did not report data for this table.

TABLE 458.—*Surplus or deficit of past year, by classified amounts.*

ARMENIAN.

Amount.	Number reporting.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.
Under $100		
$100 and under $250	2	
$250 and under $500	1	
$500 and under $1,000		
$1,000 and under $2,500	5	
$2,500 and over	3	
	4	
Total	15	

DANISH.

Under $100		
$100 and under $250		
$250 and under $500	3	1
$500 and under $1,000	3	
$1,000 and under $2,500	1	
$2,500 and over	6	
	2	
Total	14	1

GERMAN-RUSSIAN.

Under $100		
$100 and under $250		
$250 and under $500	2	
$500 and under $1,000	1	
$1,000 and under $2,500	9	
$2,500 and over	4	
	3	
Total	19	

TABLE 459.—*Cost of food and drink per month per person.*

[Only persons 2 years of age or over are included.]

Race of farmer.	Number reporting complete data.	Number spending each specified amount.			
		$8 and under $9.	$9 and under $10.	$10 and under $12.	$12 and under $14.
Japanese	46	6	26	10	4

TABLE 460.—*Newspapers taken in the household.*

Race of farmer.	Number of households.	Number taking—			
		No newspapers.	Only native newspapers.	Only English newspapers.	Both English and native papers.
Armenian	17	2	4	1	10
Danish	25		2	7	16
German-Russian	17	2	8	1	6
Japanese	34	8	26		

TABLE 461.—*Number of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White		1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Armenian	16	14	30
Danish	36	39	75
German-Russian	22	25	47
Japanese	9	8	17
Foreign-born:			
Armenian	44	35	79
Canadian (other than French)		1	1
Danish	33	28	61
German-Russian	31	29	60
Japanese	67	17	84
Swedish		1	1

TABLE 462.—*Conjugal condition of foreign-born males 18 years of age or over, by age at time of coming to the United States.*

Race of individual and age at time of coming to United States.	Total number of arrivals.	Single or widowed on first arrival in United States.			Married on first arrival in United States.			
		Number.	Married during visit abroad.	Married in United States.	Number.	Wife abroad.	Accompanied by wife.	Wife joining later.
Armenian:								
Under 18 years	11	11		1				
18 years and under 20 years	4	4	1	1				
20 years and under 25 years	5	3		2	2			2
25 years and under 30 years	3				3			3
30 years and under 35 years								
35 years and under 40 years	2				2		1	1
40 years and under 45 years	2				2		1	1
45 years or over	5	1			4		4	
Total	32	19	1	4	13		6	7
Danish:								
Under 18 years	6	6		1				
18 years and under 20 years	5	5		5				
20 years and under 25 years	10	7		7	3		2	1
25 years and under 30 years	7	6	2	4	1			1
30 years and under 35 years	1	1		1				
35 years and under 40 years								
40 years and under 45 years	1				1		1	
45 years or over								
Total	30	25	2	18	5		3	2
German-Russian:								
Under 18 years	4	4		2				
18 years and under 20 years	2	2		1				
20 years and under 25 years	3	3		2	1		1	
25 years and under 30 years	7	1		1	6		6	
30 years and under 35 years	4				4		4	
35 years and under 40 years								
40 years and under 45 years	2	1			1		1	
45 years or over								
Total	22	10		6	12		12	
Japanese:								
Under 18 years	15	14	1	1	1	1		
18 years and under 20 years	7	7		1				
20 years and under 25 years	21	16	1	4	5	4		1
25 years and under 30 years	10	5	1		5	2	2	1
30 years and under 35 years	8	2		1	6	4	1	1
35 years and under 40 years	3	1			2	2		
40 years and under 45 years	3				3	2	1	
45 years or over								
Total	67	45	3	7	22	15	4	3

TABLE 463.—*Conjugal condition, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.																			
	16 to 19.				20 to 29.				30 to 44.				45 or over.				Total.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	7			7	11			11									18			18
German-Russian	2			2													2			2
Foreign-born:																				
Armenian	5			5	7			7	1	10		11		8	1	9	13	18	1	32
Danish	1			1	4	2		6		6		6		17		17	5	25		30
German-Russian	2			2	1	2		3		12		12		4	1	5	3	18	1	22
Japanese	3			3	20	3		29	3	26	3	32		3		3	26	32	3	61

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White										1		1						1		1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Danish	4			4	9	1		10									13	1		14
Foreign-born:																				
Armenian	3			3	1	4		5		9	2	11		4	2	6	4	17	4	25
Canadian (other than French)														1		1		1		1
Danish	1			1	1	1		2	1	4		5		16	1	17	3	21	1	25
German-Russian	2			2		7		7		8		8		4		4	2	19		21
Japanese		2		2		11		11		4		4						17		17
Swedish														1		1		1		1

TOTAL.

Native-born of native father, White										1		1						1		1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																				
Danish	11			11	20	1		21									31	1		32
German-Russian	2			2													2			2
Foreign-born:																				
Armenian	8			8	8	4		12	1	19	2	22		12	3	15	17	35	5	57
Canadian (other than French)														1		1		1		1
Danish	2			2	5	3		8	1	10		11		33	1	34	8	48	1	57
German-Russian	4			4	1	9		10		20		20		6	1	9	5	27	1	43
Japanese	3	2		5	26	14		40	3	30	3	36		3		3	32	49	3	84
Swedish														1		1		1		1

TABLE 464.—*Number of persons within each age group, by sex and by general nativity and race of head of household.*

MALE.

[This table includes farm laborers.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number within each specified age group.							
	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.	Total.
Foreign-born:								
Armenian	5	19	4	5	7	11	9	60
Danish	4	12	5	6	17	6	17	69
German-Russian	14	14	1	4	3	12	5	53
Japanese	11	.....	.....	6	46	61	5	129

FEMALE.

Foreign-born:								
Armenian	11	11	2	3	5	11	6	49
Danish	4	18	6	5	12	6	19	70
German-Russian	12	19	2	2	7	8	4	54
Japanese	8	1	.....	2	12	5	.....	28

TOTAL.

Foreign-born:								
Armenian	16	30	6	8	12	22	15	109
Danish	8	30	11	13	29	12	36	139
German-Russian	26	33	3	6	10	20	9	107
Japanese	19	1	.....	8	58	66	5	157

TABLE 465.—*Number of foreign-born persons in the United States each specified number of years, by sex and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 or over.
Armenian	44	2	6	.....	8	2	4	14	4	4
Danish	35	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	11	17
German-Russian	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	4	2
Japanese	67	.....	.....	9	8	6	28	18	3	.....

FEMALE.

Armenian	35	7	4	.....	6	1	5	10	.....	2
Canadian (other than French)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Danish	28	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	8	12
German-Russian	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	4	3
Japanese	17	1	4	1	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TOTAL.

Armenian	79	9	10	.....	14	3	9	24	4	6
Canadian (other than French)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Danish	61	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	1	19	29
German-Russian	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	9	8	5
Japanese	84	1	4	10	12	10	31	18	3	.....
Swedish	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE 466.—*Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual and length of residence.*

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In United States 5 to 9 years.				In United States 10 years or over.				Total.			
		Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.	Aliens.	Having first papers only.	Having second papers.	Total.
Armenian	9	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	6	7	2	.....	7	9
Danish	19	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	17	18	.....	1	18	19
German-Russian	16	7	.....	1	8	1	.....	7	8	8	.....	8	16

TABLE 467.—*Ability to speak English of persons 6 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.		Female.		Total.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:							
Armenian	18	12	10	6	6	18	16
Danish	67	32	31	35	35	67	66
German-Russian	23	9	7	13	8	22	15
Japanese	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Foreign-born:							
Armenian	75	43	29	32	14	75	43
Danish	61	33	22	28	23	61	55
German-Russian	57	30	26	27	16	57	42
Japanese	84	67	67	17	7	84	74
Swedish	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1

TABLE 468.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.					
		Under 5.		5 to 9.		10 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	42	17	5	4	4	22	20
Danish	33	3	3	2	2	28	27
German-Russian	30			17	15	13	11
Japanese	67	23	23	23	23	21	21

FEMALE.

Armenian	32	15	3	5	3	12	8
Danish	28	4	3	3	1	21	19
German-Russian	27			19	11	8	5
Japanese	17	14	5	3	3		
Swedish	1					1	1

TOTAL.

Armenian	75	32	8	9	7	34	28
Danish	61	7	6	5	3	49	46
German-Russian	57			36	26	21	16
Japanese	84	37	28	26	25	21	21
Swedish	1					1	1

TABLE 469.—*Ability to speak English of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.			
		Under 14.		14 or over.	
		Number.	Number who speak English.	Number.	Number who speak English.
Armenian	43	18	12	25	17
Danish	23	8	8	15	14
German-Russian	30	11	11	19	15
Japanese	67	.....	.....	67	67

FEMALE.

Armenian	22	11	7	11	7
Danish	28	5	5	23	18
German-Russian	27	11	7	16	9
Japanese	17	.....	.....	17	7
Swedish	1	.....	.....	1	1

TOTAL.

Armenian	75	29	19	46	24
Danish	61	13	13	48	42
German-Russian	57	22	18	35	24
Japanese	84	.....	.....	84	74
Swedish	1	.....	.....	1	1

TABLE 470.—*Literacy of persons 10 years of age or over, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.*

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Native-born of native father, White	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Armenian	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	6	6	6
Danish	57	29	29	29	28	28	28	57	57	57
German-Russian	7	4	4	4	3	3	3	7	7	7
Foreign-born:										
Armenian	71	40	40	40	31	31	31	71	71	71
Canadian (other than French)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danish	59	31	31	31	28	28	28	59	59	59
German-Russian	53	29	29	29	24	23	22	53	52	51
Japanese	84	67	67	67	17	17	17	84	84	84
Swedish	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 471.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Years in United States.								
		Under 5.			5 to 9.			10 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Armenian	40	14	14	14	4	4	4	22	22	22
Danish	31	1	1	1	2	2	2	28	28	28
German-Russian	29				16	16	16	13	13	13
Japanese	67	23	23	23	23	23	23	21	21	21

FEMALE.

Armenian	31	14	14	14	5	5	5	12	12	12
Canadian (other than French)	1							1	1	1
Danish	28	4	4	4	3	3	3	21	21	21
German-Russian	24				15	14	8	8	8	
Japanese	17	14	14	14	3	3	3			
Swedish	1							1	1	1

TOTAL.

Armenian	71	28	28	28	9	9	9	34	34	34
Canadian (other than French)	1							1	1	1
Danish	59	5	5	5	5	5	5	49	49	49
German-Russian	53			3	31	30	26	21	21	21
Japanese	84	37	37	37	26	26	26	21	21	21
Swedish	1							1	1	1

TABLE 472.—*Literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.*

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Age at time of coming to United States.					
		Under 14.			14 or over.		
		Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.	Number.	Number who read.	Number who read and write.
Armenian	40	15	15	15	25	25	25
Danish	31	6	6	6	25	25	25
German-Russian	29	10	10	10	19	19	19
Japanese	67	.....	.....	.....	67	67	67

FEMALE.

Armenian	31	10	10	10	21	21	21
Canadian (other than French)	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Danish	28	5	5	5	23	23	23
German-Russian	24	8	7	7	16	16	16
Japanese	17	.....	.....	.....	17	17	17
Swedish	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1

TOTAL.

Armenian	71	25	25	25	46	46	46
Canadian (other than French)	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Danish	59	11	11	11	48	48	48
German-Russian	53	18	17	17	35	35	35
Japanese	84	.....	.....	.....	84	84	84
Swedish	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1

TABLE 473.—*General occupation of persons under 16 years of age, by sex, age groups, and general nativity and race of individual.*

MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number within each specified age group.															
	Under 6.				6 to 13.				14 and 15.				Total.			
	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.	At home.	At school.	At work.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Armenian	4	....	....	4	2	9	....	11	....	1	....	1	6	10	....	16
Danish	4	....	....	4	....	9	....	9	....	4	1	5	4	13	1	18
German-Russian	13	....	....	13	1	6	....	7	....	....	....	....	14	6	....	20
Japanese	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	9
Foreign-born:																
Armenian	1	....	....	1	2	6	....	8	....	3	....	3	3	9	....	12
Danish	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
German-Russian	1	....	....	1	....	7	....	7	....	1	....	1	1	8	....	9

FEMALE.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Armenian	8	....	....	8	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	9	5	....	14
Danish	3	1	....	4	1	16	....	17	....	4	....	4	4	21	....	25
German-Russian	12	....	....	12	5	7	....	12	....	1	....	1	17	8	....	25
Japanese	7	....	....	7	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	8
Foreign-born:																
Armenian	3	....	....	3	1	4	....	5	....	2	....	2	4	6	....	10
Danish	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	3	....	3
German-Russian	1	....	....	1	3	3	....	6	....	1	....	1	4	4	....	8

TOTAL.

Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:																
Armenian	12	....	....	12	3	14	....	17	....	1	....	1	15	15	....	30
Danish	7	1	....	8	1	25	....	26	....	8	1	9	8	34	1	43
German-Russian	25	....	....	25	6	13	....	19	....	1	....	1	31	14	....	45
Japanese	16	....	....	16	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	17
Foreign-born:																
Armenian	4	....	....	4	3	10	....	13	....	5	....	5	7	15	....	22
Danish	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	2	....	2	....	6	....	6
German-Russian	2	....	....	2	3	10	....	13	....	2	....	2	5	12	....	17

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